PMDF Programmer's Reference Manual

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This document describes the PMDF Application Program Interface (API) and callable SEND facility for version 6.6 of the PMDF software.

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Purpose of This Manual

This manual describes the PMDF Application Program Interface (API) and callable SEND facility. While this document is primarily intended for system programmers writing mail software, system managers wanting to become more familiar with the inner workings of PMDF may also benefit from a casual reading of this manual. Readers are assumed to be familiar with PMDF and the electronic messaging standards it employs.[1]

This manual does not provide a description of PMDF suitable for end users. Non-privileged users cannot use the routines described in this manual as most PMDF operations require sufficient privileges to access messages in the PMDF message queues as well as to create PMDF processing jobs.

Overview of This Manual

This manual describes two distinct interfaces. The first, called simply "the PMDF API", is a low-level interface which can be used to both enqueue and dequeue PMDF messages. The second interface, referred to as "callable SEND", is a single, high-level routine which can be used to submit (*i.e.,* enqueue) messages to the PMDF mail system.

Programmers writing code to merely send mail will probably find callable SEND sufficient for their needs. Programmers wanting to write gateways or channels should use the PMDF API. Both interfaces may be used simultaneously.

This manual consists of two chapters:

Chapter 1, *The PMDF API*, describes the low-level interface routines used for enqueuing and dequeuing messages to and from PMDF's message queues.
Chapter 2, *Callable Send* describes the high-level interface routine used to send (enqueue) mail messages.

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[1] Generally speaking, RFCs 822, 1123, and 2045–2049.

1 The PMDF API

The PMDF Application Program Interface (API) is composed of the routines described in this chapter. The API can be used to submit to or remove messages from PMDF's message queues. The act of submitting a message to a message queue is called *enqueuing* while removing a message from a queue is called *dequeuing*. User interfaces[1] enqueue messages in order to send mail; while programs that interface with other networks and mail systems dequeue messages to remove them from the queues. Some intermediate processing programs, such as document converters, can both dequeue and enqueue messages.

Note: The callable SEND interface can be used simultaneously with the PMDF API routines.

1.1 Introduction to the API Routines

Each routine in the PMDF API has two calling formats: a Pascal-style format and a C-style format. The only difference between the two is the mechanism used to pass string data: the Pascal-style format uses string descriptors, the C-style format uses pointers to strings. All routines return VMS-style status codes - if the low bit is set, the routine was successful. The strings returned by the C-style routines are null-terminated, but strings passed in to those routines need not be.

The API routines fall into three classes: routines to enqueue a message, routines to dequeue a message, and miscellaneous routines which typically query or set PMDF states. The use of the enqueue and dequeue routines is discussed at length in Sections 1.2 and 1.3.

A working knowledge of RFC 822[2] and the relevant sections of RFC 1123[3] is essential to programmers writing software which will create electronic mail messages with PMDF. Programmers interested in creating MIME-compliant messages should also familiarize themselves with RFCs 2045 and 2046.[4]

Note that channel programs written using the API should always use the `PMDFlog` routine to write output to the channel log file.

[1] User interfaces that send mail are generally referred to as User Agents (UAs).

[2] A copy of RFC 822, *Standard for the Format of ARPA Internet Text Messages* can be found in the RFC subdirectory of the PMDF documentation directory, `PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.RFC]` on OpenVMS or `/pmdf/doc/rfc` on UNIX and NT.

[3] A copy of RFC 1123, *Internet Host Requirements — Application and Support* can be found in the RFC subdirectory of the PMDF documentation directory.

[4] A copy of these RFCs can be found in the RFC subdirectory of the PMDF documentation directory.

1.2 Enqueuing Messages

Messages are introduced to the PMDF mail system by enqueuing them. Each enqueued message contains two required pieces and one optional piece: the message envelope, the message header, and the optional message body. The contents of the first two pieces, envelope and header, must be provided by the program using the API. The third piece, the message body, is optional - a message does not need to contain a body. Briefly, these three pieces are as follows:

- *Envelope:* The message envelope contains the envelope `From:` address and the list of envelope `To:` addresses. The envelope is created by PMDF when the message is enqueued; the addresses to be placed in the envelope must conform to RFC 822. Note that in the message envelope no distinction is made between `To:`, `Cc:`, and `Bcc:` addresses. Consequently, the envelope `To:` addresses are often referred to as simply envelope recipient addresses.

  Programs should treat the message envelope as an opaque structure and rely solely upon the PMDF API routines to read and write information from and to the envelope. The format of the envelope is subject to change; the API routines insulate programmers from such changes.

  The routines `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`, `PMDFsetRecipientType`, and `PMDFaddRecipient` are used to specify the message envelope.

- *Header:* The message header contains RFC 822-style header lines. The program enqueuing the message has nearly complete control over the contents of the header and can specify as many or as few header lines as it sees fit. The only header lines which a program using the API must explicitly generate are the `From:` and `Date:` header lines. If the `From:` header line is omitted, PMDF will construct it from the envelope `From:` address. Note that this may not always be appropriate.[5] If the `Date:` header line is omitted, PMDF will supply it as well as a `Date-warning:` header line. These two header lines can be generated with `PMDFwriteFrom` and `PMDFwriteDate`.

  When the message is enqueued, PMDF will do its best to supply any mandatory header lines that are missing. PMDF will also take measures to ensure that the contents of the header lines conform to any relevant standards.

  Any addresses appearing in the message header should conform to RFC 822.

  The header is typically written line-by-line with the `PMDFwriteLine` or `PMDFwriteText` routines. It may also be built up and output with the header structure manipulation routines described in Section 1.6. The routines `PMDFwriteFrom`, `PMDFwriteDate`, and `PMDFwriteSubject` can be used to write `From:`, `Date:`, and `Subject:` header lines. Using information supplied via the routines `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope` and `PMDFaddRecipient`, PMDF will generate the `From:` and `To:` header lines automatically as well as any necessary `Cc:` and `Bcc:` header lines.

- *Body:* The optional message body contains the content of the message. As with the message header, the program enqueuing the message has nearly complete control over the contents of the message body. The only exception to this is when the message is structured with multiple parts or requires encoding (*e.g.,* contains binary data, lines

[5] For instance, when mail is addressed to a mailing list which specifies an `Errors-to:` address, then the `Errors-to:` address should be used as the envelope `From:` address. In this case, it is not appropriate to derive the header `From:` line from the envelope `From:` address.

requiring wrapping, *etc.*). In such cases, PMDF will ensure that the message body conforms to the MIME standard (RFC 2045–2049).

Message body lines are written with `PMDFwriteLine` or `PMDFwriteText` and read with `PMDFreadLine` or `PMDFreadText`.

Enqueued messages are ASCII text files located in the PMDF queue directories. [6] A sample message is shown in Example 1–1. The essential pieces in that example are: the message envelope, ❶; the message header, ❷; and the message body, ❸.

Example 1–1 Sample Mail Message File

```
m;GONZALO@EXAMPLE.COM ❶
ALONSO@EXAMPLE.COM

Date: Sat, 4 May 2012 18:04 EDT ❷
From: Gonzalo <GONZALO@EXAMPLE.COM>
To: King Alonso <ALONSO@EXAMPLE.COM>
Subject: Walking

Alonso, ❸
   By'r lakin, I can go no further, sir;
     My old bones ache: here's a maze trod indeed
   Through forth-rights and meanders! By your patience,
     I needs must rest me.

                                Gonzalo
```

Note: Do not attempt to directly access messages in the PMDF message queues. Always use the API routines (or callable SEND) to access PMDF messages. The file structure of messages in PMDF's message queues is subject to change. In addition, site specific constraints can be placed on messages in various queue directories (*e.g.,* message size, encoding, character set usage, *etc.*). The API routines automatically handle constraints and other issues.

The steps required to enqueue one or more messages are as follows:

1. Initialize PMDF resources and data structures with `PMDFinitialize`.
2. Initialize the PMDF enqueuing subsystem with `PMDFenqueueInitialize`.
3. For each message to enqueue, perform the following steps:
   a. specify the message envelope with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope` and `PMDFaddRecipient`;
   b. specify the message header with `PMDFstartMessageHeader`, `PMDFwriteFrom`, `PMDFwriteDate`, `PMDFwriteSubject`, and `PMDFwriteLine`;
   c. specify the message body with `PMDFstartMessageBody` and `PMDFwriteLine`; and
   d. submit the message with `PMDFenqueueMessage`.

[6] Actually, PMDF-FAX and PMDF-X.400 messages are binary files.

4. Deallocate PMDF resources and data structures with PMDFdone.

If no message body is to be supplied, then Step 3c can be omitted.

Prior to the PMDFenqueueMessage call, a message submission can be aborted at any point in Step 3 by calling either PMDFabortMessage or PMDFdone. PMDFabortMessage only aborts the specified message enqueue while allowing other messages to be enqueued. PMDFdone both aborts all active message enqueues and deallocates PMDF resources, which prevents any further enqueue attempts until PMDF is initialized again.

When calling PMDFstartMessageEnvelope, a channel name may be specified. The message is then enqueued under the context of the specified channel (*i.e.,* submitted as though enqueued by that channel itself). Typically, the l (local) channel should be used. If you are writing your own channel, then you should specify the name of your channel as reported by PMDFgetChannelName. [7]

If the message being enqueued is the result of dequeuing a message, then the envelope identification can be copied over from the old message to the new with PMDFgetEnvelopeId and PMDFsetEnvelopeId. Similarly, the NOTARY processing flags should be copied with PMDFgetRecipientFlags and PMDFsetRecipientFlags.

Examples 1–2, 1–3, 1–8 and 1–9 all illustrate how to enqueue a message.

Note: On OpenVMS the special PMDF_* logicals used to specify the contents of specific header lines and signature boxes are only supported for use with VMS MAIL and the PMDF SEND utility. These logicals are ignored when messages are enqueued by mechanisms other than VMS MAIL.

1.3 Dequeuing Messages

Messages stored in PMDF's message queues are removed from those queues by dequeuing them. This is typically done by channel programs.[8] When a message is dequeued, it is literally removed from PMDF's message queues and, as far as PMDF is concerned, no longer exists. This means that dequeuing a message relieves PMDF of all further responsibility for the message—the responsibility is assumed to have been passed on to another mailer, gateway, or user agent.

[7] In some cases, it can be necessary to hard-code a channel name into a program or obtain the channel name by a means other than PMDFgetChannelName. For example, the channel name for TCP/IP slave channels is specified at compile time, and PhoneNet slave channels prompt for the name of the channel they are to process.

[8] Channel programs comprise a broad class of programs that interface PMDF to other networks, mail systems (MTAs), and user agents (UAs). Gateways are an example of channel programs: channel programs which gateway or otherwise transport mail out of PMDF do so by dequeuing messages and are sometimes referred to as *master channels*; channel programs which gateway or otherwise transport mail into PMDF do so by enqueuing messages and are sometimes referred to as *slave channels*. Channel programs can also perform intermediate roles by dequeuing messages from one message queue and requeuing them to another while processing the message at the same time (*e.g.,* converting the message body from one format to another).

The message queue serviced by a program is determined from "out-of-band" information. For instance, under OpenVMS the queue to be serviced is determined through the PMDF_CHANNEL logical whose translation value gives the name of the channel to service. On UNIX and NT, the channel name is given by the PMDF_CHANNEL environment variable.

The steps taken to dequeue messages are as follows:

1. Initialize PMDF resources and data structures with PMDFinitialize.
2. Initialize the PMDF dequeuing subsystem with PMDFdequeueInitialize.
3. Process all pending messages for the channel by repeatedly executing the following steps:
   a. Access a message with PMDFgetMessage. This step also reads the envelope From: address from the accessed message.
   b. Process the accessed message. The following steps are used to read the currently accessed message:
      i. the envelope To: addresses and processing flags are read by repeatedly calling PMDFgetRecipient and PMDFgetRecipientFlags;
      ii. the message header lines are read by repeatedly calling PMDFreadLine or PMDFreadText until the first blank line is encountered, or by calling PMDFreadHeader to read the entire header at once; and
      iii. the message body is read by repeatedly calling PMDFreadLine or PMDFreadText.
      iv. any message delivery failure log can be read with repeated calls to PMDFreadFailureLog.
   c. Set the disposition of each envelope To: address with repeated calls to PMDFrecipientDisposition.
   d. Dequeue the message with PMDFdequeueMessageEnd.
4. Close the message dequeuing subsystem with a call to PMDFdequeueEnd.
5. Deallocate PMDF resources and data structures with a call to PMDFdone.

Note that the message is not actually dequeued until the very last processing step, 3d. This is very important: it keeps mail from being lost if the channel program fails unexpectedly, the system crashes, or other unexpected disasters occur. The message processing involved in Step 3 can be almost anything. The processing can even involve re-enqueuing the message to another channel as illustrated in Examples 1–8 and 1–9.

When the disposition of each envelope To: address is determined, it should be reported to PMDF by calling PMDFrecipientDisposition. The recognized dispositions are given in the description of the PMDFrecipientDisposition routine and are repeated below.

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_DISP_DEFERRED	1	Recipient address processing has failed because of a temporary problem (*e.g.,* network down, remote host unreachable, mailbox busy, *etc.*); defer processing of this address until later.
PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED	2	Recipient address was successfully delivered; generate a delivery status notification if required.
PMDF_DISP_FAILED	3	Recipient address processing has failed because of a permanent problem (*e.g.,* invalid recipient address, recipient over quota, *etc.*); no further delivery attempts should be made for this address. Generate a non-delivery notification if required.
PMDF_DISP_RELAYED	4	Recipient address was forwarded to another address or gatewayed into a non-NOTARY mail system. The message's NOTARY information was preserved - there is no need to generate a ''relayed'' notification message.
PMDF_DISP_RELAYED_FOREIGN	5	Recipient address was forwarded to another address or gatewayed to a non-NOTARY mail system. The message's NOTARY information was not preserved - generate a ''relayed'' notification message if required.
PMDF_DISP_RETURN	6	For this recipient, return the message as undeliverable; generate a non-delivery notification if required.

When `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` is called, the resulting processing depends upon the disposition of the envelope `To:` recipient addresses as reported with `PMDFrecipientDisposition`. If all recipient addresses have a permanent disposition (`PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED`, `PMDF_DISP_FAILED`, `PMDF_DISP_RELAYED`, `PMDF_DISP_RELAYED_FOREIGN`, or `PMDF_DISP_RETURN`), then any required notifications are generated and the message is permanently removed from the processing queue. If all recipients are to be deferred `PMDF_DISP_DEFERRED`, then no notifications are generated and the message is left in the queue for later re-processing. If some recipients have a permanent disposition while others were deferred, then

1. Notifications are generated for those recipients with permanent dispositions and requiring notifications,
2. A new message is enqueued for just those recipients who were deferred, and
3. The original message is removed from the processing queue.

If the program needs to abort message processing, it should call `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` with a value of `true` (1) for the **defer** argument to that routine. This will leave the message in the processing queue for later re-processing.

In the loop represented by Step 3, `PMDFgetMessage` will repeatedly return each message in the current queue that requires processing until there are no more messages to be processed. Each message in the queue will only be presented once; *i.e.,* a job will not repeatedly see a message that it has deferred. Multiple jobs can simultaneously run and process the same message queue: PMDF will automatically prevent two or more jobs from simultaneously processing the same message. When `PMDFgetMessage` is called, the accessed message is locked so that no other jobs can access that message. The message is unlocked when `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` is called, or when the job exits (abnormally or otherwise).

Generally, programs which perform dequeue processing do not run indefinitely but rather exit after processing all messages in a specific queue. If it's necessary to write a program that never exits and does dequeue processing, then PMDFdequeueEnd, PMDFcloseQueueCache, PMDFcloseLogFile should be called after looping over every message in a message queue. When it's time to try processing the message queue again, PMDFdequeueInitialize should be called before the first PMDFgetMessage call.

Examples 1–5, 1–6, 1–8, 1–9, 1–10, and 1–11 all illustrate message dequeue processing.

1.4 Multiple Message Enqueue and Dequeue Contexts

All of the message enqueue and dequeue routines make use of context variables. Each context variable is used to keep track of a single "thread" of message enqueue or dequeue operations. By using multiple context variables, a program can manage and perform several simultaneous message enqueue and dequeue operations. While each enqueue context controls only a single message submission, each dequeue context can control an entire series of message dequeues (*e.g.,* with a single dequeue context all message for a given channel can be processed and dequeued).

1.5 Usage from Multi-threaded Processes

With the exception of the PMDFdatabase routines, the PMDF API and underlying routines are re-entrant and thread-safe. Multithreaded routines that will be using the PMDF API must call PMDFsetMutex before calling any other API routines, including PMDFinitialize. The PMDFsetMutex routine provides PMDF with routines to create, lock, unlock, and dispose of thread mutexes. See the description of PMDFsetMutex for further details.

For each PMDF database, a single per-process read context is maintained by PMDF. Because of this, any sequence of chained PMDFdatabaseGetEntry calls must not be interrupted by other threads accessing the same database. Any interruption will disrupt the read state. A chained sequence is one that starts with a PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST or PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ROOT access followed by PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT or PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ROOT access to find subsequent, related entries.

Note that access to the PMDF queue cache database is thread safe.

1.6 Message Header Structures

A message header structure is used to store a collection of header lines. The stored header lines can be output by PMDFwriteHeader to one or more messages being enqueued, and altered with PMDFaddHeaderLine or PMDFdeleteHeaderLine.

A header structure can be created in one of two ways:

1. While dequeuing a message, the header lines of that message can be read into a header structure with PMDFreadHeader. In this case, PMDFreadHeader creates a header structure, reads header lines into it, and then returns a pointer to the structure. The structure can then be used with any of the other header routines.
2. By calling PMDFaddHeaderLine to add a header line to a non-existent header structure. In this case, pass a value of zero to PMDFaddHeaderLine for the **header** argument. PMDFaddHeaderLine will allocate and initialize the header structure, add the specified header line to it, and then return the address of the header structure in the **header** argument.

Neither of these routines actually returns the structure itself but merely a pointer to the structure (*e.g.,* the address in memory of the structure). This pointer can then be passed to the other header routines. When you are done using a header, it should be disposed of with PMDFdisposeHeader. This releases the memory allocated to the structure.

The header structure is an array of pointers to header line structures whose format is described below. Each entry in the array describes a particular type of header line. The HL_ constants defined in the API include files are indices into this array.[9] For instance, suppose that the message header of Example 1–1 is read with PMDFreadHeader and stored in a header structure pointed at by the pointer variable HEADER. Then the header structure would appear as shown in Figure 1–1.

After reading in a message header with PMDFreadHeader, a program can "probe" to see which header lines were specified in that message header. This is done by checking to see if the corresponding entry in the header structure array is zero (null) or not. For instance, if HEADER[HL_REPLY_TO] is zero, then no Reply-to: header line was present in the message header. From C, the *i*th entry in a header structure would be referenced using the syntax (*hdr)[i]; *e.g.,*

```
(*hdr)[HL_DATE]->line
```

From Pascal, use hdr^[i]; *e.g.,*

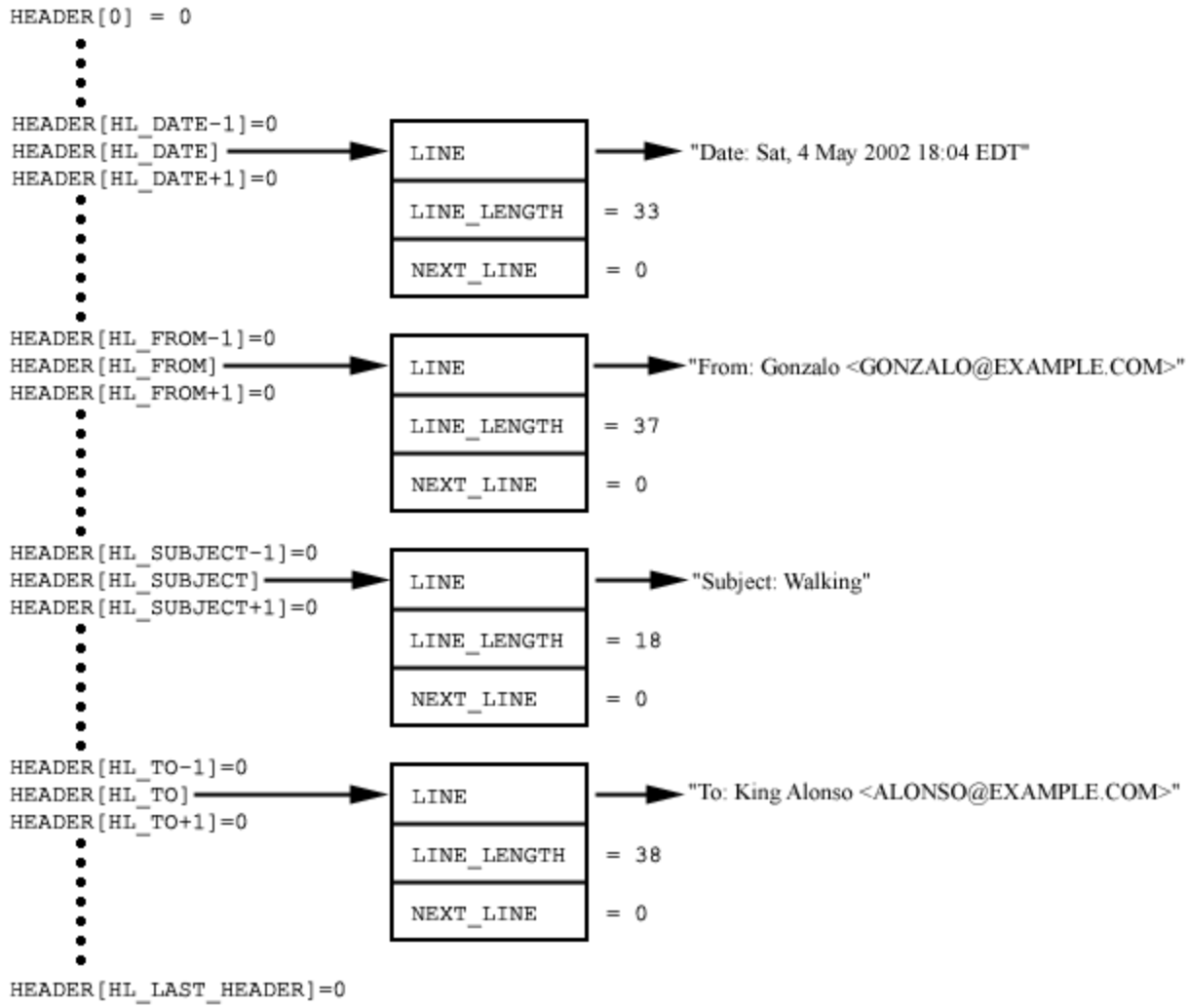
```
hdr^[HL_DATE]^.line
```

The routine display_header_lines in Examples 1–8 and 1–9 illustrates how to walk through a header structure.

The format of a header line structure is shown in Figure 1–1. (There are actually four header line structures shown in that figure.) Each header line structure has three fields, which are as follows:

[9] These constants are defined in the files apidef.h and apidef.pen. The C header file apidef.h is located in the PMDF_COM: directory on OpenVMS and the /pmdf/include directory on UNIX and NT. The Pascal environment file apidef.pen is located in the PMDF_EXE: directory on OpenVMS.

Figure 1–1 Sample Header Structure



LINE

A pointer to the header line. The header line is a null-terminated character string of length `LINE_LENGTH` bytes. The quotes shown surrounding each header line in Figure 1–1 are not part of the header line; they are used to indicate that a character string is being depicted.

LINE_LENGTH

A signed longword (4 bytes) containing the length of the character string pointed at by `LINE`. This length does not include the null terminator at the end of the string.

NEXT_LINE

A pointer to any additional header line structures describing header lines of the same type. When zero, indicates that no additional header lines of the same type exist.

The NEXT_LINE field is the mechanism which enables more than one header line of a given type (*e.g.,* Received:, Comments:, Keywords:, *etc.*) to be stored in a header structure. For instance, if two Comments: header lines are stored in a header structure, then the first one is accessed with

```
HEADER[HL_COMMENTS]->LINE
```

and the second one with

```
HEADER[HL_COMMENTS]->NEXT_LINE->LINE
```

Each entry in the header structure array is actually a pointer to a linked list of header lines. Each header line in a given list is of the type corresponding to the index in the header structure array. That is, each header line in the linked list HEADER[HL_*x*] is of type HL_*x*. The order in which the header lines appear in the linked list are the order in which they were added to the header structure: the first header line in the list is the first one added, the second one is the second one added, and so on. Header lines added to a structure by PMDFreadLine are added in the order that they are read from a message header. Thus, the first Received: line in a header is the first one added by PMDFreadLine, the second Received: line the second one added, and so forth.

1.7 Programs that Run Indefinitely

Special attention must be given to programs that can run indefinitely. An example of such a program might be a server that continually listens for incoming mail connections and enqueues any received mail to PMDF. The following discussion is concerned with such programs. Programs which run and merely submit a few messages, loop over a queue of messages and then exit, or user interfaces should not take the steps described in this section.[a]

When PMDFinitialize is called, site-specific configuration information is loaded. The life span of this information usually far exceeds the running time of a program that uses it. However, this isn't the case for a program that can run for weeks or months. When PMDF configuration information changes, these programs need to be made aware of the change so that they can reload this information. Subsequent calls to PMDFdone and PMDFinitialize will not accomplish this task: a program must exit and restart in order to ensure that all configuration information is reloaded.

Also, a program which enqueues or dequeues messages will open the queue cache database and possibly the PMDF log file, mail.log_current. Care must be taken to ensure that these files are not left open during periods of inactivity. Leaving these files open might block activities that require exclusive access to those files. Programs which run indefinitely enqueuing or dequeuing messages should always call PMDFcloseQueueCache, PMDFcloseLogFile, and, if doing message dequeue activity, PMDFdequeueEnd before going idle. The queue cache and log file will be automatically reopened when needed. The queue cache should not be closed while in the middle of dequeue processing; *i.e.,* PMDFcloseQueueCache should not be called while looping over messages in a message queue with PMDFgetMessage. PMDFcloseQueueCache should

[a] User interfaces should specify false (0) for the **ischannel** argument to PMDFinitialize.

be called after PMDFgetMessage has returned a PMDF__EOF status and before again calling PMDFdequeueInitialize.

1.7.1 OpenVMS Considerations

The PMDF RESTART command is used after a change to the PMDF configuration to restart components of PMDF which run indefinitely. In addition, the PMDF CACHE/CLOSE command is used to force components of PMDF to close the queue cache database should they have it open. One such component of PMDF is BN_SLAVE. This component is a slave channel program which runs as a detached process. It starts running at system startup and continues to run, processing incoming BITNET mail, until Jnet or the system is shut down. When configuration changes are made or the queue cache needs to be rebuilt, a PMDF RESTART command is issued to inform BN_SLAVE of this fact. BN_SLAVE then either exits and restarts or closes the queue cache database at its earliest convenience.

The routine PMDFsetCallBack provides a communication path whereby a running program can be notified when a PMDF RESTART, PMDF SHUTDOWN, or PMDF CACHE/CLOSE command has been issued. When a RESTART or SHUTDOWN command is issued, a running program should note this fact and, as soon as is convenient, exit and restart or simply exit. In response to a CACHE/CLOSE command, the queue cache should be closed as soon as it is convenient to do so. This is accomplished with the PMDFcloseQueueCache routine. The cache will be reopened automatically when it is again needed. This is generally done by PMDFenqueueMessage and PMDFgetMessage. The queue cache should not be closed while in the middle of dequeue processing; *i.e.,* it should not be called while looping over messages in a message queue. PMDFcloseQueueCache should be called after PMDFgetMessage has returned a PMDF__EOF status and before again calling PMDFdequeueInitialize.

On OpenVMS systems, the communication path established by PMDFsetCallBack is implemented using cluster-wide resource locks. Thus, PMDF RESTART and PMDF SHUTDOWN commands issued anywhere on an OpenVMS cluster will be seen by all users of PMDFsetCallBack throughout the cluster.

1.7.2 UNIX & Windows Considerations

On UNIX and Windows systems, the PMDFsetCallBack facility is non-functional. Calls to it will merely return PMDF__OK without doing anything. Likewise for the PMDFcancelCallBack routine.

Also on UNIX and Windows systems, the pmdf restart and shutdown commands cannot be used to restart or shutdown site-supplied API clients. Such clients must supply their own mechanism for being signalled to either restart or shutdown.

1.8 Writing Output from a Channel Program

The `stdin`, `stdout`, and `stderr` I/O destinations (SYS$INPUT, SYS$OUTPUT, and SYS$ERROR) are all controlled by PMDF and will vary depending upon the context under which a channel program has been invoked. As such, programs which will operate as PMDF channels should use the `PMDFlog` routine to write information to their log file. Such programs should never write output directly to `stdout` or `stderr` or other generic I/O destinations (*e.g.,* Pascal's "output" or FORTRAN's default output logical unit). There's no telling where such output might go: it might go to the job controller's log file, it might even go down a network pipe to a remote client or server.

Note that the channel log file is a different file than the PMDF log file; the `PMDFlog` and `PMDFcloseLogFile` are unrelated routines.

1.9 Debugging Programs and Logging Messaging Activity

The API does provide some limited debugging facilities which can help in tracking down unusual behavior. The routine `PMDFdebug` can be called to enable debugging output for either enqueuing or dequeuing operations. On OpenVMS systems, all debugging output is written to PMDF_OUTPUT if defined or to SYS$OUTPUT otherwise. On UNIX and Windows systems, debugging output is written to `stdout`.

`PMDFdebug` should be called after either `PMDFenqueueInitialize` or `PMDFdequeueInitialize` or both have been called.

Further debugging output can be enabled by setting `OS_DEBUG=1` in the PMDF option file.

Message enqueue and dequeue activities performed through the PMDF API (and callable SEND) will be logged when the channels involved are marked with the `logging` channel keyword.

1.10 Required Privileges

As should not be surprising, use of the PMDF API requires privileges. Indeed, were privileges not required, then anyone could read messages out of PMDF's message queues and send fraudulent mail messages.

1.10.1 OpenVMS Systems

Dequeuing messages only requires privileges sufficient to open, read from, and write to the queue cache database and to open, read from, rename, and delete files in the PMDF message queue directories. Under OpenVMS, the queue cache database and the queue directories are protected `(s:rwed,o:rwed,g,w)` with the files owned by the PMDF

account if one was created when PMDF was installed or owned by the SYSTEM account otherwise.

Enqueuing messages requires privileges sufficient to create, open, read from, and write to the queue cache database as well as to create subdirectories and files in the PMDF message queue directories. In addition, under OpenVMS the SYSPRV and CMKRNL privileges are required so that PMDF can submit any processing jobs required to handle an enqueued message. Note that PMDF itself does not use these privileges: they are required by the $SNDJBC system service call used to dispatch processing jobs.

Under OpenVMS, use of the `PMDFsetCallBack` routine requires SYSLCK privilege: cluster-wide resource locks with blocking AST's are used to signal, across a cluster, whether or not the PMDF queue cache needs to be closed and if PMDF detached processing jobs (*e.g.,* BN_SLAVE) should exit and restart.

1.10.2 UNIX Systems

On UNIX systems, a program which will be enqueuing or dequeuing messages from or to PMDF must be owned by the account `pmdf` and run by that account. If the program is to be run by users other than `pmdf`, then it must have the `setuid` attribute.

1.10.3 Windows Systems

On Windows systems, a program which will be enqueuing or dequeuing messages from or to PMDF must be owned by the Administrator account and run by that account.

1.11 Compiling and Linking Programs

OpenVMS Systems

To declare the API routines, data structures, HL_ constants, PMDF item codes, and PMDF error codes, C programs should use the `PMDF_COM:apidef.h` header file and Pascal programs should use the environment file `PMDF_EXE:apidef.pen`.

Linking programs to the API is accomplished with a link command of the form

```
$ LINK program,PMDF_EXE:pmdfshr_link.opt/OPT
```

where *program* is the name of the object file to link.

Tru64 UNIX Systems

To declare the API routines, data structures, HL_ constants, PMDF item codes, and PMDF error codes, C programs should use the `/pmdf/include/apidef.h` header file.

Linking a C program to the API is accomplished with a link command of the form

```
% cc -Wl,-rpath,/pmdf/lib/ -L/pmdf/lib/ -o \
        program program.c -lpmdf -lc -lldapv3
```

where *program* is the name of your program.

Similarly, linking a Pascal program to the API is accomplished with a link command of the form

```
% pc -Wl,-rpath,/pmdf/lib/ -L/pmdf/lib/ -o \
        program program.c -lpmdf -lc -lldapv3
```

Solaris Systems

To declare the API routines, data structures, HL_ constants, PMDF item codes, and PMDF error codes, C programs should use the `/pmdf/include/apidef.h` header file.

Linking a C program to the API is accomplished with a link command of the form

```
% cc -R/pmdf/lib/ -L/pmdf/lib/ -o program program.c \
        -lpmdf -lsocket -lintl -lnsl -lm -lldapv3
```

where *program* is the name of your program.

Note: If you are compiling your program with `gcc`, then the commands

```
% gcc -g -fPIC -c -o program.oprogram.c
% gcc -g -R/pmdf/lib/ -L/pmdf/lib/ -o program program.o \
      -lpmdf -lsocket -lintl -lnsl -lm -lldapv3 \
      -lpthread
```

should be used instead.

Windows Systems

To declare the API routines, data structures, HL_ constants, PMDF item codes, and PMDF error codes, C programs should use the `C:\pmdf\include\apidef.h` header file.

When linking programs to the API with the Microsoft C/C++ compiler, use the switches

```
-mD -D_WIN32_WINNT=0x0400 C:\pmdf\bin\libpmdf.lib
```

1.12 Examples of Using the API Routines

Several example programs, written in Pascal and C, are provided in this section:

- Examples 1–2, 1–3, and 1–4 illustrate message enqueuing;
- Examples 1–5, 1–6, and 1–7 illustrate message dequeuing;
- Examples 1–8 and 1–9 illustrate a program which both dequeues and enqueues messages; and
- Examples 1–10, 1–11, and 1–12 illustrate a program which dequeues and returns all messages in its message queue.

The example routines shown in this section can be found, on OpenVMS systems, in the directory `PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES]`. On UNIX systems, the examples can be found in the `/pmdf/doc/examples` directory.

Note: The example Pascal programs are intended for use on OpenVMS. To use them on UNIX or NT, changes to the examples will be required.

1.12.1 Enqueuing a Simple Message

The programs shown in Examples 1–2 and 1–3 demonstrate how to enqueue a simple “Hello world” message. The "From:" address associated with the message is that of the process running the program; the "To:" address is the local SYSTEM account. The output of these programs is given in Example 1–4. The callouts shown in the first two examples produce the corresponding output shown in the third example.

Example 1–2 Enqueuing a Message (Pascal)

```
(* api_example1.pas -- Send a "Hello world!" message to SYSTEM *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program example1;

  type uword = [word] 0..65535;

  var
    nq_context : PMDF_nq;
    user       : packed array [1..ALFA_SIZE] of char;
    user_len   : uword;

function SYS$EXIT (%immed status : integer := %immed 1) : integer; extern;

procedure check (status : integer);

  begin (* check *)
    if not odd (status) then begin
      if nq_context <> nil then PMDF_abort_message (nq_context);
      SYS$EXIT (status);
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* check *)
```

Example 1–2 Cont’d on next page

Example 1–2 (Cont.) Enqueuing a Message (Pascal)

```
begin (* example1 *)
  nq_context := nil;
  check (PMDF_initialize (false));
  check (PMDF_get_user_name (user, user_len));
  check (PMDF_enqueue_initialize);
  check (PMDF_start_message_envelope (nq_context, 'l',
                                      substr (user, 1, user_len))); ❶
  check (PMDF_add_recipient (nq_context, 'system', 'system')); ❷
  check (PMDF_start_message_header (nq_context));
  check (PMDF_write_from (nq_context, substr (user, 1, user_len))); ❸
  check (PMDF_write_date (nq_context)); ❹
  check (PMDF_write_subject (nq_context, 'Hello world!')); ❺
  check (PMDF_start_message_body (nq_context));
  check (PMDF_write_line (nq_context, 'Hello')); ❻
  check (PMDF_write_line (nq_context, '  world!')); ❼
  check (PMDF_enqueue_message (nq_context));
  check (PMDF_done);
end. (* example1 *)
```

Example 1–3 Enqueuing a Message (C)

```
/* api_example2.c -- Send a "Hello world!" message to SYSTEM */

#include <stdlib.h>

#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

PMDF_nq *nq_context = 0;

void check (int stat)
{
  if (!(1 & stat)) {
    if (nq_context) PMDFabortMessage (&nq_context);
    exit (stat);
  }
}
```

Example 1–3 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–3 (Cont.) Enqueuing a Message (C)

```
main ()
{
  char user[ALFA_SIZE+1];
  int user_len = ALFA_SIZE;

  check (PMDFinitialize (0));
  check (PMDFgetUserName (user, &user_len));
  check (PMDFenqueueInitialize ());
  check (PMDFstartMessageEnvelope (&nq_context, "l", 1, user, user_len)); ❶
  check (PMDFaddRecipient (&nq_context, "system", 6, "system", 6)); ❷
  check (PMDFstartMessageHeader (&nq_context));
  check (PMDFwriteFrom (&nq_context, user, user_len)); ❸
  check (PMDFwriteDate (&nq_context)); ❹
  check (PMDFwriteSubject (&nq_context, "Hello world!", 12)); ❺
  check (PMDFstartMessageBody (&nq_context));
  check (PMDFwriteLine (&nq_context, "Hello", 5)); ❻
  check (PMDFwriteLine (&nq_context, "  world!", 8)); ❼
  check (PMDFenqueueMessage (&nq_context));
  check (PMDFdone ());
}
```

Example 1–4 Output of Examples 1–2 and 1–3

```
Received: from EXAMPLE.COM by EXAMPLE.COM (PMDF #1339) id
 <01GP37SOPRW0A9KZFV@EXAMPLE.COM>; Sat, 4 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
Date: 4 May 2012 18:04:00 -0400 (EDT) ❹
From: STEPHANO@EXAMPLE.COM ❸
Subject: Hello world! ❺
To: system@EXAMPLE.COM ❷
Message-id: <01GP37SOPRW2A9KZFV@EXAMPLE.COM>
X-Envelope-to: system
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Hello ❻
  world! ❼
```

1.12.2 Dequeuing Messages

Each of the two programs shown in Examples 1–5 and 1–6 constitutes a PMDF-to-batch-SMTP channel which reads messages from a message queue, converting each message to a batch SMTP format stored in a file on disk. If the conversion is successful, then the message is dequeued and deferred otherwise. Sample output is given in Example 1–7.

Note that these example programs always attempt to specify an envelope id in the batch SMTP message they output. This is done for illustration purposes only. In general, the code should check to see if the envelope id obtained with PMDFgetEnvelopeId is of zero length. Only if it has non-zero length should it then be outputting an envelope id.

Note: It is important to remember to define the PMDF_CHANNEL logical (OpenVMS) or environment variable (UNIX and Windows) to be the name of the channel (in lower case) to be serviced by this program. Also, if experimenting from your own account, do not leave this logical or environment variable defined while not experimenting — PMDF can see it when you send mail and submit that mail as though it was enqueued by the channel given by PMDF_CHANNEL. (This is a debugging feature.)

The following items of note are identified with callouts in each of the two programs:

❶ In the event of an error, the current message being processed is deferred and the program exits.

❷ get_message is a routine which will return true (1) if PMDFgetMessage successfully accesses a message or false (0) otherwise. If PMDFgetMessage returns any error other than PMDF__EOF, then the check routine, ❶, is invoked.

❸ read_line is a routine which will return true (1) if PMDFgetLine successfully reads a line from a message or false (0) otherwise. If PMDFreadLine returns any error other than PMDF__EOF, then the check routine, ❶, is invoked.

❹ open_outbound is a routine which opens an output file to which to write the batch SMTP command. Output from PMDFgetUniqueString is used in generating the file name.

❺ notify is a routine which, builds an RFC 1891 NOTIFY= parameter based upon the NOTARY flags for an envelope "To:" recipient.

❻ PMDFinitialize is invoked with the **ischannel** argument true.

❼ PMDFdequeueInitialize creates and initializes a message dequeue context.

❽ Using the get_message routine, the program loops over all messages to be processed.

❾ Using PMDFgetRecipient, the program loops over the envelope "To:" address list in the currently accessed message.

❿ The NOTARY flags for the current envelope "To:" recipient are obtained with PMDFgetRecipientFlags.

⓫ The disposition of the envelope "To:" recipient address is passed back to PMDF.

⓬ Using the read_line routine, the program loops over the message header and body, copying each line to the batch SMTP file.

⓭ Processing was successful; the processed message is dequeued.

⓮ All done processing messages; dispose of the message dequeue context.

Example 1–5 Message Dequeuing (Pascal)

Example 1–5 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–5 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (Pascal)

```
(* api_example3.pas -- Dequeue a message and output it in batch SMTP format *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program api_example3 (output);

  type
    uword     = [word] 0..65535;
    string    = packed array [1..ALFA_SIZE] of char;
    bigstring = packed array [1..BIGALFA_SIZE] of char;
    vstring   = varying [64] of char;

  var
    dq_context                                  : PMDF_dq;
    empty                                       : varying [1] of char;
    env_id, from_adr, host, orig_adr, to_adr    : string;
    env_id_len, from_adr_len, host_len,
      orig_adr_len, to_adr_len, txt_len         : uword;
    nflags, stat                                : integer;
    outbound_open                               : boolean;
    outfile                                     : text;
    txt                                         : bigstring;

procedure check (stat : integer); ❶

  var reason : varying [20] of char;

  begin (* check *)
    if not odd (stat) then begin
      writev (reason, 'Error ', stat:0);
      if dq_context <> nil then PMDF_defer_message (dq_context, true, reason);
      if outbound_open then
        close (file_variable := outfile, disposition := delete);
      halt;
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* check *)

function get_message : boolean; ❷

  var msg_file : string; msg_file_len : uword;

  begin (* get_message *)
    stat := PMDF_get_message (dq_context, msg_file, msg_file_len,
                              from_adr, from_adr_len);
    get_message := odd (stat);
    if (not odd (stat)) and (stat <> PMDF__EOF) then check (stat);
  end; (* get_message *)

function read_line : boolean; ❸

  begin (* read_line *)
    stat := PMDF_read_line (dq_context, txt, txt_len);
    read_line := odd (stat);
    if (not odd (stat)) and (stat <> PMDF__EOF) then check (stat);
  end; (* read_line *)
```

Example 1–5 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–5 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (Pascal)

```
procedure open_outbound; ❹
  var
    str     : string;
    str_len : uword;
  begin (* open_outbound *)
    check (PMDF_get_unique_string (str, str_len));
    open (file_variable := outfile,
          file_name := 'ZZ' + substr (str, 1, str_len) + '.00',
          history := NEW, record_length := 1024);
    stat := status (outfile);
    if stat >= 0 then begin
      rewrite (outfile);
      outbound_open := true;
    end else begin
      writeln ('Pascal file error ', stat:0, '; aborting');
      check (0);
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* open_outbound *)

function notify (nflags : integer) : vstring; ❺
  var str : vstring;
  procedure add (bit : integer; toadd : varying [len] of char);
    begin (* add *)
      if 0 <> uand (nflags, bit) then begin
        if length (str) = 0 then str := ' NOTIFY=' else str := str + ',';
        str := str + toadd;
      end; (* if *)
    end; (* add *)
  begin (* notify *)
    str := '';
    add (PMDF_RECEIPT_NEVER,     'NEVER');
    add (PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES,  'FAILURE');
    add (PMDF_RECEIPT_DELAYS,    'DELAY');
    add (PMDF_RECEIPT_SUCCESSES, 'SUCCESS');
    notify := str;
  end; (* notify *)

begin (* api_example3 *)
  empty         := '';
  dq_context    := nil;
  outbound_open := false;
  check (PMDF_initialize (true)); ❻
  check (PMDF_get_host_name (host, host_len));
  check (PMDF_dequeue_initialize (dq_context)); ❼
```

Example 1–5 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–5 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (Pascal)

```
  while get_message do begin ❽
    check (PMDF_get_envelope_id (dq_context, env_id, env_id_len));
    open_outbound;
    writeln (outfile, 'EHLO ', substr (host, 1, host_len));
    writeln (outfile, 'MAIL FROM:<', substr (from_adr, 1, from_adr_len), '>',
             ' ENVID=', substr (env_id, 1, env_id_len));
    while odd (PMDF_get_recipient (dq_context, to_adr, to_adr_len, ❾
                                   orig_adr, orig_adr_len)) do begin
      check (PMDF_get_recipient_flags (dq_context, nflags)); ❿
      writeln (outfile, 'RCPT TO:<', substr (to_adr, 1, to_adr_len), '>',
               ' ORCPT=', substr (orig_adr, 1, orig_adr_len),
               notify (nflags));
      check (PMDF_recipient_disposition (dq_context, nflags, ⓫
                                PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED,
                                substr (to_adr, 1, to_adr_len),
                                substr (orig_adr, 1, orig_adr_len), empty));
    end; (* while *)
    writeln (outfile, 'DATA');
    while read_line do begin ⓬
      if txt_len > 0 then if txt[1] = '.' then write (outfile, '.');
      writeln (outfile, substr (txt, 1, txt_len));
    end; (* while *)
    writeln (outfile, '.');
    writeln (outfile, 'QUIT');
    close (outfile); outbound_open := false;
    check (PMDF_dequeue_message_end (dq_context, false, empty)); ⓭
  end; (* while *)
  check (PMDF_dequeue_end (dq_context)); ⓮
  check (PMDF_done);
end. (* api_example3 *)
```

Example 1–6 Message Dequeuing (C)

```
/* api_example4.c -- Dequeue a message and output it in batch SMTP format */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

typedef char string[ALFA_SIZE+1];
```

Example 1–6 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–6 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (C)

```
string filename, from_adr, txt;
int outbound_open, txt_len;
PMDF_dq *dq_context = 0;
FILE *outfile;

void check (int stat) ❶
{
  char reason[20];
  if (!(1 & stat)) {
    sprintf (reason, "Reason %d", stat);
    if (dq_context) PMDFdeferMessage (&dq_context, 1, reason, strlen (reason));
    if (outbound_open) {
      fclose (outfile);
      remove (filename);
    }
    if (!stat) exit (0);
    else exit (stat);
  }
}

int get_message (void) ❷
{
    string msg_file;
    int from_adr_len, msg_file_len, stat;

    from_adr_len = msg_file_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    stat = PMDFgetMessage (&dq_context, msg_file, &msg_file_len,
                           from_adr, &from_adr_len);
    if (!(1 & stat) && stat != PMDF__EOF) check (stat);
    return (1 & stat);
}

int read_line (void) ❸
{
    int stat;

    txt_len = BIGALFA_SIZE;
    stat = PMDFreadLine (&dq_context, txt, &txt_len);
    if ( !(1 & stat) && stat != PMDF__EOF) check (stat);
    return (1 & stat);
}

void open_outbound (void) ❹
{
  char str[18+5+1];
  int str_len = 18;
```

Example 1–6 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–6 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (C)

```
  check (PMDFgetUniqueString (str, &str_len));
  sprintf (filename, "ZZ%s.00", str);
  outfile = fopen (filename, "w");
  if (!outfile) {
    fprintf (stderr, "Error opening output file; aborting\n", filename);
    check (0);
  }
  outbound_open = 1;
}

void add (int nflags, int bit, char *src, char *dst)
{
  if (!(nflags & bit)) return;
  if (*dst) strcat (dst, ",");
  strcat (dst, src);
}

void make_notify (int nflags, char *buf) ❺
{
  *buf = '\0';
  add (nflags, PMDF_RECEIPT_NEVER,     "NEVER",   buf);
  add (nflags, PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES,  "FAILURE", buf);
  add (nflags, PMDF_RECEIPT_DELAYS,    "DELAY",   buf);
  add (nflags, PMDF_RECEIPT_SUCCESSES, "SUCCESS", buf);
}

main ()
{
  string env_id, host, orig_adr, to_adr;
  int env_id_len, nflags, host_len, orig_adr_len, to_adr_len;
  char notify[64];

  outbound_open = 0;
  check (PMDFinitialize (1)); ❻
  host_len = ALFA_SIZE;
  check (PMDFgetHostName (host, &host_len));
  check (PMDFdequeueInitialize (&dq_context)); ❼
```

Example 1–6 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–6 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing (C)

```
  while (get_message ()) { ❽
    env_id_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    check (PMDFgetEnvelopeId (&dq_context, env_id, &env_id_len));
    open_outbound ();
    fprintf (outfile, "EHLO %s\n", host);
    fprintf (outfile, "MAIL FROM:<%s> ENVID=%s\n", from_adr, env_id);
    to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    while (1 & PMDFgetRecipient (&dq_context, to_adr, &to_adr_len, ❾
                                 orig_adr, &orig_adr_len))
    {
      check (PMDFgetRecipientFlags (&dq_context, &nflags)); ❿
      make_notify (nflags, notify);
      fprintf (outfile, "RCPT TO:<%s> ORCPT=%s", to_adr, orig_adr);
      if (notify[0]) fprintf (outfile, " NOTIFY=%s\n", notify);
      else fprintf (outfile, "\n");
      check (PMDFrecipientDisposition (&dq_context, nflags, ⓫
                                       PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED, to_adr,
                                       to_adr_len, orig_adr, orig_adr_len,
                                       NULL, 0));
      to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    }
    fprintf (outfile, "DATA\n");
    while (read_line ()) { ⓬
      if (txt_len > 0) if (txt[0] == '.') fprintf (outfile, ".");
      fprintf (outfile, "%s\n", txt);
    }
    fprintf (outfile, ".\nQUIT\n");
    fclose (outfile); outbound_open = 0;
    check (PMDFdequeueMessageEnd (&dq_context, 0, NULL, 0)); ⓭
  }
  check (PMDFdequeueEnd (&dq_context)); ⓮
  check (PMDFdone ());
}
```

1.12.3 Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing Messages

The programs shown in Examples 1–8 and 1–9 will loop through all messages in a message queue, converting the body of each message and re-enqueuing the converted message back to PMDF. The conversion process involves applying the "rot13" encoding used by many news readers to encode potentially offensive message content.

Note: It is important to remember to define the PMDF_CHANNEL logical (OpenVMS) or environment variable (UNIX and Windows) to be the name of the channel (in lower case) to be serviced by this program. Also, if experimenting from your own account, do

Example 1–7 Output of Examples 1–5 and 1–6

```
EHLO EXAMPLE.COM
MAIL FROM:<stephano@example.com> ENVID=01ISXU84PB929AMHQL@EXAMPLE.COM
RCPT TO:<caliban@example.com>
  ORCPT=rfc822;caliban@island.example.com NOTIFY=FAILURES,DELAY
DATA
Received: from EXAMPLE.COM by EXAMPLE.COM (PMDF #1339) id
 <01GP3A97QW9CAATXKZ@EXAMPLE.COM>; Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
Date: 04 May 2012 18:04:00 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Stephano the Drunken Butler" <stephano@example.com>
Subject: Testing
To: "Caliban the Savage" <caliban@island.example.com>
Message-id: <01GP3A97R5WIAATXKZ@EXAMPLE.COM>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

This is a test of the emergency broadcasting system.
Please do not be alarmed.  Please do not hold your breath.

Bye
.
QUIT
```

not leave this logical or environment variable defined while not experimenting — PMDF can see it when you send mail and submit that mail as though it was enqueued by the channel given by PMDF_CHANNEL. (This is a debugging feature.)

The following items of note are identified with callouts in each of the two programs:

❶ In the event of an error, the current message being processed is deferred, any new message being enqueued is aborted, and the program exits.

❷ `get_message` is a routine which will return true (1) if `PMDFgetMessage` successfully accesses a message or false (0) otherwise. If `PMDFgetMessage` returns any error other than `PMDF__EOF`, then the check routine is invoked.

❸ `read_line` is a routine which will return true (1) if `PMDFgetLine` successfully reads a line from a message or false (0) otherwise. If `PMDFreadLine` returns any error other than `PMDF__EOF`, then the `check` routine is invoked.

❹ A routine to walk through the header structure, `hdr`, and display any header lines stored in the structure. This routine does not serve any real purpose here other than to illustrate how to walk a header structure.

❺ The infamous rot13 filter.

❻ `PMDFinitialize` is invoked with the **ischannel** argument true.

❼ `PMDFgetChannelName` is used to determine the name of the channel being processed. This information is later passed to `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

❽ `PMDFdequeueInitialize` creates and initializes a message dequeue context.

❾ Using the `get_message` routine, the program loops over all messages to be processed.

❿ The envelope id for the message being processed is obtained. This envelope id will be carried over to the new message which will be enqueued.

⓫ Begin a message enqueue context. This new message will be the converted form of the message to be dequeued.

⓬ Set the envelope id for the new message to be that of the old message.

⓭ Using PMDFgetRecipient, the program loops over the envelope "To:" address list in an accessed message.

⓮ The NOTARY flags for the current envelope "To:" address are obtained with PMDFgetRecipientFlags. They are then copied over to the same envelope "To:" address in the new message by calling PMDFsetRecipientFlags and then PMDFaddRecipient.

⓯ The disposition of the envelope "To:" address is declared.

⓰ The envelope is ended and the message header started.

⓱ PMDFreadHeader and PMDFwriteHeader is used to copy, without alteration, the message header from the old message to the new message.

⓲ Call display_header_lines to display, on the terminal, the contents of the header structure, hdr. This is merely done as an example of walking through a header structure; displaying the structure serves no other useful purpose in this example.

⓳ Using the read_line routine, the program loops over the message body, reading each line from the original messages, converting it, and then writing it to the new message being enqueued.

⓴ The new message is enqueued and the message enqueue context disposed of.

㉑ The old message is dequeued.

㉒ All done processing mesages; dispose of the message dequeue context;

Example 1–8 Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (Pascal)

```
(* api_example5.pas -- Dequeue a message, rot13 the message body,
                       and then requeue the message *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program api_example5 (output);

  type
    uword     = [word] 0..65535;
    string    = packed array [1..ALFA_SIZE] of char;
    bigstring = packed array [1..BIGALFA_SIZE] of char;

  var
    channel, env_id, from_adr, orig_adr, to_adr : string;
    channel_len, env_id_len, from_adr_len,
      orig_adr_len, to_adr_len, txt_len         : uword;
    dq_context                                  : PMDF_dq;
    empty                                       : varying [1] of char;
    hdr                                         : PMDF_hdr;
    i, nflags, stat                             : integer;
    nq_context                                  : PMDF_nq;
    outfile                                     : text;
    txt                                         : bigstring;
```

Example 1–8 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–8 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (Pascal)

```
function SYS$EXIT (%immed status : integer := %immed 1) : integer; extern;

procedure check (stat : integer); ❶

  var reason : varying [20] of char;

  begin (* check *)
    if not odd (stat) then begin
      writev (reason, 'Reason ', stat:0);
      if dq_context <> nil then PMDF_defer_message (dq_context, true, reason);
      if nq_context <> nil then PMDF_abort_message (nq_context);
      if stat = 0 then SYS$EXIT (1) else SYS$EXIT (stat);
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* check *)

function get_message : boolean; ❷

  var msg_file : string; msg_file_len : uword;

  begin (* get_message *)
    stat := PMDF_get_message (dq_context, msg_file, msg_file_len,
                              from_adr, from_adr_len);
    get_message := odd (stat);
    if (not odd (stat)) and (stat <> PMDF__EOF) then check (stat);
  end; (* get_message *)

function read_line : boolean; ❸

  begin (* read_line *)
    stat := PMDF_read_line (dq_context, txt, txt_len);
    read_line := odd (stat);
    if (not odd (stat)) and (stat <> PMDF__EOF) then check (stat);
  end; (* read_line *)

procedure display_header_lines (hdr : PMDF_hdr); ❹

  var i : integer; hdr_line : PMDF_hdr_line_ptr;

  begin (* display_header_lines *)
    for i := HL_FIRST_HEADER to HL_LAST_HEADER do begin
      if hdr^[i] <> nil then begin
        hdr_line := hdr^[i];
        while hdr_line <> nil do begin
          writeln (substr (hdr_line^.line^, 1, hdr_line^.line_length));
          hdr_line := hdr_line^.next_line;
        end; (* while *)
      end; (* if *)
    end; (* for *)
  end; (* display_header_lines *)
```

Example 1–8 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–8 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (Pascal)

```
function rot13 (c : char) : char; ❺
  begin (* rot13 *)
    if c in ['A'..'Z'] then
      rot13 := chr (((ord (c) - ord ('A') + 13) mod 26) + ord ('A'))
    else if c in ['a'..'z'] then
      rot13 := chr (((ord (c) - ord ('a') + 13) mod 26) + ord ('a'))
    else rot13 := c;
  end; (* rot13 *)

begin (* api_example5 *)
  empty         := '';
  hdr           := nil;
  dq_context    := nil;
  nq_context    := nil;
  check (PMDF_initialize (true)); ❻
  check (PMDF_get_channel_name (channel, channel_len)); ❼
  check (PMDF_dequeue_initialize (dq_context)); ❽
  check (PMDF_enqueue_initialize);
  while get_message do begin ❾
    check (PMDF_get_envelope_id (dq_context, env_id, env_id_len)); ❿
    check (PMDF_start_message_envelope (nq_context, ⓫
                                        substr (channel, 1, channel_len),
                                        substr (from_adr, 1, from_adr_len)));
    check (PMDF_set_envelope_id (nq_context, substr (env_id, 1, env_id_len))); ⓬
    while odd (PMDF_get_recipient (dq_context, to_adr, to_adr_len, ⓭
                                   orig_adr, orig_adr_len)) do begin
      check (PMDF_get_recipient_flags (dq_context, nflags)); ⓮
      check (PMDF_set_recipient_flags (nq_context, nflags));
      check (PMDF_add_recipient (nq_context, substr (to_adr, 1, to_adr_len),
                                 substr (orig_adr, 1, orig_adr_len)));
      check (PMDF_recipient_disposition (dq_context, nflags, ⓯
                                 PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED,
                                 substr (to_adr, 1, to_adr_len),
                                 substr (orig_adr, 1, orig_adr_len), empty));
    end; (* while *)
    check (PMDF_start_message_header (nq_context)); ⓰
    check (PMDF_read_header (dq_context, hdr)); ⓱
    display_header_lines (hdr); ⓲
    check (PMDF_write_header (nq_context, hdr));
    check (PMDF_dispose_header (hdr));
    check (PMDF_start_message_body (nq_context));
```

Example 1–8 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–8 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (Pascal)

```
    while read_line do begin ⓳
      for i := 1 to txt_len do txt[i] := rot13 (txt[i]);
      check (PMDF_write_line (nq_context, substr (txt, 1, txt_len)));
    end; (* while *)
    check (PMDF_enqueue_message (nq_context)); ⓴
    check (PMDF_dequeue_message_end (dq_context, false, empty)); ㉑
  end; (* while *)
  check (PMDF_dequeue_end (dq_context)); ㉒
  check (PMDF_done);
end. (* api_example5 *)
```

Example 1–9 Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (C)

```
/* api_example6.c -- Dequeue a message, rot13 the message body,
                     and then requeue the message */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

typedef char string[ALFA_SIZE+1];

string from_adr, txt;
int from_adr_len, txt_len;
PMDF_nq *nq_context = 0;
PMDF_dq *dq_context = 0;

void check (int stat) ❶
{
  char reason[20];
  if (!(1 & stat)) {
    sprintf (reason, "Reason %d", stat);
    if (dq_context) PMDFdeferMessage (&dq_context, 1, reason, strlen (reason));
    if (nq_context) PMDFabortMessage (&nq_context);
    if (!stat) exit (0);
    else exit (stat);
  }
}
```

Example 1–9 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–9 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (C)

```
int get_message (void) ❷
{
    string msg_file;
    int msg_file_len, stat;

    msg_file_len = from_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    stat = PMDFgetMessage (&dq_context, msg_file, &msg_file_len,
                           from_adr, &from_adr_len);
    if (!(1 & stat) && stat != PMDF__EOF) check (stat);
    return (1 & stat);
}

int read_line (void) ❸
{
    int stat;

    txt_len = BIGALFA_SIZE;
    stat = PMDFreadLine (&dq_context, txt, &txt_len);
    if ( !(1 & stat) && stat != PMDF__EOF) check (stat);
    return (1 & stat);
}

void display_header_lines (PMDF_hdr *hdr) ❹
{
  int i;
  PMDF_hdr_line *hdr_line;

  for (i = HL_FIRST_HEADER; i <= HL_LAST_HEADER; i++) {
    if ((*hdr)[i]) {
      hdr_line = (*hdr)[i];
      while (hdr_line) {
        printf ("%s\n", hdr_line->line);
        hdr_line = hdr_line->next_line;
      }
    }
  }
}

char rot13 (char c) ❺
{
  if ('A' <= c && c <= 'Z') return (((c - 'A' + 13) % 26) + 'A');
    else if ('a' <= c && c <= 'z') return (((c - 'a' + 13) % 26) + 'a');
      else return (c);
}
```

Example 1–9 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–9 (Cont.) Message Dequeuing & Re-enqueuing (C)

```
main ()
{
  string channel, env_id, orig_adr, to_adr;
  int channel_len, env_id_len, nflags, i, orig_adr_len, to_adr_len;
  PMDF_hdr *hdr;
  unsigned int key;

  check (PMDFinitialize (1)); ❻
  channel_len = ALFA_SIZE;
  check (PMDFgetChannelName (channel, &channel_len, &key, &key)); ❼
  check (PMDFdequeueInitialize (&dq_context)); ❽
  check (PMDFenqueueInitialize ());
  while (get_message ()) { ❾
    env_id_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    check (PMDFgetEnvelopeId (&dq_context, env_id, &env_id_len)); ❿
    check (PMDFstartMessageEnvelope (&nq_context, channel, channel_len, ⓫
                                     from_adr, from_adr_len));
    check (PMDFsetEnvelopeId (&nq_context, env_id, env_id_len)); ⓬
    to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    while (1 & PMDFgetRecipient (&dq_context, to_adr, &to_adr_len, ⓭
                                 orig_adr, &orig_adr_len))
    {
      check (PMDFgetRecipientFlags (&dq_context, &nflags)); ⓮
      check (PMDFsetRecipientFlags (&nq_context, nflags));
      check (PMDFaddRecipient (&nq_context, to_adr, to_adr_len,
                               orig_adr, orig_adr_len));
      check (PMDFrecipientDisposition (&dq_context, nflags, ⓯
                                       PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED, to_adr,
                                       to_adr_len, orig_adr, orig_adr_len,
                                       NULL, 0));
      to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    }
    check (PMDFstartMessageHeader (&nq_context)); ⓰
    check (PMDFreadHeader (&dq_context, &hdr)); ⓱
    display_header_lines (hdr); ⓲
    check (PMDFwriteHeader (&nq_context, hdr));
    check (PMDFdisposeHeader (&hdr));
    check (PMDFstartMessageBody (&nq_context));
    while (read_line ()) { ⓳
      for (i = 0; i < txt_len - 1; i++) txt[i] = rot13 (txt[i]);
      check (PMDFwriteLine (&nq_context, txt, txt_len));
    }
    check (PMDFenqueueMessage (&nq_context)); ⓴
    check (PMDFdequeueMessageEnd (&dq_context, 0, NULL, 0)); ㉑
  }
  check (PMDFdequeueEnd (&dq_context)); ㉒
  check (PMDFdone ());
}
```

1.12.4 Dequeuing & Returning Messages

Examples 1–10 and 1–11 illustrate the use of PMDFdequeueMessageEnd to return a message to its originator. A message in the channel's queue is accessed and each of its envelope "To:" recipients are given a disposition of PMDF_DISP_RETURN which indicates that the message is undeliverable for that recipient. Then, when PMDFdequeueMessageEnd is called, a bounce message is automatically generated and sent back to the original message's originator. The original message is then removed from the queue. Note that no notification message will be generated if the NOTARY flags for all of the recipients specify PMDF_RETURN_NEVER.

These two particular examples, through the use of PMDFgetMessage, return each and every message in a message queue. A sample returned message is shown in Example 1–12.

Note: It is important to remember to define the PMDF_CHANNEL logical (OpenVMS) or environment variable (UNIX and Windows) to be the name of the channel (in lower case) to be serviced by this program. Also, if experimenting from your own account, do not leave this logical or environment variable defined while not experimenting — PMDF can see it when you send mail and submit that mail as though it was enqueued by the channel given by PMDF_CHANNEL. (This is a debugging feature.)

The following items of note are identified with callouts in each of the two programs:

❶ In the event of an error, the current message being processed is deferred, any new message being enqueued is aborted, and the program exits.

❷ get_message is a routine which will return true (1) if PMDFgetMessage successfully accesses a message or false (0) otherwise. If PMDFgetMessage returns any error other than PMDF__EOF, then the check routine is invoked.

❸ PMDFinitialize is invoked with the **ischannel** argument true.

❹ Initialize a message dequeue context with PMDFdequeueInitialize.

❺ Using the get_message routine, the program loops over all messages to be processed.

❻ Obtain the next envelope "To:" address for the current message.

❼ Obtain the NOTARY flags for the envelope "To:" address just obtained.

❽ Set the disposition for this envelope "To:" address to PMDF_DISP_RETURN. This will cause the message to be returned as undeliverable for this envelope "To:" address.

❾ The message is automatically returned when PMDFdequeueMessageEnd is called.

❿ All done processing messages; dispose of the message dequeue context.

Example 1–10 Dequeuing & Returning Messages (Pascal)

Example 1–10 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–10 (Cont.) Dequeuing & Returning Messages (Pascal)

```
(* api_example7.pas -- Return channel which returns all mail queued to it *)
[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program api_example7;
  type
    uword  = [word] 0..65535;
    string = packed array [1..ALFA_SIZE] of char;
  var
    from_adr, orig_adr, to_adr             : string;
    from_adr_len, orig_adr_len, to_adr_len : uword;
    dq_context                             : PMDF_dq;
    empty                                  : varying [1] of char;
    nflags                                 : integer;
function SYS$EXIT (%immed status : integer := %immed 1) : integer; extern;
procedure check (stat : integer); ❶
  var reason : varying [20] of char;
  begin (* check *)
    if not odd (stat) then begin
      writev (reason, 'Error ', stat:0);
      if dq_context <> nil then PMDF_defer_message (dq_context, true, reason);
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* check *)
function get_message : boolean; ❷
  var msg_file : string; msg_file_len : uword; stat : integer;
  begin (* get_message *)
    stat := PMDF_get_message (dq_context, msg_file, msg_file_len,
                              from_adr, from_adr_len);
    get_message := odd (stat);
    if (not odd (stat)) and (stat <> PMDF__EOF) then check (stat);
  end; (* get_message *)
begin (* api_example7 *)
  dq_context := nil;
  empty      := '';
  check (PMDF_initialize (true)); ❸
  check (PMDF_dequeue_initialize (dq_context)); ❹
```

Example 1–10 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–10 (Cont.) Dequeuing & Returning Messages (Pascal)

```
  while get_message do begin ❺
    while odd (PMDF_get_recipient (dq_context, to_adr, to_adr_len, ❻
                                   orig_adr, orig_adr_len)) do begin
      check (PMDF_get_recipient_flags (dq_context, nflags)); ❼
      check (PMDF_recipient_disposition (dq_context, nflags, ❽
                  PMDF_DISP_RETURN, substr (to_adr, 1, to_adr_len),
                  substr (orig_adr, 1, orig_adr_len),
                  'Message undeliverable; returned by the postmaster'));
    end; (* while *)
    check (PMDF_dequeue_message_end (dq_context, false, empty));  ❾
  end; (* while *)
  check (PMDF_dequeue_end (dq_context)); ❿
  check (PMDF_done);
end. (* api_example7 *)
```

Example 1–11 Dequeuing & Returning Messages (C)

```
/* api_example8.c -- Return channel which returns all mail queued to it */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

typedef char string[ALFA_SIZE+1];

string from_adr;
int from_adr_len, item_index;
PMDF_dq *dq_context = 0;

void check (int stat) ❶
{
  char reason[20];
  if (!(1 & stat)) {
    sprintf (reason, "Reason %d", stat);
    if (dq_context) PMDFdeferMessage (&dq_context, 1, reason, strlen (reason));
    if (!stat) exit (0);
    else exit (stat);
  }
}
```

Example 1–11 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–11 (Cont.) Dequeuing & Returning Messages (C)

```
int get_message (void) ❷
{
    string msg_file;
    int msg_file_len, stat;

    msg_file_len = from_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    stat = PMDFgetMessage (&dq_context, msg_file, &msg_file_len,
                           from_adr, &from_adr_len);
    if (!(1 & stat) && stat != PMDF__EOF) check (stat);
    return (1 & stat);
}

main ()
{
  string orig_adr, to_adr;
  int i, nflags, orig_adr_len, to_adr_len;

  channel_len = ALFA_SIZE;
  check (PMDFinitialize (1)); ❸
  check (PMDFdequeueInitialize (&dq_context)); ❹
  while (get_message ()) { ❺
    item_index = 0;
    to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    while (1 & PMDFgetRecipient (&dq_context, to_adr, &to_adr_len, ❻
                                 orig_adr, &orig_adr_len)) {
      check (PMDFgetRecipientFlags (&dq_context, &nflags)); ❼
      check (PMDFrecipientDisposition (&dq_context, nflags, ❽
                PMDF_DISP_RETURN, to_adr, to_adr_len,
                orig_adr, orig_adr_len,
                "Message undeliverable; returned by the postmaster", 49));
      to_adr_len = orig_adr_len = ALFA_SIZE;
    }
    check (PMDFdequeueMessageEnd (&dq_context, 0, "", 0)); ❾
  }
  check (PMDFdequeueEnd (&dq_context)); ❿
  check (PMDFdone ());
}
```

Example 1–12 shows a sample return message generated by `PMDFreturnMessage`. In that example, the following items are marked with callouts: the message header, ❶; a MIME header line indicating that the message is a multi-part message, ❷; the first body part which contains a human readable explanation as to why the message was returned, ❸; the second body part which contains a machine readable explanation as to why the message was returned, ❹; and the third body part containing the message being returned, ❺.

Example 1–12 Output of Examples 1–10 and 1–11

Example 1–12 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–12 (Cont.) Output of Examples 1–10 and 1–11

```
Received: from example.com (PMDF V6.1 #8790) ❶
 id <01IXGG2X55A88Y55Z3@example.com>; Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
Date: Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
From: PMDF Internet Messaging <postmaster@example.com>
Subject: Delivery Notification: Delivery has been manually aborted
To: Trinculo@example.com, postmaster@example.com
Message-id: <01IXGG2Y8J468Y55Z3@example.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: MULTIPART/REPORT; REPORT-TYPE=DELIVERY-STATUS; ❷
 BOUNDARY="Boundary_(ID_78nMbcjsTsCboulbhJC84A)"

--Boundary_(ID_78nMbcjsTsCboulbhJC84A) ❸
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-language: EN-US

This report relates to a message you sent with the following header fields:

  Message-id: <01IXGGR0TSYS8Y55Z3@example.com>
  Date: Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 -0400 (EDT)
  From: Trinculo@example.com
  To: Stephano@example.com
  Subject: Meeting next Wednesday

Your message is being returned.  It was forced to return by the postmaster.

The recipient list for this message was:

  Recipient address: Stephano@example.com
  Reason: Message undeliverable; returned by the postmaster

--Boundary_(ID_78nMbcjsTsCboulbhJC84A) ❹
Content-type: message/DELIVERY-STATUS

Original-envelope-id: 01IXGFBILT3M8Y55Z3@example.com
Reporting-MTA: dns;example.com

Action: failed
Status: 5.0.0 (Message undeliverable; returned by the postmaster)
Original-recipient: rfc822;Stephano@example.com
Final-recipient: rfc822;Stephano@example.com
```

Example 1–12 Cont'd on next page

Example 1–12 (Cont.) Output of Examples 1–10 and 1–11

```
--Boundary_(ID_78nMbcjsTsCboulbhJC84A) ❺
Content-type: text/rfc822-headers

Return-path: Trinculo@example.com
Received: from example.com by example.com (PMDF V6.1 #8790)
 id <01IXGG2X55A88Y55Z3@example.com>
 (original mail from Trinculo@example.com); Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
Received: from example.com by example.com (PMDF V6.1 #8790)
 id <01IXGFBIKQIO8Y55Z3@example.com> for Stephano@example.com;
 Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT
Date: Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 -0400 (EDT)
From: Trinculo@example.com
Subject: Meeting next Wednesday
To: Stephano@example.com
Message-id: <01IXGFBILT3M8Y55Z3@example.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII

Can we reschedule the meeting of comic relief characters to be at 14:30?

--Boundary_(ID_78nMbcjsTsCboulbhJC84A)--
```

1.13 API Routine Descriptions

The strings passed as input to the C format API routines need not be zero terminated; the API routines ignore any zero terminators and exclusively use the associated length argument when determining the strings length. On output, however, the C format API routines will always add zero terminators to output strings as well as return the strings' lengths in the associated length arguments.

1.13.1 Summary of Routines

Table 1–1 summarizes the routines included in the PMDF API.

Table 1–1 Routines Included in the PMDF API

Enqueue routines	Description
PMDFenqueueInitialize	Prepare for one or more message enqueues
PMDFstartMessageEnvelope	Begin a message enqueue context; specify the envelope "From:" address
PMDFsetEnvelopeId	Set the envelope id for the message
PMDFsetRecipientType	Specify if an address is a "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" address
PMDFsetRecipientFlags	Set NOTARY flags for next envelope recipient address
PMDFaliasNoExpansion	Inhibit expansion of aliases; generally, this routine should not be used

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Routines Included in the PMDF API

Enqueue routines	Description
PMDFaddRecipient	Specify "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" addresses
PMDFstartMessageHeader	End the message envelope and begin the message header
PMDFwriteDate	Output a "Date:" header line
PMDFwriteFrom	Output a "From:" header line
PMDFwriteSubject	Output a "Subject:" header line
PMDFwriteHeader	Output a header structure
PMDFstartMessageBody	End the message header and begin the message body
PMDFwriteLine	Output a line to the message header or body
PMDFwriteText	Output a text string to the message header or body
PMDFenqueueMessage	End the message and enqueue it; dispose of the message enqueue context
PMDFabortMessage	Abort a message and dispose of the message enqueue context
PMDFreceiptControl	Control the use of delivery and receipt request headers
PMDFsetLimits	Set message size limits used to fragment messages
PMDFsetReceiptAddresses	Set delivery and read receipt request addresses
Dequeue routines	**Description**
PMDFdequeueInitialize	Prepare for one or more message dequeues; create a dequeue context
PMDFgetMessage	Access a queued message; return the envelope "From:" address
PMDFgetEnvelopeId	Get the message's envelope id
PMDFgetMessageId	Get the message's message id
PMDFgetRecipient	Read the next envelope "To:" address
PMDFgetRecipientFlags	Obtain NOTARY flags for previous envelope recipient address
PMDFcopyMessage	Copy the queued message to a new message being enqueued
PMDFrecipientDisposition	Specify the disposition of a recipient address.
PMDFreadHeader	Read the header of a message
PMDFreadLine	Read a line from a message; line feed record terminator is stripped by API
PMDFreadText	Read a line from a message; line feed record terminator is not stripped by API
PMDFreadFailureLog	Read a line from the message delivery failure log, if present
PMDFrewindMessage	Go back to the start of the message header
PMDFdequeueMessageEnd	Remove a message from the message queue
PMDFdequeueEnd	Dispose of a message dequeue context
Address parsing	**Description**
PMDFaddressParseList	Parse a list of address producing an address context
PMDFaddressGet	Extract an individual address from a list of parsed addresses
PMDFaddressGetProperty	Extract a property of an individual address from a list of parsed addresses
PMDFaddressDispose	Dispose of an address context
PMDFgetAddressProperty	Parse an address and return the specified property
Option file processing	**Description**
PMDFoptionDispose	Dispose of an option file context

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Routines Included in the PMDF API

Option file processing	Description
PMDFoptionGetInteger	Obtain the value associated with an integer-valued option
PMDFoptionGetReal	Obtain the value associated with a real-valued option
PMDFoptionGetString	Obtain the value associated with a string-valued option
PMDFoptionRead	Process an option file

Miscellaneous routines	Description
PMDFabortProgram	Abort the currently running program
PMDFaddHeaderLine	Add a header line to a header structure
PMDFaddressToChannel	Return the name of the channel to which the specified address rewrites
PMDFcancelCallBack	Cancel any call backs
PMDFchannelToHost	Return the official host name associated with a channel
PMDFcloseLogFile	Close the PMDF log file
PMDFcloseQueueCache	Close the queue cache database
PMDFdebug	Set enqueue and dequeue debugging flags
PMDFdatabaseAddEntry	Add an entry to a database
PMDFdatabaseClose	Close a database
PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry	Remove an entry from a database
PMDFdatabaseGetEntry	Lookup an entry in a database
PMDFdeleteHeaderLine	Remove a header line from a header structure
PMDFdisposeChannelCounters	Dispose of a list of channel counters
PMDFdisposeHeader	Dispose of a message header structure
PMDFdone	Deallocate PMDF data structures and resources
PMDFgetBlockSize	Obtain the size in bytes of a PMDF block
PMDFgetChannelName	Obtain the current channel name
PMDFgetChannelCounters	Obtain channel counters
PMDFgetErrorText	Obtain information about a recent error message
PMDFgetDateTime	Obtain the current date and time
PMDFgetHostName	Obtain the official local host name
PMDFgetPostmasterAddress	Obtain the local postmaster's address
PMDFgetUniqueString	Obtain a unique string suitable for use in filenames
PMDFgetUserName	Obtain the current user name
PMDFhostToChannel	Return the name of the channel associated with the specified host name
PMDFinitialize	Initialize PMDF data structures and resources
PMDFlog	Write a line of text to a channel log file
PMDFmappingApply	Map a string with a mapping table
PMDFmappingLoad	Load a mapping table
PMDFqueueCacheEnd	Dispose of a queue cache context created with `PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry`
PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry	Retrieve an entry from the queue cache database
PMDFsetCallBack	Establish a call back routine
PMDFsetMutex	Provide mutex handling routines

Obsolete routines	Description
PMDFdequeueMessage	Remove a message from the message queue; superseded by `PMDFrecipientDisposition` and `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd`
PMDFdeferMessage	Defer a message for later reprocessing; superseded by `PMDFrecipientDisposition` and `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd`

Table 1–1 (Cont.) Routines Included in the PMDF API

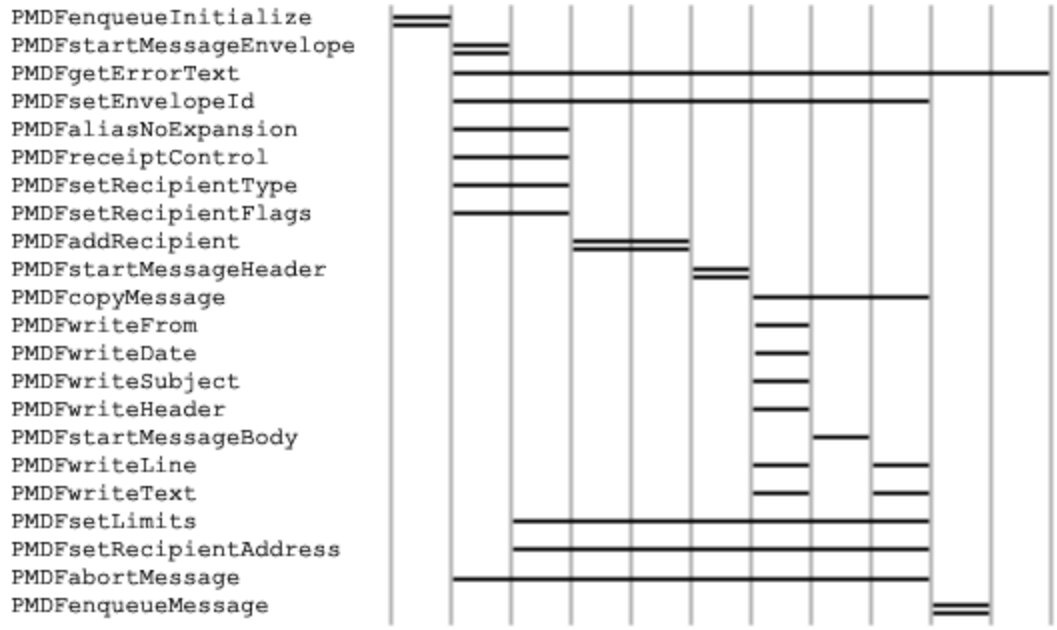
Obsolete routines	Description
PMDFreturnMessage	Return a message as undeliverable; non-NOTARY style format; superseded by `PMDFrecipientDisposition`

1.13.2 Order Dependencies

Figure 1–2 visually depicts the calling order dependency of the message enqueue routines. To the right of each routine name appears a horizontal line segment, possibly broken across a column (*e.g.,* `PMDFwriteLine`, `PMDFwriteText`). Routines for which two horizontal line segments, one atop the other, appear are required routines — routines which must be called in order to enqueue a message. These routines are `PMDFenqueueInitialize`, `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`, `PMDFaddRecipient`, `PMDFstartMessageHeader`, and `PMDFenqueueMessage`. Now, to determine at which point a routine can be called, start in the leftmost column and work towards the rightmost column. Any routine whose line segment lies in the first (leftmost) column can be called first. Any routine whose line segment falls in the second column can next be called after which any routine whose line segment falls in the third column can be called, *etc., etc.*. When more than one routine appears in the same column, any or all of those routines can be called in any order. Progression from left to right across the columns is mandated by the need to call the required routines. Note that of the required routines, only `PMDFaddRecipient` can be called multiple times for a given message.

It is assumed in Figure 1–2 that `PMDFinitialize` is first called before any other API routines. If more than one message is to be enqueued, `PMDFenqueueInitialize` should only be called once, at the start of the first message.

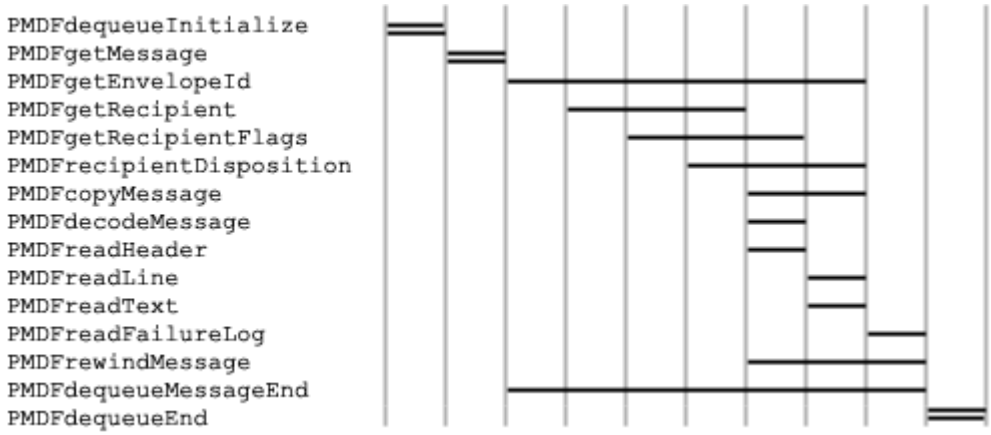
Figure 1–2 Calling Precedence for the API Message Enqueue Routines



Similarly, Figure 1–3 visually depicts the calling order dependency of the message dequeue routines. In that figure, the required routines are `PMDFdequeueInitialize`, and `PMDFgetMessage`.

In Figure 1–3, it is assumed that `PMDFinitialize` is first called before any other API routines. If more than one message is to be dequeued, `PMDFdequeueInitialize` should only be called once, at the start of the first message. `PMDFgetMessage` should be called repeatedly until the status code `PMDF__EOF` is returned at which point there are no more messages to be processed. Note that after calling `PMDFrewindMessage`, the message is rewound to the start of the message header and `PMDFreadHeader` can again be called (*i.e.,* you're back in the sixth column counting from the left).

Figure 1–3 Calling Precedence for the API Message Dequeue Routines



1.13.3 Strings Passed To and From the API

As mentioned previously, the API presents two call formats: one which uses OpenVMS-style string descriptors and another which uses C's style of passing a pointer to a string. For multi-platform code, use the C style interface.

When using the C-style interface, strings passed in need not be zero terminated: the length of the string is always determined from an associated argument specifying the length of the string. When a string is passed in which will be written to, on output the string is always zero terminated and its length, not including the zero terminator, returned in an associated length argument. On input, this length argument must give the maximum length of the string, not including the space used by a zero terminator.

Although strongly discouraged, the VMS-style interface which uses OpenVMS string descriptors can be used on UNIX as well as OpenVMS. Under UNIX the DSC$B_ DTYPE and DSC$B_CLASS fields of descriptors are ignored by the API; all descriptors are treated as static character string descriptors (DSC$B_CLASS = DSC$K_CLASS_S; DSC$B_DTYPE = DSC$K_DTYPE_T).

There are basic string sizes used by the API. Their symbolic names and their values in PMDF V6.1 are shown in Table 1–2. As these sizes are subject to change, programmers are encouraged to use the constants defined in the supplied include files described in Section 1.11.

Table 1–2 String Size Constants Used by the API

Symbolic name	Value
ALFA_SIZE	252
BIGALFA_SIZE	1024
CHANLENGTH	32
DATA_LENGTH	80
KEY_LENGTH	32
LONG_DATA_LENGTH	ALFA_SIZE
LONG_KEY_LENGTH	80
SHORTALFA_SIZE	40

1.13.4 Routine Descriptions

This section documents the PMDF API routines.

PMDFabortMessage

Abort a message enqueue context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_abort_message** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFabortMessage** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFabortMessage(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFabortMessage` aborts the specified message enqueue context, deleting the message associated with that context. The specified enqueue context is no longer usable; a new one can be generated with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

This routine is typically called when an error occurs while enqueuing a message and the submission needs to be aborted.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFabortProgram

Output an error message and then abort the currently running program.

PASCAL

PMDF_abort_program *(message, error_code)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
message	descriptor	read	reference
error_code	signed longword	read	value

C

PMDFabortProgram
(message, message_len, error_code)

argument information

```
void PMDFabortProgram(char *message,
                      int   message_len,
                      int   error_code)
```

ARGUMENTS

message
A text string to output as an error message. The length of this string should not exceed SHORTALFA_SIZE bytes. Any string exceeding this length will be truncated to SHORTALFA_SIZE bytes.

message_len
Length in bytes of **message**.

error_code
An integer error code to output as part of the error message. If **error_code** is 0, it will not be output.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFabortProgam outputs as an error message the supplied text string **messsage** and, if non-zero, **error_code**. After the error message is output, a halt instruction is issued thereby aborting the currently running program. Generally, this routine should only be called when an unrecoverable error has been detected. Before calling PMDFabortProgram, any active message enqueue or dequeue contexts should be aborted with PMDFabortMessage or PMDFdequeueMessagEnd. Note that this routine can be called even when PMDFinitialize has failed.

On OpenVMS systems, the error message is written to PMDF_OUTPUT if defined and SYS$OUTPUT otherwise. On UNIX and Windows systems, the

error message is written to stdout.

Example output generated on an OpenVMS system in response to the call

```
PMDFabortProgram("Fatal error in BITBUCKET channel", 8922);
```

is shown below:

```
04-MAY-2012  18:04:00: Fatal error in BITBUCKET channel, status = 8922.
%PAS-F-HALT, HALT procedure called
%TRACE-F-TRACEBACK, symbolic stack dump follows
module name     routine name                      line       rel PC    abs PC

                                                           00094E6B  00094E6B
MMMOD           MM_ABORT_PROGRAM_INT             13141      00000082  00036642
PMDF_API        PMDF_ABORT_PROGRAM                5107      00000064  00009BF8
BITBUCKET       ROUND_FILE                         214      00000031  00007051
```

RETURN VALUES

None.

PMDFaddHeaderLine

Add a header line to a header structure.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_add_header_line** *(header, type, line)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
header	header pointer	write	reference
type	signed longword	read	value
line	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFaddHeaderLine**
(header, type, line, line_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFaddHeaderLine(PMDF_hdr **header,
                      int        type,
                      char      *line,
                      int        line_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

header
Address of a header structure.

type
The type of header line being added.

line
The header line to add. No length limit is imposed.

line_len
The length in bytes of **line**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFaddHeaderLine` adds a header line of the specified type to the header structure, **header**. The header structure need not have been created by a previous call to `PMDFreadHeader`; `PMDFaddHeaderLine` will initialize the structure if it is nil (zero) on input.

The type argument specifies the type of header line being added (*e.g.,* HL_FROM, HL_TO, HL_DATE, *etc.*). The accepted types are defined in the API include files; see Section 1.6 for further details. Specify HL_OTHER for a header line type not recognized by the API. Only the body of the header line must be specified in the line argument. The field name and colon and

space will be prepended to what you specify. For example, if you specify HL_X_YOW in the type argument, and the string "Wow! PMDF is great!" in the line argument, this routine will add the following header: "X-Yow: Wow! PMDF is great!".

Header structures can be output with `PMDFwriteHeader` and disposed of with `PMDFdisposeHeader`. See Section 1.6 for further details on using and manipulating header structures.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__HEANOTKNW	Unknown header line type. No header line added. Recall `PMDFaddHeaderLine` specifying HL_OTHER for the header line type.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **line**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No header line added.

PMDFaddRecipient

Associate a "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" address with a message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_add_recipient**
(nq_context, address, orig_address)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
address	descriptor	read	reference
orig_address	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFaddRecipient**
(nq_context, address, address_len, orig_address, orig_address_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFaddRecipient(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                     char     *address,
                     int       address_len,
                     char     *orig_address,
                     int       orig_address_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

address
The "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" address to associate with the message. The length of the address can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

address_len
The length in bytes of **address**.

orig_address
If known, the original form of the input address, **address**. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

orig_address_len
Length in bytes of the original address. Supply a value of zero if the original address is not known.

PMDFaddRecipient

DESCRIPTION

When enqueuing a mail message, the list of "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" recipients is built up, one address at a time, by repeatedly calling `PMDFaddRecipient`. This information is then used to construct the message's envelope "To:" address list as well as the "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" header lines which will appear in the message's header. Note that in the message envelope, there is no distinction between "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" addresses.

The routine `PMDFsetRecipientType` is used to specify whether each address is a "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" address and whether or not it should be included in the message's envelope "To:" address list. `PMDFsetRecipientType` should be called prior to `PMDFaddRecipient`; that is, `PMDFsetRecipientType` sets information for the next recipient added with `PMDFaddRecipient`. If `PMDFsetRecipientType` is never called, then each address will be treated as a "To:" address and added to the message's list of envelope "To:" addresses.

The routine `PMDFsetRecipientFlags` is used to specify NOTARY flags for a envelope "To:" address. `PMDFsetRecipientFlags` should be called prior to `PMDFaddRecipient`. If `PMDFsetRecipientFlags` is never called, then each address will be assume the NOTARY flags PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES and PMDF_RECEIPT_DELAYS.

After calling `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`, `PMDFaddRecipient` should be called once for each forward pointing address ("To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:") to be specified. Each address should conform to RFC 822. PMDF will do its best to transform non-conformant addresses into legal RFC 822 addresses; however, this is not always possible and a `PMDF__HOST` or `PMDF__PARSE` error can result. After all addresses have been specified, then `PMDFstartMessageHeader` should be called, after which no more addresses can be specified for the current message.

While multiple addresses, separated by commas, can be passed in a single call, specifying one address per call is recommended: when multiple addresses are specified and an error results, it is not possible to determine which address was in error.

Note also that the same address can be specified more than once. This can or can not result in multiple copies of the message being sent to that address. PMDF itself will attempt to deliver a copy of the message to each instance of a specified address; however, some mail systems receiving the mail can only deliver a single copy of the message to each recipient, regardless of how many times a recipient appears in the envelope "To:" address list (*e.g.,* VMS MAIL).

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Successful, normal completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No address added.

PMDF__HOST	Illegal address. No address added. Call PMDFgetErrorText to obtain specific information about the nature of the error.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **address**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No address added.
PMDF__NAUTH	Sender is not authorized to send to this address or mailing list. No address added. Call PMDFgetErrorText to obtain specific information about the nature of the error.
PMDF__PARSE	Bad address syntax. No address added. Call PMDFgetErrorText to obtain specific information about the nature of the error.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Length of **address** exceeds ALFA_SIZE bytes. No address added.
PMDF__USER	Unknown or illegal user name specification. No address added. Call PMDFgetErrorText to obtain specific information about the nature of the error.

PMDFaddressDispose

Dispose of an address context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_address_dispose** *(addr_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
addr_context	context pointer	read	value

C

status = **PMDFaddressDispose** *(addr_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFaddressDispose(PMDF_addr *addr_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

addr_context
Address context generated by a previous call to `PMDFaddressParseList`.

DESCRIPTION

Address contexts created with `PMDFaddressParseList` must be disposed of by calling `PMDFaddressDispose`. Failure to do so will result in memory leaks.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFaddressGet

Extract an address from a list of parsed addresses.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_address_get**
(addr_context, index, address, address_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
addr_context	context pointer	read	value
index	integer	read	value
address	descriptor	read/write	reference
address_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFaddressGet**
(addr_context, index, address, address_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFaddressGet(PMDF_addr *addr_context,
                   int        index,
                   char      *address,
                   int       *address_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

addr_context
Address context generated by a previous call to `PMDFaddressParseList`.

index
Index of the address to extract from the list of parsed addresses.

address
String to receive the extracted address. Must be at least `ALFA_SIZE` bytes in length for *PMDF_address_get and* `ALFA_SIZE+1` *bytes for* `PMDFaddress-Get`.

line_len
Length in bytes of the returned address. Callers using `PMDFaddressGet` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **address**.

PMDFaddressGet

DESCRIPTION

After parsing a line of addresses with `PMDFaddressParseList`, the individual addresses can each be retrieved with `PMDFaddressGet`. Call `PMDFaddressGet` once for each address. The index argument can range from 1 to **count** where **count** is the count of parsed addresses returned by `PMDFaddressParseList`. The first address corresponds to an **index** value of 1 and the last to an **index** value of **count**.

Note that `PMDFaddressGet` will also heuristically correct addresses with minor syntactical problems.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__NO	Value for **index** is out of range. No address returned.

PMDFaddressGetProperty

Extract a property of an address from a list of parsed addresses.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_address_get_property**
(addr_context, index, property, result, result_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
addr_context	context pointer	read	value
index	integer	read	value
property	integer	read	value
result	descriptor	read/write	reference
result_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFaddressGetProperty**
(addr_context, index, property, result, result_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFaddressGetProperty(PMDF_addr *addr_context,
                           int        index,
                           int        property,
                           char      *result,
                           int       *result_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

addr_context
Address context generated by a previous call to `PMDFaddressParseList`.

index
Index of the address to obtain the property for.

property
The address property to return.

result
String to receive the address property. Must be at least `ALFA_SIZE` bytes in length for `PMDF_address_get_property` and `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes for `PMDFaddressGetProperty`.

result_len
Length in bytes of the returned property. Callers using `PMDFaddressGetProperty` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **result**.

DESCRIPTION

After parsing a line of addresses with PMDFaddressParseList, properties of individual addresses can be retrieved with PMDFaddressGetProperty.The index argument can range from 1 to **count** where **count** is the count of parsed addresses returned by PMDFaddressParseList. The first address corresponds to an **index** value of 1.

The accepted values for **property** are listed and described in the table below. Note that unlike PMDFgetAddressProperty, PMDFaddressGetProperty does not accept the PMDF_PROP_FRIENDLY property.

Table 1–3 Properties of the Address *phrase* <@*otherhost*:*user*@*host*>

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_PROP_ADDRESS	1	Address part, @*otherhost*:*user*@*host*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_DOMAIN	2	Domain part, *host*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_LOCAL	4	Local part, *user*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_PHRASE	5	Phrase part, *phrase*, of the address, if any
PMDF_PROP_PROPER	6	Full address including any phrases and comments
PMDF_PROP_ROUTE	7	Source route part, @*otherhost*:, of the address, if any

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter supplied: invalid value for **property**. No result returned.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No result returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No result returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **result**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No result returned.
PMDF__NO	Value for **index** is out of range. No result returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; result truncated to fit.

PMDFaddressParseList

Parse a line of comma separated addresses.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_address_parse_list**
(addr_context, count, line)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
addr_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
count	integer	write	reference
line	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFaddressParseList**
(addr_context, count, line, line_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFaddressParseList(PMDF_addr **addr_context,
                         int        *count,
                         char       *line,
                         int         line_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

addr_context
Address context created for the parsed address line.

count
The number of addresses parsed.

line
Character string containing the list of comma separated, RFC 822 addresses to be parsed.

line_len
Length in bytes of the string of addresses to parse.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFaddressParseList` can be used to parse a line of one or more comma separated RFC 822 addresses. The input line can be of arbitrary length. The result of the parse is represented by an address context, **addr_context**, and a count of parsed addresses, **count**. Each parsed address can then be individually extracted from the parsed line with a call to `PMDFaddressGet`

or PMDFaddressGetProperty. The address context should be disposed of with a call to PMDFaddressDispose.

When there are no valid addresses in the input line, the returned context will be zero (nil) and the count zero.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **line**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No result returned.

PMDFaliasNoExpansion

Inhibit the expansion of aliases for all subsequent recipient addresses.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_alias_no_expansion** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFaliasNoExpansion** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFaliasNoExpansion(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

Generally, expansion of aliases should never be inhibited. However, there is at least one situation where alias expansion must be inhibited. That situation arises when a message being dequeued needs to be re-enqueued to the same channel with a subset of its envelope recipient list. That is done by enqueuing a new message, inhibiting alias expansion, specifying only the envelope addresses of the desired subset, ending the envelope, and then copying the message content verbatim with `PMDFcopyMessage`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFcancelCallBack

Cancel the use of any specified call back routines.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_cancel_call_back**

C

status = **PMDFcancelCallBack** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFcancelCallBack()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

After calling `PMDFcancelCallBack`, the API will no longer invoke any call back routines specified with a previous call to `PMDFsetCallBack`.

On UNIX and Windows systems, this routine merely returns `PMDF__OK`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFcloseLogFile

Close the PMDF log file if it is open.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_close_log_file**

C

status = **PMDFcloseLogFile** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFcloseLogFile()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFcloseLogFile` can be called to close the PMDF log file if it is open. Only programs which (1) enqueue or dequeue mail and (2) run indefinitely before ever calling `PMDFdone`, need worry about calling `PMDFcloseLogFile`. See Section 1.7 for a discussion of this topic.

Note that the PMDF log file is distinct from channel log files. The `PMDFlog` routine is not related to the `PMDFcloseLogFile` routine.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFcloseQueueCache

Close the queue cache database if it is open.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_close_queue_cache**

C

status = **PMDFcloseQueueCache** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFcloseQueueCache()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFcloseQueueCache` can be called to close the PMDF queue cache database if it is open. Only programs which (1) enqueue or dequeue mail and (2) run indefinitely before ever calling `PMDFdone`, need worry about calling `PMDFcloseQueueCache`. See Section 1.7 for a discussion of this topic.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFcopyMessage

Make a verbatim copy of a message header and content.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_copy_message**
(dq_context, nq_context)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFcopyMessage**
(dq_context, nq_context)

argument information

```
int PMDFcopyMessage(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                    PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

Use `PMDFcopyMessage` to efficiently copy to a new message being enqueued a verbatim copy of a message being dequeued. Only the portion of the dequeued message following the read point for that message will be copied. Thus, if the entire dequeued message — header and content — is to be copied, then it can be necessary to first call `PMDFrewindMessage`.

`PMDFcopyMessage` is especially useful in cases where a message needs to have it's envelope changed but be left enqueued. For example, when a message was successfully delivered to some but not all recipients. In that case, if some of the recipients could not be delivered to owing to temporary problems, the message should be re-enqueued verbatim to just those recipients who could not be handled because of temporary problems. In such a case, be sure to also call `PMDFaliasNoExpansion` while enqueuing the new message.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Bad value passed for **dq_context** or **nq_context**.

PMDFdatabaseAddEntry

Add an entry to a database.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_database_add_entry**
(database, entry, value, create_db, replace, setbits, bits)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
database	signed longword	read	value
entry	descriptor	read	reference
value	descriptor	read	reference
create_db	boolean	read	value
replace	boolean	read	value
setbits	boolean	read	value
bits	unsigned longword	read	value

C

status = **PMDFdatabaseAddEntry**
(database, entry, entry_len, value, value_len, create_db, replace, setbits, bits)

argument information

```
int PMDFdatabaseAddEntry(int              database,
                         char            *entry,
                         int              entry_len,
                         char            *value,
                         int              value_len,
                         int              create_db,
                         int              replace,
                         int              setbits,
                         unsigned long int bits)
```

ARGUMENTS

database
Database to add the entry to.

entry
Entry to add to the database (*e.g.*, alias name). Length of this string should not exceed KEY_LENGTH for a short database or LONG_KEY_LENGTH for a long database.

entry_len
Length in bytes of the entry.

value
Value to associate with the database entry (*e.g.,* alias translation value). Length of this string should not exceed DATA_LENGTH for a short database or LONG_DATA_LENGTH for a long database.

value_len
Length in bytes of the entry's value.

create_db
When true, create the database if it does not already exist.

replace
When true, replace the entry if one already exists in the database.

setbits
When true, set control bits associated with a personal alias database entry.

bits
Integer longword containing personal alias control bits.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFdatabaseAddEntry adds an entry to a database. If the database is not already opened, it will be opened. When no more database accesses are to be performed, the database should be closed with PMDFdatabaseClose.

The specified entry and its associated value will be added to the database. If the database does not exist, then it will be created if **create_db** is true; otherwise, a PMDF__CANOPNDAT error will be returned and no database created. When a database is created, it will be created as a long database, if possible, and as a short database if not. If the specified entry already exists in the database, then it will be replaced if **replace** is true; otherwise, a PMDF__CANTUPDAT error will be returned and no entry added.

The length of the entry and its value can not exceed, respectively, the key and data lengths used by the database. PMDF databases come in two sizes: short and long. A short database uses a key length of KEY_LENGTH and a data length of DATA_LENGTH. A long database uses a key length of LONG_KEY_LENGTH and a data length of LONG_DATA_LENGTH. The values of these constants are given in Table 1–2.

The database to use is specified with the **database** argument. The possible values for that argument are shown in Table 1–4. In that table, the second column gives the symbolic names for the different databases, as defined in the API include files described in Section 1.11. Whenever possible, programmers should use the symbolic names rather than the actual values.

Table 1–4 Database Symbolic Names and Values

Database	Symbolic name	Value
Alias	PMDF_DATABASE_ALIAS	1
Domain	PMDF_DATABASE_DOMAIN	3

Table 1–4 (Cont.) Database Symbolic Names and Values

Database	Symbolic name	Value
PMDF-MR FROM_MR	PMDF_DATABASE_FROM_MR	4
PMDF-X400 FROM_X400	PMDF_DATABASE_FROM_X400	5
General	PMDF_DATABASE_GENERAL	6
Personal alias	PMDF_DATABASE_PERSONAL_ALIAS	7
Address reversal	PMDF_DATABASE_REVERSE	8
PMDF-MR TO_MR	PMDF_DATABASE_TO_MR	9
PMDF-X400 TO_X400	PMDF_DATABASE_TO_X400	11
User profile	PMDF_DATABASE_USER_PROFILE	12
Popstore forward	PMDF_DATABASE_POPSTORE_FORWARD	13
Pipe	PMDF_DATABASE_PIPE	15
Forward	PMDF_DATABASE_FORWARD	16

The **setbits** and **bits** arguments are for use only with personal alias databases. When **setbits** is true, the control bits specified in the bit mask **bits** will be set for the alias. In this case, the length of **value** can not exceed DATA_LENGTH - 4 or LONG_DATA_LENGTH - 4. The bits in the bit mask **bits** control aspects of the alias and are shown in the table below:

Bit	Usage
PMDF_ALIAS_ADDRESS_BIT	Alias translation value is an address or mailing list
PMDF_ALIAS_FAX_BIT	Alias translation value is a FAX address
PMDF_ALIAS_PUBLIC_BIT	When set, alias is public; when clear, alias is private
PMDF_ALIAS_EXPAND_BIT	When set, alias is expanded in message headers; when clear, alias is not expanded
PMDF_ALIAS_RECEIPT_BIT	When set, receipts are allowed to pass through; when clear, receipts are blocked

PMDF_ALIAS_ADDRESS_BIT should always be set; otherwise, it will not be possible to manipulate the resulting alias from within the PMDF DB utility. PMDF_ALIAS_FAX_BIT should be set if the alias is to be manipulated from within PMDF DB's FAX mode. The API include files described in Section 1.11 provide values for the PMDF_ALIAS_ symbolic names.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter value: illegal value specified for **database**.
PMDF__CANOPNDAT	Database could not be opened. If it does not exist, then **create_db** must be true in order to force the creation of the database.
PMDF__CANTUPDAT	Cannot update the database. Attempt to add or replace the entry failed.

PMDF__DUPENTRY	Entry already exists and **replace** was false. No entry added.
PMDF__ENTWONFIT	Length of **entry** or **value** too long for database. No entry added.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **entry** or **value**: one or both descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_ CLASS field. No entry added.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied string **entry** or **value** is too long. No entry added.

PMDFdatabaseClose

Close a database.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_database_close** *(database)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
database	signed longword	read	value

C

status = **PMDFdatabaseClose** *(database)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdatabaseClose(int database)
```

ARGUMENTS

database
Database to close.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFdatabaseClose` should be called to close a database opened with a `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry`, `PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry`, or `PMDFdatabaseGetEntry` call.

See the description of `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` for a list of the legal values for **database**.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter value: illegal value specified for **database**.

PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry

Remove an entry from a database.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_database_delete_entry**
(database, entry)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
database	signed longword	read	value
entry	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry**
(database, entry, entry_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry(int   database,
                            char *entry,
                            int   entry_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

database
Database to delete the entry from.

entry
Entry to remove from the database (*e.g.,* an alias). Length of this string should not exceed `KEY_LENGTH` for a short database or `LONG_KEY_LENGTH` for a long database.

entry_len
Length in bytes of the entry.

DESCRIPTION

Entries are removed from databases with `PMDFdatabaseDeleteEntry`. In the case of duplicate entries, multiple calls are required to remove all entries — one call per entry. If the specified database is not already opened, then it will be opened automatically. When no more database accesses are to be performed, the database should be closed with `PMDFdatabaseClose`.

See the description of `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` for a list of the legal values for **database**.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter value: illegal value specified for **database**. No entry deleted.
PMDF__NO	No matching entry found. No entry deleted.
PMDF__CANOPNDAT	Database could not be opened or does not exist.
PMDF__CANTUPDAT	Cannot update the database. Attempt to delete an entry failed.
PMDF__ENTWONFIT	Length of **entry** too long for database. No entry deleted.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **entry**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No entry deleted.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied string **entry** is too long. No entry deleted.

PMDFdatabaseGetEntry

Lookup an entry in a database.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_database_get_entry**
(database, access, entry, entry_len, value, value_len, bits)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
database	signed longword	read	value
access	signed longword	read	value
entry	descriptor	read/write	reference
entry_len	unsigned word	read/write	reference
value	descriptor	write	reference
value_len	unsigned word	write	reference
bits	unsigned longword	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdatabaseGetEntry**
(database, access, entry, entry_len, value, value_len, bits)

argument information

```
int PMDFdatabaseGetEntry(int                database,
                         int                access,
                         char              *entry,
                         int               *entry_len,
                         char              *value,
                         int               *value_len,
                         unsigned long int *bits)
```

ARGUMENTS

database
Database to search.

access
Type of search to perform.

entry
Entry to search for in the database. Length of this should be KEY_LENGTH for a short database or LONG_KEY_LENGTH for a long database. On output the actual entry read from the database will be returned in **entry**.

entry_len
On input, the length in bytes of the entry. On output, the length in bytes of the returned entry.

value
Value of the entry retrieved from the database. Length must be at least LONG_DATA_LENGTH bytes for *PMDF_database_get_entry* or LONG_DATA_LENGTH+1 bytes for PMDFdatabaseGetEntry.)

value_len
Length in bytes of the returned entry value. Callers using PMDFdatabaseGetEntry must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **value**.

bits
Optional integer longword containing personal alias control bits associated with the returned value.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFdatabaseGetEntry can be called to find an entry in a database and return the value associated with the entry. If the database is not already opened, it will be opened. When no more database accesses are to be performed, it should be closed with PMDFdatabaseClose.

The first time a given entry is to be located, **access** should have the value PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST or PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ROOT. If a matching entry is found, then the return status code will be PMDF__OK. If no match is found or the database could not be opened (*e.g.,* does not exist), then PMDF__EOF will be returned. To search for any additional matching entries, make repeated calls specifying either PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT or PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ROOT for **access**. After no more matching entries can be found, a status code of PMDF__EOF will be returned.

The **access** argument specifies the nature of the database search to perform. The possible values for **access** are shown in the table below. In that table, the second column gives the symbolic names for the different access types. These symbolic names are defined in the API include files described in Section 1.11. Whenever possible, programmers should use the symbolic names rather than the actual values.

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST	1	Starting from the beginning of the database, find the first database entry which matches (case blind) **entry**.
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT	2	Continuing from the last located entry, find the next database entry which matches (case blind) **entry**.
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ROOT	3	Starting from the beginning of the database, find the first database entry whose first **entry_len** characters match (case blind) **entry**.
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ROOT	4	Continuing from the last located entry, find the next database entry whose first **entry_len** characters match (case blind) **entry**.
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ALL	5	Return the first entry from the database.
PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ALL	6	Return the next entry from the database.

The **bits** argument is optional and only used in conjunction with personal alias databases. When an alias value is returned, any control bits associated with that alias will be returned in the bit mask **bits**. Consult the description of `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` for details on this bit mask.

To retrieve all entries from a database use `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ALL` and `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ALL`.

See the description of `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` for a list of the legal values for **database**.

Note: For each PMDF database, a single per-process read context is maintained by PMDF. As such, any sequence of chained `PMDFdatabaseGetEntry` calls must not be interrupted by other threads accessing the same database with `PMDFdatabase` calls. Any interruption will disrupt the read state. A chained sequence is one that starts with a `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST` or `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_FIRST_ROOT` access followed by either a `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT` or `PMDF_DATABASE_GET_NEXT_ROOT` access to find subsequent, related entries. to find subsequent, related entries.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter value: illegal value specified for **database** or **access**. No database search performed; no value returned
PMDF__EOF	No matching entry found; no value returned.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No value returned.

PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No value returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **entry** or **value**: one or both descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No value returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string **value** is too short; output truncated to fit into string.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied string **entry** is too long. No value returned.

PMDFdebug

Enable debugging output.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_debug**
(enqueue_debug, dequeue_debug)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
enqueue_debug	boolean	read	value
dequeue_debug	boolean	read	value

C

status = **PMDFdebug**
(enqueue_debug, dequeue_debug)

argument information

```
int PMDFdebug(int enqueue_debug, int dequeue_debug)
```

ARGUMENTS

enqueue_debug

When true, enables message enqueue debugging output. When false, disables message enqueue debugging output.

dequeue_debug

When true, enables message dequeue debugging output. When false, disables message dequeue debugging output.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF is capable of producing voluminous debugging output both while enqueuing and dequeuing messages. By default, this output is disabled. To enable either enqueue or dequeue debugging output, call `PMDFdebug` with the appropriate argument set true.

Since any of the routines `PMDFinitialize`, `PMDFenqueueInitialize`, or `PMDFdequeueInitialize` can explicitly initialize the debugging flags, `PMDFdebug` should be called after calls to those routines have been made.

Note that output of additional debugging information can be enabled by setting `OS_DEBUG=1` in the PMDF option file. Setting `DEQUEUE_DEBUG=1` in the PMDF option file is equivalent to setting the dequeuing debug flag

to true with PMDFdebug; a similar relation holds between the PMDF option MM_DEBUG and the enqueuing debug flag.

On OpenVMS systems, the debugging output will be written to PMDF_DEBUG: if defined and SYS$OUTPUT otherwise. On UNIX and Windows systems, debugging output will be written to stdout.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFdecodeMessage

Decode a MIME formatted message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_decode_message**
(dq_context, param, flags, input_line, output_header, output_line, output_block)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
param	address pointer	read	value
flags	unsigned longword	read	value
input_line	procedure	read	reference
output_header	procedure	read	reference
output_line	procedure	read	reference
output_block	procedure	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFdecodeMessage**
(dq_context, param, flags, input_line, output_header, output_line, output_block)

argument information

```
int PMDFdecodeMessage(PMDF_dq       **dq_context,
                      void           *param,
                      unsigned long   flags,
                      void            (*input_line)(),
                      void            (*output_header)(),
                      void            (*output_line)(),
                      void            (*output_block)())
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
Optional message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`. If not specified, then **input_line** must be specified.

param
Optional parameter which will be passed to each of the supplied routines, **input_line**, **output_header**, **output_line**, and **output_block**, when they are called.

flags
Bit flags controlling the operation of `PMDFdecodeMessage`.

input_line
Optional address of a procedure to read each line of the message to be decoded. If not specified, then **dq_context** must be specified.

output_header
Address of a procedure to output either the outer message header or the header associated with a message part.

output_line
Address of a procedure to output a line of the content of a non-binary message part.

output_block
Address of a procedure to output a block of data from a binary message part.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFdecodeMessage can be used to decode a MIME message. Example programs illustrating the use of this routine are given in the files api_example9.pas and api_example10.c and can be found in the PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES] directory on OpenVMS systems or, on UNIX and Windows systems, in the /pmdf/doc/examples directory.

Each line of the message to be decoded can come from either a message currently being dequeued or from an arbitrary source. If the former, then supply the message dequeue context generated by PMDFdequeueInitialize and specify zero for the **input_line** argument. The message being dequeued must have its read point positioned at the start of the message's outer header. That is the position the read point will be at after the last envelope recipient address has been read with PMDFgetRecipient or after calling PMDFrewindMessage.

To decode a message from an arbitrary source, specify zero for the **dq_context** argument, and supply with **input_line** the address of a procedure to call to obtain each successive line of the message. The input procedure must be of the form

```
int input_line(void *param, char *line, int  *line_len)
```

When the procedure is called, param will have the value of the parameter supplied to PMDFdecodeMessage with the **param** argument, line will be the address of a buffer to place the message line into, and *line_len will be the maximum number of bytes which can be written to the buffer. On output, the procedure should return in *line_len the number of bytes placed into the buffer. The buffer does not need to be zero terminated. Finally the procedure should return a value of PMDF__OK if there is more data to read and PMDF__EOF if there is an error or no further data to read.

The procedures referenced by **output_header**, **output_line**, and **output_block** have the form

```
int output_header(void     *param,
                  PMDF_hdr *hdr,
                  int       part,
                  int       depth,
                  int       index)

int output_line(void *param,
                char *line,
                int   line_len,
                int   eol)

int output_block(void *param,
                 char *data,
                 int   data_len,
                 int   eol)
```

where the arguments are as follows:

`param`	Value passed to PMDF_decode_message for the **param** argument.
`hdr`	Pointer to a PMDF_hdr structure containing the header lines to output.
`part`	Will have the value 2 if the message part associated with the header is textual in nature and the value 1 if the associated part is binary in nature.
`depth`	Nesting depth in the MIME structure for this message part.
`index`	Index for this part; first message part at depth N has an index value of 1, second part at depth N has an index value of 2, *etc.*.
`line`	Line of text output. This text comes from the content of a non-binary message part. The line is not null terminated.
`line_len`	Length in bytes of the line of message text to output.
`eol`	Binary. Indicates end-of-line was seen.
`data`	Raw binary data to output. This data comes from the content of a binary data part. The data is not null terminated and can contain nulls within it.
`data_len`	Length in bytes of the data to output.

The output routines should return an odd-valued result (*e.g.,* 1, `PMDF__OK`) when successful, and an even-valued result otherwise (*e.g.,* 0, `PMDF__NO`). When an even-valued result is returned by an output routine, `PMDFdecodeMessage` will abort the decode operation and return to the caller the value returned by the output routine.

When the lowest bit of **flags** is set to 1, a message in any of the various formats which PMDF understands (*e.g.,* RFC 1154, Pathworks, NeXT, *etc.*) will be first translated to MIME prior to decoding. Furthermore, if the message does not have a recognized format, but does contain embedded information encoded with UUENCODE or BINHEX, then the message will be converted to MIME prior to decoding with the encoded material placed in a separate attachment.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Both **dq_context** and **input_line** were zero. Message not decoded.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Invalid **dq_context** supplied. Message not decoded.

PMDFdeferMessage

Defer a message for later processing.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_defer_message**
(dq_context, increment, reason)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
increment	boolean	read	value
reason	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFdeferMessage**
(dq_context, increment, reason, reason_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFdeferMessage(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                     int       increment,
                     char     *reason,
                     int       reason_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

increment
If true, the message's retry count will be incremented; otherwise, the retry count will be left unchanged.

reason
Optional text string describing why the message is being deferred. The length of this string should not exceed `BIGALFA_SIZE` bytes.

reason_len
Length in bytes of **reason**.

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Although still supported, this routine is now obsolete. Use the `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` routine instead.

`PMDFdeferMessage` can be called to defer processing of the currently accessed message. The deferred message will be left in PMDF's message queues for processing by a subsequent processing job. If the message continues to remain in the message queues long enough, it will be returned

by PMDF's message return system. See the message return and bouncing discussions in the *PMDF System Manager's Guide* for further details on this subject. When a message is deferred, no notification messages will be generated despite any prior calls to `PMDFrecipientDisposition`. This is because deferring a message with `PMDFdeferMessage` causes all of the message's recipient addresses to be deferred for later reprocessing.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message not deferred.

PMDFdeleteHeaderLine

Remove all header lines of a given type from a header structure.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_delete_header_line** *(header, type)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
header	header pointer	read	value
type	signed longword	read	value

C

status = **PMDFdeleteHeaderLine** *(header, type)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdeleteHeaderLine(PMDF_hdr *header, int type)
```

ARGUMENTS

header

Address of a header structure previously created by `PMDFreadHeader` or `PMDFaddHeaderLine`.

type

The type of header line being removed.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFdeleteHeaderLine` removes all header lines of the type **type** from the header structure pointed at by **header**. That is, the linked list

```
header[type]
```

will be disposed of.

The type argument specifies the type of header lines to be removed (*e.g.,* HL_FROM, HL_TO, HL_DATE, *etc.*). The accepted types are defined in the API include files; see Section 1.6 for further details. Specify HL_OTHER for a header line type not recognized by the API.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__HEANOTKNW	Unknown header line type. No header lines removed. Recall `PMDFdeleteHeaderLine` specifying HL_OTHER for the header line type.

PMDFdequeueEnd

Terminate and dispose of a PMDF dequeue context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dequeue_end** *(dq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdequeueEnd** *(dq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdequeueEnd(PMDF_dq **dq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
Message dequeue context created for this message dequeuing context.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFdequeueEnd` should be called to dispose of a message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`. This routine should be called prior to `PMDFdone`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFdequeueInitialize

Initialize PMDF for message dequeuing operations and create a message dequeue context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dequeue_initialize** *(dq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdequeueInitialize** *(dq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdequeueInitialize(PMDF_dq **dq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
Message dequeue context created for this message dequeuing context.

DESCRIPTION

Initialize PMDF for message dequeue operations and create a message dequeue context. `PMDFinitialize` must be called prior to calling `PMDFdequeueInitialize`; after calling `PMDFdequeueInitialize`, `PMDFgetMessage` can be called. Use `PMDFdequeueEnd` to dispose of a message dequeue context.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFdequeueMessage

Remove a message from PMDF's message queues.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dequeue_message** *(dq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdequeueMessage** *(dq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdequeueMessage(PMDF_dq **dq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Although still supported, this routine is now considered obsolete. Instead use the `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` routine.

If calls to `PMDFrecipientDisposition` were made prior to calling `PMDFdequeueMessage`, then PMDF will automatically generate any required notification messages when `PMDFdequeueMessage` is called. Once any notification messages have been generated, the message being dequeued is then permanently removed from the message queue.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message not dequeued.

PMDFdequeueMessageEnd

Remove a message from PMDF's message queues.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dequeue_message_end**
(dq_context, defer, reason)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
defer	boolean	read	value
reason	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFdequeueMessageEnd**
(dq_context, defer, reason, reason_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFdequeueMessageEnd(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                          int       defer,
                          char     *reason,
                          int       reason_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

defer
When true (1), the message will be deferred for later processing.

reason
Optional text string describing why the message is being deferred. The length of this string should not exceed `BIGALFA_SIZE` bytes.

reason_len
Length in bytes of **reason**.

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: Use of this routine with **defer** set to false (0) requires that `PMDFrecipientDisposition` be called for each recipient address obtained with `PMDFgetRecipient`.

To finish processing a message, call `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd`. This will re-enqueue the message if it requires deferred processing of some or all of its recipients as well as generate any required notification messages

concerning the message. Specifically, if all recipient addresses have a permanent disposition (PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED, _FAILED, _RELAYED, _RELAYED_FOREIGN, or _RETURN) then any required notifications are generated and the message is permanently removed from the processing queue. If all recipients are to be deferred (PMDF_DISP_DEFERRED), then no notifications are generated and the message is left in the queue for later re-processing. If some recipients have a permanent disposition while others were deferred, then

1. Any required notifications are generated for those recipients with permanent dispositions,
2. A new message is enqueued for just those recipients who were deferred, and
3. The original message file is removed from the processing queue.

A message can be forcibly deferred, without regard to the dispositions of the recipients, by passing a value of true (1) for the **defer** argument. When a message is deferred, either because **defer** is true or all recipients have a deferred disposition, then the value supplied with the **reason** argument will be placed in the message's delivery failure log. If a zero length string is supplied for that argument, then the deferral reason, if any, for the last deferred recipient address will be used. Should the message be returned as an undeliverable message by PMDF's message return system, a copy of the log will be included with the returned message.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message not dequeued.

PMDFdisposeChannelCounters

Dispose of a list of channel counters.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dispose_channel_counters** *(counters)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
counters	counter pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdisposeChannelCounters** *(counters)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdisposeChannelCounters(PMDF_channel_counters
**counters)
```

ARGUMENTS

header
Pointer to list of channel counters returned by a previous call to `PMDFgetChannelCounters`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFdisposeChannelCounters` should be called to dispose of a previously allocated list of channel counters created by `PMDFgetChannelCounters`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFdisposeHeader

Dispose of a header data structure.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_dispose_header** *(header)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
header	header pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFdisposeHeader** *(header)*

argument information

```
int PMDFdisposeHeader(PMDF_hdr **header)
```

ARGUMENTS

header

Address of a header structure returned by a previous call to `PMDFreadHeader` or `PMDFaddHeaderLine`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFdisposeHeader` should be called to dispose of a previously allocated header stucture created by `PMDFreadHeader` or `PMDFaddHeaderLine`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFdone

Deallocate PMDF data structures and resources.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_done**

C

status = **PMDFdone** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFdone()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

After finishing all processing, `PMDFdone` should be called. Processes which run indefinitely should not repeatedly call `PMDFinitialize` and `PMDFdone`. `PMDFinitialize` and `PMDFdone` should, generally, be called only once per program run.

To shutdown any active message dequeue or enqueue contexts, call `PMDFdequeueEnd`, `PMDFenqueueMessage`, or `PMDFabortMessage` prior to calling `PMDFdone`. If `PMDFdone` is called while dequeue or enqueue contexts are still active, then any messages associated with active dequeue contexts will be deferred for later processing and any messages associated with active enqueue contexts will be deleted.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFenqueueInitialize

Initialize PMDF for message enqueuing operations.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_enqueue_initialize**

C

status = **PMDFenqueueInitialize** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFenqueueInitialize()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFenqueueInitialize` is called to initialize PMDF for message enqueue processing. `PMDFenqueueInitialize` should only be called once, after calling `PMDFinitialize`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFenqueueMessage

Submit a message to PMDF's message queues.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_enqueue_message** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFenqueueMessage** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFenqueueMessage(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

The final step in enqueuing a message is to call `PMDFenqueueMessage`. This call submits the message which was being composed and sends it on its way. Should an error occur, `PMDFgetErrorText` can be called to obtain further details about the error. Note that only temporary processing errors are reported (*e.g.,* write errors to the disk occurred when creating the message file in the PMDF channel queue directory). When a permanent processing error occurs (*e.g.,* message size exceeds site-imposed limits), PMDF automatically generates a non-delivery notification and sends it to the envelope "From:" address specified with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`. The non-delivery notification will show the address of each recipient address which failed with a permanent error.

If the message is successfully enqueued as indicated by a return value of `PMDF__OK` or `PMDF__NOOP`, then `PMDFenqueueMessage` deletes the message context and nils (zeros) the context context pointer. If, however, an error occurs, the message context is not deleted. In that case `PMDFabortMessage` should be called to properly dispose of the message context. A new message enqueue context can be created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`. That is, the process of submitting another message can be started with a call to `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message not enqueued.
PMDF__FCRT	File create error. The message could not be placed in the PMDF message queues. This is typically due to insufficient privileges although other possibilities exist such as insufficient disk space. Message not enqueued; message context not deleted. Delete with `PMDFabortMessage`.
PMDF__NO	Message could not be delivered owing to temporary processing problems of some sort (*e.g.,* insufficient disk space to store the queued message).
PMDF__NOOP	Message had no envelope "To:" addresses; its delivery was effected by simply deleting it.

PMDFgetAddressProperty

Parse an address and return the requested address property.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_address_property**
(address, property, result, result_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
address	descriptor	read	reference
property	integer	read	value
result	descriptor	read/write	reference
result_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetAddressProperty**
(address, address_len, property, result, result_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetAddressProperty(char *address,
                           int   address_len,
                           int   property,
                           char *result,
                           int  *result_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

address
The address to parse. Length of this string can not exceed BIGALFA_SIZE bytes.

address_len
Length in bytes of the address to parse.

property
The address property to return.

result
String to receive the address property. Must be at least ALFA_SIZE bytes in length for PMDF_get_address_property or ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes for PMDFgetAddressProperty.

result_len
Length in bytes of the returned property. Callers using PMDFgetAddressProperty must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **result**.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFgetAddressProperty can be used to parse an address and return the desired property. Moreover, PMDFgetAddressProperty can be used to see if an address is syntactically legal and to clean up addresses with minor syntax problems. The former is accomplished by seeing if PMDF__PARSE is returned and the latter by requesting the PMDF_PROP_PROPER property.

The accepted values for **property** are shown below and refer to an address of the form

phrase <@*otherhost*:*user*@*host*> (*comment*)

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_PROP_ADDRESS	1	Address part, @*otherhost*:*user*@*host*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_DOMAIN	2	Domain part, *host*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_FRIENDLY	3	See description below
PMDF_PROP_LOCAL	4	Local part, *user*, of the address
PMDF_PROP_PHRASE	5	Phrase part, *phrase*, of the address, if any
PMDF_PROP_PROPER	6	Full address including any phrases and comments
PMDF_PROP_ROUTE	7	Source route part, @*otherhost*:, of the address, if any

The PMDF_PROP_FRIENDLY property can be used to attempt to extract a human name from the address. When this property is requested, the following steps are used to determine the value to return:

1. If a RFC 822 phrase *phrase* is present, then return it, else
2. If at least one RFC 822 comment *comment* is present, then return the first one, else
3. If the local part *user* is not a RFC 1327 AVPL, then return the local part, else
4. If a string of the form /pn=*value*/ is present in the local part, then replace any dots in *value* with spaces and return that, else
5. If a string of the form /s=*svalue*/ is not present in the local part, then return the local part, else
6. If a string of the form /g=*gvalue*/ is present in the local part then return *gvalue svalue*, otherwise
7. Return *svalue*.

Note that PMDF_get_address_property can only handle a single address of length up to but not exceeding BIGALFA_SIZE bytes. If more than one address is present in the string, then PMDF__NO will be returned. So, if the address is longer than BIGALFA_SIZE bytes or more than one address can be present, PMDFaddressParseList and PMDFaddressGetProperty should instead be used.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Bad parameter supplied: invalid value for **property**. No result returned.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No result returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No result returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **result**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No result returned.
PMDF__NO	Invalid address. No result returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; result truncated to fit.

PMDFgetBlockSize

Obtain the size in bytes of a PMDF block.

PASCAL

block_size = **PMDF_get_block_size**

C

block_size = **PMDFgetBlockSize** *()*

argument information

```
int PMDFgetBlockSize()
```

ARGUMENTS

None.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF measures message sizes in units of "blocks". Units of blocks are used when recording message sizes in log files and when determining if a message is large enough to warrant being fragmented into smaller messages. By default, a block is 1024 bytes; however, sites can change this size of a block with the `BLOCK_SIZE` option in the PMDF option file.

RETURN VALUES

block_size	The size in bytes of a PMDF block.

PMDFgetChannelCounters

Obtain accumulated counters for one or more channels.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_channel_counters**
(channel, counters, count)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
channel	descriptor	read	reference
timeout	signed longword	read	value
counters	counters pointer	write	reference
count	signed longword	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetChannelCounters**
(channel, channel_len, timeout, counters, count)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetChannelCounters(char                    *channel,
                           int                  channel_len,
                           int                      timeout,
                           PMDF_channel_counters **counters,
                           int                    *count)
```

ARGUMENTS

channel
String containing the name of the channel to retrieve counters for. The name can contain wild card characters. Length of the string, in bytes, can not exceed CHANLENGTH.

channel_len
Length in bytes of the channel name.

timeout
Maximum time, in seconds, to wait for counters to be synchronized.

counters
Pointer to list of channel counters. The format of each entry in the list is described in the Description section below.

count
Count of the number of channels for which counters have been returned.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF accumulates in the form of counters message traffic statistics for each of its channels. These statistics, referred to as "channel counters", correspond to those used by the Mail Monitoring MIB (RFC 1566) with a PMDF channel representing a "group" as defined by RFC 1566. The `PMDFgetChannelCounters` routine can be used to read these counters for one or more channels.

To obtain counters for more than one channel at a time, use wild cards in the channel name. For instance, to obtain counters for all TCP/IP channels use the name "*tcp*". Similarly, to obtain counters for all channels, use the name "*".

The counters are returned as a list pointed at by the **counters** argument. The list should be disposed of with the `PMDFdisposeChannelCounters` routine.

Each entry in the list has the structure

```
#define CHANLENGTH 32
typedef struct PMDF_channel_counters_s {
  char                              channel_name[CHANLENGTH+1];
  int                               received_messages;
  int                               submitted_messages;
  int                               stored_messages;
  int                               delivered_messages;
  int                               received_volume;
  int                               submitted_volume;
  int                               stored_volume;
  int                               delivered_volume;
  int                               received_recipients;
  int                               submitted_recipients;
  int                               stored_recipients;
  int                               delivered_recipients;
  struct PMDF_channel_counters_s *next;
  int                               rejected_messages;
  int                               failed_messages;
  int                               attempted_messages;
  int                               rejected_volume;
  int                               failed_volume;
  int                               attempted_volume;
  int                               rejected_recipients;
  int                               failed_recipients;
  int                               attempted_recipients;
  int                               delivered_first_messages;
  int                               delivered_first_queue_count;
  int                               delivered_first_queue_time;
  int                               delivered_queue_count;
  int                               delivered_queue_time;
} PMDF_channel_counters;
```

This structure is predeclared as `PMDF_channel_stats` in the C `apidef.h` header and Pascal `apidef.pen` environment files. With the exception of the `channel_name` and `next` fields, each field is a long, signed integer value. The `channel_name` field is `CHANLENGTH+1` bytes long and gives the name of the channel corresponding to the counters in the entry. The `next` field

is a pointer to another list entry. The end of the list is signified by a `next` field with a zero (nil) value.

The interpretation of each field is given in the Table 1–5.

Table 1–5 Channel Counters List Entry

Field name	Type	Description
`channel_name`	string	The name of the channel stored in a CHANLENGTH+1 byte long string; `PMDFgetChannelCounters` will zero terminate the string.
`received_messages`	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages enqueued to the channel.
`submitted_messages`	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages enqueued by the channel.
`stored_messages`	signed longword	The current count of messages stored for the channel
`delivered_messages`	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages dequeued by the channel.
`received_volume`	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages enqueued to the channel.
`submitted_volume`	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages enqueued by the channel.
`stored_volume`	signed longword	The current volume of messages stored for the channel.
`delivered_volume`	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages dequeued by the channel.
`received_recipients`	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipients specified in all messages enqueued to the channel.
`submitted_recipients`	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipients specified in all messages enqueued by the channel.
`stored_recipients`	signed longword	The current count of recipients specified in all messages currently stored for the channel.
`delivered_recipients`	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipients specified in all messages dequeued by the channel.
`next`	pointer	Pointer to the next list entry of channel counters.
`rejected_messages`	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages which, upon trying to be enqueued to the channel, were rejected.
`failed_messages`	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages enqueued to the channel which, when processed, failed to be delivered for one or more recipients owing to permanent errors of some sort (*e.g.,* invalid recipient address).

Note: All volumes are measured in units of PMDF blocks. A PMDF block is, by default, 1024 bytes. However, this size can vary from system to system. The size of a PMDF block is controlled with the BLOCK_SIZE PMDF option. The `PMDFgetBlockSize` routine can be used to determine the current size of a PMDF block; *i.e.,* the setting of the BLOCK_SIZE option.

Table 1–5 (Cont.) Channel Counters List Entry

Field name	Type	Description
attempted_messages	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages enqueued to the channel whose delivery has been attempted.
rejected_volume	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages which, upon trying to be enqueued to the channel, were rejected.
failed_volume	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages enqueued to the channel which, when processed, failed to be delivered for one or more recipients owing to permanent errors of some sort (*e.g.,* invalid recipient address).
attempted_volume	signed longword	The cumulative volume of messages enqueued to the channel whose delivery has been attempted.
rejected_recipients	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipient addresses which, upon trying to be enqueued to the channel, were rejected.
failed_recipients	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipients enqueued to the channel which, when processed, failed to be delivered owing to permanent errors of some sort (*e.g.,* invalid recipient address).
attempted_recipients	signed longword	The cumulative count of recipients enqueued to the channel whose delivery has been attempted.
delivered_first_messages	signed longword	The cumulative count of messages enqueued to the channel which were successfully delivered (or returned as undeliverable) on their first processing attempt.
delivered_first_queue_count	signed longword	Cumulative count of first message delivery attempts made by the channel. When this value is less then received_messages, it means that delivery has not yet been attempted for all received messages. This is not unusual: this value is expected to lag behind received_messages.
delivered_first_queue_time	signed longword	Cumulative count of elapsed seconds between when a message is enqueued and when processing of its first delivery attempt completes. The result of dividing delivered_first_queue_time by delivered_first_queue_count gives the average amount of time in seconds spent by a message in the processing queues as it awaits its initial delivery attempt.
delivered_queue_count	signed longword	Cumulative count of message delivery attempts made by the channel.

Note: All volumes are measured in units of PMDF blocks. A PMDF block is, by default, 1024 bytes. However, this size can vary from system to system. The size of a PMDF block is controlled with the BLOCK_SIZE PMDF option. The PMDFgetBlockSize routine can be used to determine the current size of a PMDF block; *i.e.,* the setting of the BLOCK_SIZE option.

Table 1–5 (Cont.) Channel Counters List Entry

Field name	Type	Description
`delivered_queue_time`	signed longword	Cumulative count of elapsed seconds between when a message is enqueued and when it is finally removed from the channel queue. The result of dividing `delivered_queue_time` by `delivered_queue_count` gives the average amount of time in seconds spent by a message in the processing queues.

Note: All volumes are measured in units of PMDF blocks. A PMDF block is, by default, 1024 bytes. However, this size can vary from system to system. The size of a PMDF block is controlled with the BLOCK_SIZE PMDF option. The `PMDFgetBlockSize` routine can be used to determine the current size of a PMDF block; *i.e.,* the setting of the BLOCK_SIZE option.

The **timeout** argument specifies the maximum time, in seconds, to wait for node-specific caches of counters to be synchronized with the cluster-wide database of counters. If the time limit is exceeded, then the cluster-wide counters will be returned as is, not necessarily up-to-date. Specify a value of zero to avoid waiting at all or a value of -1 to wait without a timeout.

The **timeout** argument has no effect on UNIX and Windows systems at present.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **channel**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No counters returned.
PMDF__NO	Cannot access the counters; an interlock could not be obtained after ten attempts. No counters returned.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied channel name was too long; no counters returned.

PMDFgetChannelName

Obtain the name of the channel to be processed.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_channel_name**
(channel, channel_len, keywords1, reserved)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
channel	descriptor	read/write	reference
channel_len	unsigned word	write	reference
keywords1	unsigned longword	write	reference
reserved	unsigned longword	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetChannelName**
(channel, channel_len, keywords1, reserved)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetChannelName(char          *channel,
                       int           *channel_len,
                       unsigned int *keywords1,
                       unsigned int *reserved)
```

ARGUMENTS

channel

String to receive the channel name. Must be at least `CHANLENGTH` bytes in length for `PMDF_get_channel_name` or `CHANLENGTH+1` bytes for `PMDFgetChannelName`.

channel_len

Length in bytes of the returned channel name. Callers using `PMDFgetChannelName` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **channel**.

keywords1

Unsigned longword of bit flags describing various channel options set with channel keywords. This argument can be omitted.

reserved

Unsigned longword argument reserved for future use. Not used at present. This argument can be omitted.

DESCRIPTION

Channel programs typically service one or more instances of a channel, each instance having a distinct name which is specified in the PMDF configuration file. For example, a master (outbound) PhoneNet over DECnet channel program services all channels with names of the form dn_*x* where *x* distinguishes between each instance of a master PhoneNet over DECnet channel (*e.g.,* dn_node1, dn_node2, *etc.*). The routine `PMDFgetChannelName` can be used by channel programs to determine which instance of a channel they are servicing; *i.e.,* to determine the name of the particular channel they are processing.

Channel programs which enqueue mail or can return messages typically need to know the name of the particular channel they are processing. This channel name is then used when `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope` or `PMDFreturnMessage` is called.

In some cases, it can be necessary to "hard-code" a channel name into a program or otherwise obtain the channel name by a means other than `PMDFgetChannelName`. For instance, the channel name for TCP/IP slave channels is specified at compile time, and PhoneNet slave channels prompt for the name of the channel they are to process. In such cases, `PMDFgetChannelName` should not be used.

When specified, bits in the optional **keywords1** argument will be set as follows:

Bits	Usage
0, 1	These two bits specify whether or not the `headerbottom`, `headerinc`, or `headeromit` channel keywords have been specified: **Bit 0 = 0, bit 1 = 0.** `headeromit`: discard the message's header. **Bit 0 = 1, bit 1 = 0.** `headerinc`: preserve the message header and keep it at the top of the message. This is the default case when none of these three channel keywords have been applied to the channel. **Bit 0 = 0, bit 1 = 1.** `headerbottom`: preserve the message header but place it at the bottom of the message.
2	When set, indicates that the `master_debug` keyword was specified for this channel.
3	When set, indicates that the `slave_debug` keyword was specified for this channel.
4, 5	These two bits specify whether or not the `exquota`, `holdexquota`, or `noexquota` channel keywords have been specified: **Bit 4 = 0, bit 5 = 0.** `noexquota`: return the message as undeliverable if the recipient is over quota. **Bit 4 = 1, bit 5 = 0.** `holdexquota`: defer delivery of the message if the recipient is over quota. **Bit 4 = 0, bit 5 = 1.** `exquota`: deliver the message to the recipient even if they are over quota.

Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Note that all other channel keywords which can be applied to the channel are automatically handled by PMDF.

On OpenVMS systems, the actual name of the particular channel being processed is specified by the logical PMDF_CHANNEL. The translation value of this logical gives the name of the channel being processed. On UNIX and Windows systems, the PMDF_CHANNEL environment variable is instead used with the equivalence value of the variable being the name of the channel.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Channel name not returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Channel name not returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **channel**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Channel name not returned.
PMDF__NOCHANNEL	Either the channel name cannot be determined, or the channel cannot be located in the configuration file.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetDateTime

Obtain the current date and time in an RFC 822/1123 compliant format.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_date_time**
(datetime, datetime_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
datetime	descriptor	read/write	reference
datetime_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetDateTime** *(datetime, datetime_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFgetDateTime(char *datetime, int *datetime_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

datetime

String to receive the formatted date and time. Must be at least 27+N bytes long where N is the length of the local time zone string.

datetime_len

Length in bytes of the returned time string. Callers using `PMDFgetDateTime` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **datetime**.

DESCRIPTION

The routine `PMDFgetDateTime` can be used to obtain the system's current date and time. The returned string will be in a format compatible with RFC 822 and RFC 1123; *e.g.,* "Sat, 04 May 2012 18:04:00 EDT". This string is then suitable for use in a "Date:" header line.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Date and time not returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Date and time not returned.

PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **datetime**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Date and time not returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetEnvelopeId

Obtain the envelope id associated with this message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_envelope_id**
(dq_context, envelope_id, envelope_id_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
envelope_id	descriptor	read/write	reference
envelope_id_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetEnvelopeId**
(dq_context, envelope_id, envelope_id_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetEnvelopeId(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                      char     *envelope,
                      int      *envelope_id_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

envelope_id
String to receive the message's envelope id. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

envelope_id_len
Length in bytes of the envelope id. Callers using `PMDFgetEnvelopeId` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **envelope_id**.

DESCRIPTION

Messages queued to PMDF often carry with them two identification strings – "id's" for short. The first is the "message id" as seen in the message's RFC 822 "Message-id:" header line. This id is the same for all copies of a given message. The second id is the envelope id. Each copy of the message has a distinct envelope id, if it has any envelope id at all.

It is important to note that not all messages can have envelope id's. Specifically, RFC 1891 forbids adding an envelope id to a message obtained via SMTP without an envelope id. As such, it is possible to find messages

in PMDF's queues which have no envelope id's—these are messages which were received without an envelope id.

When a message dequeue is initiated, the message and envelope id's can be obtained by calling `PMDFgetEnvelopeId` and `PMDFgetMessageId`. It is particularly important to obtain the envelope id as it should be propogated forward by channels which re-enqueue the message for subsequent processing.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No envelope id retrieved.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No envelope id retrieved.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No envelope id retrieved.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **envelope_id**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No envelope id retrieved.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetErrorText

Obtain any error message associated with a PMDF__ error status code.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_error_text**
(nq_context, text, text_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
text	descriptor	read/write	reference
text_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetErrorText**
(nq_context, text, text_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetErrorText(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                     char     *text,
                     int      *text_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

text

String to receive a description associated with an error message. Must be at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes in length.

text_len

Length in bytes of the returned description. Callers using PMDFgetErrorText must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **text**.

DESCRIPTION

In some cases, after a PMDF__ error has been returned, additional information about the error can be obtained by calling PMDFgetErrorText. This additional information is returned as a text string and is suitable for writing to a log file. The applicable cases are

- after an error from PMDFaddRecipient,
- after an error from PMDFenqueueMessage, or
- after an error from PMDFstartMessageEnvelope.

The above cases do not include errors associated with bad call arguments; that is, do not apply when the error resulted from passing a bad parameter to the routine which returned the error.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Error text not returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Error text not returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **text**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Error text not returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetHostName

Obtain the official local host name.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_host_name** *(host, host_len)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
host	descriptor	read/write	reference
host_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetHostName** *(host, host_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFgetHostName(char *host, int *host_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

host

String to receive the official local host name. This string should be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes long.

host_len

Length in bytes of the returned host string. Callers using `PMDFgetHostName` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **host**.

DESCRIPTION

The official name of the local host (*i.e.,* the host name associated with the local, l, channel) can be obtained by calling `PMDFgetHostName`. This host name is typically used when constructing return addresses for local users. Such a return address is simply *user@host* where *user* is the name of the local user and *host* is the local host name.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Host name not returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Host name not returned.

PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **host**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Host name not returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetMessage

Access the next message in the message queue being processed.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_message**
(dq_context, filename, filename_len, from, from_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
filename	descriptor	read/write	reference
filename_len	unsigned word	write	reference
from	descriptor	read/write	reference
from_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetMessage**
(dq_context, filename, filename_len, from, from_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetMessage(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                   char     *filename,
                   int      *filename_len,
                   char     *from,
                   int      *from_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

filename
String to receive the name of the file containing the accessed message. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

filename_len
Length in bytes of the returned file name. Callers using `PMDFgetMessage` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **filename**.

from
String to receive the envelope "From:" address of the accessed message. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

from_len
Length in bytes of the envelope "From:" address. Callers using `PMDFgetMessage` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **from**.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFgetMessage should be called repeatedly to access, one at a time, each message requiring processing. Each message to be processed will only be presented once; *i.e.,* a job will not repeatedly see a message which it has deferred. When PMDFgetMessage returns the status code PMDF__EOF, no more messages remain to be processed.

The returned envelope "From:" address should be saved as it can be needed if the program either enqueues a new message or returns the accessed message. The returned file name can usually be ignored as the API routines manage all access to the message file including opening the file, reading it, closing it, and deleting it when it is dequeued.

A message accessed with PMDFgetMessage can be processed using any of the routines accepting a **dq_context** argument.

After processing an accessed message, the message should de-accessed with PMDFdequeueMessageEnd.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__EOF	No more messages to be processed.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Message not accessed.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Message not accessed.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **filename** or **from**: one or both of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied **filename** or **from** string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetMessageId

Obtain the message id associated with this message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_message_id**
(dq_context, message_id, message_id_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
message_id	descriptor	read/write	reference
message_id_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetMessageId**
(dq_context, message_id, message_id_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetMessageId(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                     char     *message,
                     int      *message_id_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

message_id
String to receive the message's message id. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

message_id_len
Length in bytes of the message id. Callers using `PMDFgetMessageId` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **message_id**.

DESCRIPTION

The `PMDFgetMessageId` routine provides ready access to a message's message id. Note that the message id can also be obtained by reading and parsing the message's header. However, for efficiency purposes, PMDF stores a copy of the message id in the message envelope. This routine provides access to that envelope copy.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No message id retrieved.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No message id retrieved.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No message id retrieved.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **message_id**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No message id retrieved.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetPostmasterAddress

Obtain the local postmaster's address.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_postmaster_address**
(address, address_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
address	descriptor	read/write	reference
address_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetPostmasterAddress**
(address, address_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetPostmasterAddress(char *address, int *address_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

address

String to receive the local postmaster's address. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

address_len

Length in bytes of the postmaster's address. Callers using `PMDFgetpost-masteraddress` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **address**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFgetPostmasterAddress` can be used to obtain the mail address for the local postmaster. Note, however, that it usually is not a good idea for programs to send mail to the postmaster. In many situations, sending mail to the postmaster when failures occur can lead to mail loops; *e.g.,* the mail sent to the postmaster itself fails and generates a message to the postmaster which then fails and generates yet another message to the postmaster, *ad infinitum.*

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No address returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No address returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **address**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No address returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetRecipient

Obtain the next envelope "To:" address from a message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_recipient**
(dq_context, address, address_len, orig_address, orig_address_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
address	descriptor	read/write	reference
address_len	unsigned word	write	reference
orig_address	descriptor	read/write	reference
orig_address_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetRecipient**
(dq_context, address, address_len, orig_address, orig_address_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetRecipient(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                     char     *address,
                     int      *address_len,
                     char     *orig_address,
                     int      *orig_address_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

address
String to receive an envelope "To:" address from the message's envelope. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

address_len
Length in bytes of the envelope "To:" address. Callers using `PMDFgetRecipient` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **address**.

orig_address
String to receive the original form of the envelope "To:" address, if known. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

orig_address_len

Length in bytes of the original envelope "To:" address, if known. Callers using PMDFgetRecipient must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **orig_address**.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFgetRecipient should be called repeatedly to obtain each envelope "To:" address from a message. In each call to PMDFgetRecipient a single envelope "To:" address will be returned in **address**. After all addresses have been output, PMDFgetRecipient will return the status code PMDF__EOF. For example, if the message envelope has two "To:" addresses, then three calls to PMDFgetRecipient should be made. In the first two calls, the two addresses will be output along with the return status code PMDF__OK. In the third call no address will be output and the status code PMDF__EOF will be returned.

After each call in which PMDFgetRecipient returns PMDF__OK, a call should be made to PMDFgetRecipientFlags to obtain the NOTARY processing flags associated with the envelope "To:" address.

After all of the envelope "To:" addresses have been read, the message header and body can be read with PMDFreadHeader, PMDFreadLine, and PMDFreadText.

The **orig_address** gives, if known, the original form of the envelope "To:" address. This is original address is carried with the message and used when generating notifications concerning the message. When calling PMDFrecipientDisposition or re-enqueuing a message to PMDF, this original address should be supplied.

After the channel processes an envelope "To:" address and determines its disposition, PMDFrecipientDisposition must be called. The NOTARY flag obtained with PMDFgetRecipientFlags for that address as well the original form of the address must be supplied to PMDFrecipientDisposition. By supplying this disposition information, PMDF can automatically generate determine whether or not the message needs to be deferred for later processing and generate any required notifications when the message being dequeued is de-accessed.

If the status code PMDF__NO is returned, then the message file was found to be missing both a message header and message body and has been deleted. The calling program should abort processing of the current message and call either PMDFdequeueMessageEnd with the **defer** argument set to true.

If the status code PMDF__STRTRU is returned, then it is probably not safe to proceed: the envelope "To:" address had to be truncated to fit into the supplied address string and a truncated address is generally worthless.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No address retrieved.
PMDF__EOF	No more envelope To: addresses.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No address retrieved.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No address retrieved.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **address**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No address retrieved.
PMDF__NO	Accessed message file was corrupt. It has been deleted. Abort current dequeue processing by calling PMDFdequeueMessageEnd. No address retrieved.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetRecipientFlags

Obtain the NOTARY flags for the previously obtained envelope recipient address.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_recipient_flags**
(dq_context, flags)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
flags	integer	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetRecipientFlags**
(dq_context, notary_flags)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetRecipientFlags(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
int *notary_flags)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

notary_flags
Longword integer to receive the NOTARY flag bits.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF mail messages carry per recipient NOTARY information in their envelope. This information is aligned with the NOTARY SMTP extension as described in RFC 1891 and describes failure and success handling requested by the sender (*e.g.,* send a delivery receipt, send failure notifications but do not include return of content, never send any form of notifications, *etc.*).

When dequeuing a message, every time `PMDFgetRecipient` is called and returns `PMDF__OK`, `PMDFgetRecipientFlags` should immediately be called afterwords. The **notary_flags** value returned should then be saved and, once the disposition of the associated envelope recipient address is known, `PMDFrecipientDisposition` called with the recipient address, the value of **notary_flags**, and the disposition of the address.

notary_flags is a bit-encoded value. The interpretation of the individual bits are given in Table 1–6. These flags are based upon RFC 1891; refer to that document for details on their usage.

Table 1–6 Envelope To: Address NOTARY Flags

Symbolic name	Bit	Mask value	Description
PMDF_RECEIPT_HEADER	0	1	Include the message's header in notification messages concerning this envelope "To:" address. RFC 1891 equivalent: RET=HDRS.
PMDF_RECEIPT_NOHEADER	1	2	Do not include the message's header in notification messages concerning this envelope "To:" address. No RFC 1891 equivalent.
PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES	2	4	Send a non-delivery notification (NDN) to the envelope "From:" address if the message cannot be delivered to this envelope "To:" address. RFC 1891 equivalent: NOTIFY=FAILURE.
PMDF_RECEIPT_SUCCESSES	3	8	When the message is successfully delivered to this envelope "To:" address, send a delivery status notification (DSN) to the envelope "From:" address indicating successful delivery. RFC 1891 equivalent: NOTIFY=SUCCESS.
PMDF_RECEIPT_DELAYS	4	16	When delivery of the message to this envelope "To:" address is delayed for some period of time, send send a delivery status notification (DSN) to the envelope "From:" address reporting the delay. RFC 1891 equivalent: NOTIFY=DELAY.
PMDF_RECEIPT_NEVER	6	64	Do not send back notification messages of any sort concerning this envelope "To:" address. RFC 1891 equivalent: NOTIFY=NEVER.

When gatewaying mail to another mail system, the NOTARY information should be converted to equivalent requests in the other mail system. If they cannot be, then a disposition of `PMDF_DISP_RELAYED_FOREIGN` should be set for the gatewayed envelope "To:" address.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No flags retrieved.
PMDF__NO	Information not available.

PMDFgetUniqueString

Generate a unique, eighteen character string.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_unique_string** *(string, string_len)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
string	descriptor	read/write	reference
string_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetUniqueString** *(string, string_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFgetUniqueString(char *string, int *string_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

string

String to receive the psuedo-random unique character string. Length must be at least 19 bytes.

string_len

Length in bytes of the unique string. Callers using `PMDFgetUniqueString` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of the string buffer.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFgetUniqueString` will return a psuedo-random character string composed of a fixed number of characters chosen from the thirty-six character alphabet 0, 1, 2, ..., 9, A, B, C, ..., Z. On OpenVMS and Windows systems, this string will be 18 characters long and unique cluster-wide (*i.e.,* no two calls made in the same cluster will generate the same string). On UNIX systems, the string is 14 characters long.

`PMDFgetUniqueString` is a useful utility for programs which need to generate, for instance, unique file names. Note that the generated string can begin with a numeral. Thus, on file systems which require that file names begin with a non-numeric character, a character such as a “A” should be prepended to the string to produce a valid file name. Truncating the string will compromise its uniqueness.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No string returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No string returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **string**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No string returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too short; value truncated to fit.

PMDFgetUserName

Determine the user name associated with the currently running process.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_get_user_name**
(user_name, user_name_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
user_name	descriptor	read/write	reference
user_name_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFgetUserName**
(user_name, user_name_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFgetUserName(char *user_name, int *user_name_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

user_name

String to receive the current process's user name. Length must be sufficient to receive any user name supported by the operating system in use. Callers of `PMDFgetUserName` must include an extra byte for zero termination of the returned string.

user_name_len

Length in bytes of the returned user name. Callers using `PMDFgetUserName` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **user_name**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFgetUserName` can be called to determine the user name associated with the currently running process.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No user name returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No user name returned.

PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **user_name**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No user name returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFinitialize

Initialize PMDF data structures and resources.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_initialize** *(ischannel)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
ischannel	boolean	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFinitialize** *(ischannel)*

argument information

```
int PMDFinitialize(int ischannel)
```

ARGUMENTS

ischannel

If true, then user-to-channel access checks will be disabled. If false, then user-to-channel access checks will be enabled.

DESCRIPTION

With the exception of `PMDFsetMutex`, `PMDFinitialize` must be called prior to calling any other API routines. This allocates and initializes internal data structures used by the API and PMDF. `PMDFinitialize` should only be called once. After all processing is completed, `PMDFdone` should be called to release any allocated memory, and ensure that any open files are properly closed.

The **ischannel** flag is used to enable or disable rightslist based user-to-channel access checks. Programs which enqueue messages in behalf of users (*e.g.,* user agents), should invoke `PMDFinitialize` with **ischannel** false; channel programs which enqueue mail should invoke `PMDFinitialize` with **ischannel** true. When **ischannel** is false, `PMDFenqueueMessage` will also close the queue cache database after enqueuing a message. On OpenVMS systems, channel programs which run indefinitely (*e.g.,* detached processes) should supply a call back procedure to `PMDFsetCallBack` so that when a PMDF CACHE/CLOSE command is issued the program can call `PMDFcloseQueueCache` when convenient. See Section 1.7 for a further discussion of this issue.

Multithreaded routines must call `PMDFsetMutex` prior to calling `PMDFinitialize`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FOPN	Initialization failed. One or more PMDF configuration files could not be accessed. PMDF configuration files are incorrectly protected. Note that the use of `PMDFinitialize` does not require any privileges; unprivileged users should be able to invoke this particular routine.
PMDF__NO	Initialization failed owing to a version mismatch between the current version of PMDF and the sites compiled configuration. Either the PMDF configuration needs to be recompiled or the character set tables need to be recompiled.

PMDFlog

Write a line of text to the channel log file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_log** *(text, time_stamp)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
text	descriptor	read	reference
time_stamp	boolean	read	value

C

status = **PMDFlog** *(text, text_len, time_stamp)*

argument information

```
int PMDFlog(char     *text,
            int       text_len,
            int       time_stamp)
```

ARGUMENTS

text
String of text to write to the log file. Cannot exceed a length of 65,535 bytes.

text_len
Length in bytes of **text**.

time_stamp
When true, output a time stamp to the log file prior to writing out the text string.

DESCRIPTION

Channels written using the PMDF API should write output using `PMDFlog`. They should not, for instance, attempt to write to `stdout` or `stderr`. So doing will lead to the output going to unexpected places such as the job controller's log file or down a network connection.

The PMDF_log routine writes text to the correct output destination; *e.g.,* the channel's log file or the terminal if the channel is running interactively. If debugging has been enabled with `PMDFdebug`, then the output will go to the same destination as the PMDF debugging output.

When **time_stamp** is true, a time stamp will first be output. For example, the call

```
PMDF_log("Resuming message processing", true);
```

would result in output similar to

```
04-MAY-2012 18:04:00: Resuming message processing
```

Note that the channel log file is distinct from the PMDF log file. The `PMDFcloseLogFile` routine closes the PMDF log file and not the channel log file.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **text**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Text not written.
PMDF__STRTRU	Input string's length exceeded 65,535 bytes; only the first 65,535 bytes were output.

PMDFmappingApply

Pass an input string through a mapping table.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_mapping_apply**
(mapping, instr, outstr, outstr_len, flags, match)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
mapping	signed longword	read	value
instr	descriptor	read	reference
outstr	descriptor	read/write	reference
outstr_len	unsigned word	write	reference
flags	descriptor	read/write	reference
match	boolean	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFmappingApply**
(mapping, instr, instr_len, outstr, outstr_len, flags, match)

argument information

```
int PMDFmappingApply(int            mapping,
                     char          *instr,
                     int            instr_len,
                     char          *outstr,
                     int           *outstr_len,
                     unsigned char *flags,
                     int           *match)
```

ARGUMENTS

mapping
Reference to a mapping table returned by `PMDFmappingLoad`.

instr
Input string to process with the specified mapping table. The length of the string can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

instr_len
Length in bytes of the input string, **instr**.

outstr
String to receive the output, if any, of the mapping. Must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes in length.

outstr_len
Length in bytes of the output of the mapping. Will be set to 0 if no output is produced. Callers using PMDFmappingApply must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **outstr**.

flags
Bit array of length at least 32 bytes (256 bits) which, on output, will contain bit encoded information about the mapping process.

match
For PMDFmappingApply, a boolean indicating whether or not a match was found. For PMDFmappingApply an integer indicating whether or not a match was found. If true (1) a match was found; if false (0) no match was found.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFmappingApply is used to apply a previously loaded mapping table to an input string. Consult the *PMDF System Manager's Guide* for details on the use of mapping tables and the mapping file in which mapping tables reside.

If the input string matches an entry in the table, then the result of the mapping is returned in **outstr** and **match** set true. Otherwise, **match** will be false and **outstr_len** set to zero.

Applications can require that special sequences such as $Y or $N be used in mapping table templates. The presence of such sequences are indicated in the **flags** bit array. These sequences, called metacharacters, will not appear in the output string itself. The output string produced by a template with a $Y in it will not contain $Y. However, bit 89, the ordinal value of the ASCII character Y, will be set in **flags**.

The interpretation of the first 256 bits in **flags** are given in the table below. Bit 0 is the low-order bit of the first byte in **flags**, bit 7 is the high-order bit of that same byte, bit 8 is the low-order bit of the next byte, and so forth.

Bit	Description
0—31	For $0 \leq n \leq 31$, bit n set indicates that $n+1$ matches occurred. When bit n is set, bits $n-1$, $n-2$, ..., 0 will also be set.
32	When bit 32 is set, 32 or more matches occurred.
33—255	When bit n, $33 \leq n \leq 255$, is set, then the two character sequence $$x$ appeared in the output string, where x is the ASCII character with ordinal index n. This sequence will not actually appear in the output string itself. Bits 36, 67, 99, 69, 101, 76, 108, 82, and 114 are never set; they correspond to the sequences $$, $C, $c, $E, $e, $L, $l, $R, and $r used by the mapping facilities.

To illustrate the usage of **flags**, consider the mapping table

```
SAMPLE-TABLE

  1    2$A$R
  2    3$B
```

The input string 1 will match the first entry of the table, and produce the output string 2. Because of the $R metacharacter, the mapping will be reapplied using 2 as the new input string. When 2 is mapped, it will match the second entry and produce the output string 3. Now, when 1 is mapped with PMDFmappingApply, the final output string will be 3, and bits 0, 1, 65, and 66 of **flags** will be set. The first two bits indicate that two matches in the mapping table were made. Bits 65 and 66 indicate that the metacharacters $A and $B were encountered in the templates of those matching entries. If 2 is mapped with PMDFmappingApply, then the output string will again be be 3, but **flags** will have only bits 0 and 66 set. If any other string is mapped, then no output string will be returned and no bits in **flags** will be set.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. Mapping result not resturned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. Channel name not returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **instr**, **outstr**, or **flags**: one or more of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Mapping not performed or results not returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Mapping result was too long to fit into the supplied output string; result truncated to fit.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Input string is too long or flags string too short. Mapping not performed.

PMDFmappingLoad

Access a mapping table.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_mapping_load** *(table, mapping)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
table	descriptor	read	reference
mapping	signed longword	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFmappingLoad**
(table, table_len, mapping)

argument information

```
int PMDFmappingLoad(char *table,
                    int   table_len,
                    int  *mapping)
```

ARGUMENTS

table
Name of the table to load. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

table_len
Length in bytes of the table name.

mapping
Reference to the loaded mapping table for use with PMDFmappingApply.

DESCRIPTION

Before a mapping table can be used to map input strings, it must first be loaded. This is accomplished with PMDFmappingLoad. Any number of tables can be loaded, one table per PMDFmappingLoad call. Once a mapping table is loaded, it can be used with PMDFmappingApply. There is no call to make to unload a table.

PMDFinitialize must be called prior to the first call to PMDFmappingLoad. Failure to initialize PMDF first will result in a PMDF__NO error.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **table**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No table loaded.
PMDF__NO	`PMDFinitialize` has not yet been called. No table loaded.
PMDF__NOMAPPING	Cannot load specified mapping table; check to see if the mapping table exists. No table loaded.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied table name is too long. No table loaded.

PMDFoptionDispose

Dispose of an option file context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_option_dispose** *(opt_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
opt_context	context pointer	read	value

C

status = **PMDFoptionDispose** *(opt_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFoptionDispose(PMDF_opt *opt_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

opt_context
Pointer to context information generated by a previous call to `PMDFoption-Read`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFoptionDispose` should be called to dispose of a previously allocated option context created by `PMDFoptionread`. It is okay to pass in a zero (nil) value for **opt_context**.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFoptionGetInteger

Get the value of an integer-valued option from an option file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_option_get_integer**
(opt_context, name, value)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
opt_context	context pointer	read	value
name	descriptor	read	reference
value	signed longword	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFoptionGetInteger**
(opt_context, name, name_len, value)

argument information

```
int PMDFoptionGetInteger(PMDF_opt *opt_context,
                         char     *name,
                         int       name_len,
                         int      *value)
```

ARGUMENTS

opt_context
Pointer to context information generated by a previous call to `PMDFoption-Read`.

name
Name of the option to obtain the value of. Name can not exceed a length in bytes of `SHORT_ALFA`. Option names are treated as case insensitive strings.

name_len
Length in bytes of the option name.

value
Value of the specified option.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFoptionGetInteger` returns in **value** the value of the specified option. If the option was not specified in the option file or if **opt_context** is zero (nil), then the content of **value** is left unchanged.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **name**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No option value returned.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied **name** string exceeds the maximum permitted length. No option value returned.

PMDFoptionGetReal

Get the value of an single precision, floating point-valued option from an option file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_option_get_real**
(opt_context, name, value)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
opt_context	context pointer	read	value
name	descriptor	read	reference
value	single precision real	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFoptionGetReal**
(opt_context, name, name_len, value)

argument information

```
int PMDFoptionGetReal(PMDF_opt *opt_context,
                      char     *name,
                      int       name_len,
                      float    *value)
```

ARGUMENTS

opt_context
Pointer to context information generated by a previous call to `PMDFoption-Read`.

name
Name of the option to obtain the value of. Name can not exceed a length in bytes of `SHORT_ALFA`. Option names are treated as case insensitive strings.

name_len
Length in bytes of the option name.

value
Value of the specified option.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFoptionGetReal` returns in **value** the value of the specified option. If the option was not specified in the option file or if **opt_context** is zero (nil), then the content of **value** is left unchanged.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **name**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No option value returned.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied **name** string exceeds the maximum permitted length. No option value returned.

PMDFoptionGetString

Get the value of an string-valued option from an option file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_option_get_string**
(opt_context, name, value, value_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
opt_context	context pointer	read	value
name	descriptor	read	reference
value	descriptor	read/write	reference
value_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFoptionGetString**
(opt_context, name, name_len, value, value_len, max_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFoptionGetString(PMDF_opt *opt_context,
                        char     *name,
                        int       name_len,
                        char     *value,
                        int      *value_len,
                        int       max_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

opt_context
Pointer to context information generated by a previous call to PMDFoption-Read.

name
Name of the option to obtain the value of. Name can not exceed a length in bytes of SHORT_ALFA. Option names are treated as case insensitive strings.

name_len
Length in bytes of the option name.

value
Value of the specified option. String must be large enough to receive at least BIGALFA_SIZE+1 bytes.

value_len
Length in bytes of the returned value.

max_len

The maximum length in bytes of **value**, not including any NULL terminator.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFoptionGetString` returns in **value** the value of the specified option. If the option was not specified in the option file or if **opt_context** is zero (nil), then the content of **value** and **value_len** is left unchanged.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No value returned.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No value returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for either **name** or **value** or both: descriptor for one or both has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No option value returned.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied **value** string was too short. Option value truncated to fit in **value**.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied **name** string exceeds the maximum permitted length. No option value returned.

PMDFoptionRead

Read an option file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_option_read** *(opt_context, filename)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
opt_context	context pointer	write	reference
filename	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFoptionRead**
(opt_context, filename, filename_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFoptionRead(PMDF_opt **opt_context,
                   char      *filename,
                   int        filename_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

opt_context
Pointer to context information generated by `PMDFoptionRead`.

filename
Full file specification specifying the option file to read. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

filename_len
Length in bytes of the filename.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFoptionRead` is used to read PMDF-style option files. The values for options can then be obtained using the `PMDFoptionGetInteger`, `PMDFoptionGetReal`, and `PMDFoptionGetString` routines. When finished obtaining option values, dispose of the **opt_context** with a call to `PMDFoptionDispose`.

Note that when no option file exists or the file contains no entries, the returned value for **opt_context** will be zero (nil). It is okay to pass a zero value for **opt_context** to the other routines which accept **opt_context**. This allows a program to blindly call the various option routines without regard to whether or not an option file exists.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__DONE	Normal, successul completion. No option file existed.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **filename**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Option file not processed.
PMDF__NO	Error reading option file; most likely means that there is a syntax error in the option file.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied **filename** string exceeds the maximum permitted length. Option file not processed.

PMDFqueueCacheEnd

Dispose of a queue cache database context.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_queue_cache_end** *(cache_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
cache_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFqueueCacheEnd** *(cache_context)*

argument information

```
void PMDFqueueCacheEnd(PMDF_qc **cache_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

cache_context
Queue cache read context created with `PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry`.

DESCRIPTION

Normally, queue cache contexts generated with `PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry` are automatically disposed of by `PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry` when it returns `PMDF__EOM`. To prematurely dispose of a context, use `PMDFqueueCacheEnd`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.

PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry

Retrieve an entry from the queue cache database.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_queue_cache_get_entry**
(cache_context, item_list, reserved1, reserved2)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
cache_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
item_list	item list	read/write	reference
reserved1	descriptor	read	reference
reserved2	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry**
(cache_context, item_list, reserved1, reserved2)

argument information

```
void PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry
           (PMDF_qc                  **cache_context,
            PMDF_keyword_item_list   *item_list,
            void                     *reserved1,
            int                       reserved11,
            void                     *reserved2,
            int                      *reserved22)
```

ARGUMENTS

cache_context

Queue cache read context created with `PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry`.

item_list

Item list specifying actions to be taken. **item_list** is the address of a list of item descriptors, each of which specifies an action and provides the information needed to perform that action. See the description below for further details.

reserved1, reserved11, reserved2, reserved22

These arguments are presently ignored. Pass values of zero.

DESCRIPTION

PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry is used to dump the contents of the queue cache database. On the first call to the routine, the **cache_context** argument should be set to zero. It will then be created by PMDFqueueCacheGetEntry and returned along with the first queue cache entry. Repeated calls should then be made using this cache context to obtain the remaining queue cache entries. When there are no more entries to return, the context will be disposed of and PMDF__EOM returned. To prematurely abort the listing, call PMDFqueueCacheEnd.

A list of item descriptors — an item list — is used to specify, for each queue cache entry, what values to return. The **item_list** argument is the address of the first item descriptor in the list. Each item descriptor specifies an action and provides the information needed to perform that action. The list of item descriptors is terminated with an item descriptor with an item_code field value of PMDF_QC_END_LIST.

Each item descriptor has the following C-style structure declaration:

```
typedef struct {
  int   item_code;
  int   item_blength;
  void *item_address;
  int   item_length;
  int   item_status;
} PMDF_keyword_item_list;
```

where

Field name	Description
item_code	Item code chosen from Table 1–7 indicating the value to return. The PMDF_QC_END_LIST item code indicates the end of the item list. Used for input only.
item_blength	Maximum length in bytes of the buffer pointed at by item_address. For string buffers, this length does not include any null terminator. Used for input only.
item_address	Pointer to the buffer where the indicated value is to be written. Used for input only.
item_length	On output, this field is set to the length in bytes of the value written to the buffer pointed at by item_address. This length does not include any null terminator use to terminate string values. Used for output only.
item_status	Status code associated with writing the value to the buffer. Will be PMDF__OK for a success. In the case of an error, will generally be PMDF__STRTRU indicating that the value was truncated to fit. Used for output only.

The allowed item code values are given in Table 1–7. A sample program, api_example11.pas and api_example12.c, are provided in the directory of example programs, (PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES] on OpenVMS and /pmdf/doc/examples/ on UNIX and Windows.

Table 1–7 PMDF_queue_cache_get_entry Item Codes

Item code	Description
PMDF_QC_END_LIST	Denotes the end of the item list. The `item_address`, `item_blength`, and `item_length` fields are ignored.
PMDF_QC_CHAIN	This item entry points to another item list to process. `item_address` is a pointer to another item list to process. The `item_blength` and `item_length` fields are ignored.
PMDF_QC_CHANNEL	Name of the channel to which this message is queued. `item_address` is a pointer to a buffer of length at least CHANLENGTH+1 bytes. The channel name is written to this buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_CREATION_DATE_BIN	Binary representation of the message file's creation date and time. On OpenVMS systems, this is a quadword binary time. On UNIX systems it is a `time_t` value. On Windows systems, it is a FILETIME.
PMDF_QC_CREATION_DATE_STR	ASCII string representation of the message file's creation date and time. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The date and time will be written to that buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_DEFERRED_DATE_BIN	Binary representation of any "Deferred-delivery-date:" specified in the message's RFC 822 header. Usually this value will be zero since PMDF by default ignores that header line. PMDF must be explicitly configured to honor it via the `deferred` channel keyword. On OpenVMS systems, this binary time value is a quadword binary time. On UNIX systems it is a `time_t` value. On Windows systems it is a FILETIME. `item_address` should point to a buffer where the value is to be written.
PMDF_QC_DEFERRED_DATE_STR	ASCII string representation of any "Deferred-delivery-date:" specified in the messages RFC 822 header. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The date and time will be written to that buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_EXPIRY_DATE_BIN	Binary representation of any "Expiry-date:" specified in the message's RFC 822 header. On OpenVMS systems, this binary time value is a quadword binary time. On UNIX systems it is a `time_t` value. On Windows systems it is a FILETIME. `item_address` should point to a buffer where the value is to be written.
PMDF_QC_EXPIRY_DATE_STR	ASCII string representation of any "Expiry-date:" specified in the messages RFC 822 header. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The date and time will be written to that buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_FILENAME	Full path to the message file. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The file path will be written to that buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_LAST_TRY_DATE_BIN	Binary representation of the date and time at which delivery was last attempted for this message. A value of zero indicates that delivery has not yet been attempted. On OpenVMS systems, this binary time value is a quadword binary time. On UNIX systems it is a `time_t` value. On Windows systems it is a FILETIME. `item_address` should point to the buffer where the value is to be written.
PMDF_QC_LAST_TRY_DATE_STR	ASCII string representation of the date and time at which delivery was last attempted for this message. When the message has yet to be attempted, the system's zero time representation is returned. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The date and time will be written to that buffer and null terminated.

Table 1–7 (Cont.) PMDF_queue_cache_get_entry Item Codes

Item code	Description
PMDF_QC_OWNER_USERNAME	Username associated with the process which enqueued this message to PMDF. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The username will be written to that buffer and null terminated.
PMDF_QC_PRIORITY	Processing priority assigned to the message. This is a four byte, signed integer value. Possible values are PMDF_CKEY_V_THIRD_CLASS, PMDF_CKEY_V_SECOND_CLASS, PMDF_CKEY_V_NON_URGENT, PMDF_CKEY_V_NORMAL, PMDF_CKEY_V_URGENT. `item_address` should point to the location where the value is to be written.
PMDF_QC_RECIPIENT_COUNT	Count of envelope "To:" addresses associated with the message. This is a four byte, signed integer value. `item_address` should point to the location where the value is to be written.
PMDF_QC_RECIPIENT_SYSTEM	String representation of the destination system's host name. `item_address` should point to a buffer of length at least ALFA_SIZE+1 bytes. The host name will be written to that buffer and null terminated.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion; queue cache entry returned.
PMDF__EOF	Normal, successful completion; no more queue cache entries to return.
PMDF__NO	Cannot access queue cache database. No queue cache entry returned.

PMDFreadFailureLog

Read a message delivery failure log from a message file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_read_failure_log**
(dq_context, date, date_len, line, line_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
date	descriptor	read/write	reference
date_len	unsigned word	write	reference
line	descriptor	read/write	reference
line_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFreadFailureLog**
(dq_context, date, date_len, line, line_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFreadFailureLog(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                       char     *date,
                       int      *date_len,
                       char     *line,
                       int      *line_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

date
A buffer to receive the time stamp indicating when the log record was written. Length must be at least `ALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

date_len
Length in bytes of the time stamp. Callers using `PMDFreadFailureLog` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **date**.

line
A buffer to receive the log line read from the message delivery failure log. Length must be at least `BIGALFA_SIZE` bytes.

line_len
Length in bytes of the line read. Callers using `PMDFreadFailureLog` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **line**.

DESCRIPTION

Messages can contain a delivery failure log detailing why previous delivery attempts, if any, failed. This log can be read only after the message content (headers and body) has been read. If no log is present, then PMDF__EOF will be returned on the first read attempt. If however a log is present, then it can be read with repeated calls to PMDFreadFailureLog. After reading the last line of the log from the message, a subsequent call to PMDFreadFailureLog will return the PMDF__EOF status code. That is, if two log lines remain to be read, then the next two calls will read those two lines and return PMDF__OK. A third call will not read any line and will return PMDF__EOF.

The delivery failure log is generated with PMDFdequeueMessageEnd when it defers a message. It is also generated with PMDFdeferMessage.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No data returned; no line read.
PMDF__EOF	End of message.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for either **date** or **line**: descriptor for one or both has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No data returned; however, a line was read.
PMDF_NO	Message read point is at the wrong location; must first read to the end of the message body with PMDFreadLine or PMDFreadText.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFreadHeader

Read a message header from a message file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_read_header** *(dq_context, header)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
header	header pointer	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFreadHeader** *(dq_context, header)*

argument information

```
int PMDFreadHeader(PMDF_dq  **dq_context,
                   PMDF_hdr **header)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context

A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

header

Address of a header structure created by `PMDFreadHeader`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFreadHeader` will, in a single call, read the entire message header from a message. The "read point" for the message must be positioned at the start of the message header. This will be the case immediately after a call to `PMDFgetRecipient` has returned `PMDF__EOF` or after a call to `PMDFrewindMessage`.

`PMDFwriteHeader` can be called to output a header structure to a message being enqueued. `PMDFdisposeHeader` should be called to dispose of a previously read header. See Section 1.6 for details on using and manipulating header structures.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Header not read.

PMDFreadLine

Read a line from a message file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_read_line** *(dq_context, line, line_len)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
line	descriptor	read/write	reference
line_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFreadLine** *(dq_context, line, line_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFreadLine(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                 char     *line,
                 int      *line_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context

A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

line

A buffer to receive the line read from the message file. Length must be at least `BIGALFA_SIZE` bytes.

line_len

Length in bytes of the line read. Callers using `PMDFreadLine` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **line**.

DESCRIPTION

Lines from a message file can be read, one at a time, using `PMDFreadLine` or `PMDFreadText`. The only difference between `PMDFreadLine` and `PMDFreadText` is that `PMDFreadLine` removes the trailing line terminator, a line feed, from the end of the line before returning it to the caller. After reading the last line from the message, any subsequent calls to `PMDFreadLine` or `PMDFreadText` will return the `PMDF__EOF` status code. That is, if two lines remain to be read, then the next two calls will read those two lines and return `PMDF__OK`. A third call will not read any line and will return `PMDF__EOF`.

`PMDFreadLine` and `PMDFreadText` can be used to read both message header lines and the content of the message body. When either of these routines are used to read the message header, then the first blank line

encountered signifies the end of the message header and the start of the message body. If PMDFreadHeader is used to read the message header, then PMDFreadLine and PMDFreadText will only read the message body and the blank line separating the message header from message body will not be seen.

PMDFrewindMessage can be called to reset the read position to the start of the message header.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No data returned; no line read.
PMDF__EOF	End of message.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **line**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No data returned; however, a line was read.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFreadText

Read a line from a message file.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_read_text** *(dq_context, text, text_len)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
text	descriptor	read/write	reference
text_len	unsigned word	write	reference

C

status = **PMDFreadText** *(dq_context, text, text_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFreadText(PMDF_dq **dq_context,
                 char     *text,
                 int      *text_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

text
A buffer to receive the line read from the message file. Length must be at least `BIGALFA_SIZE+1` bytes.

text_len
Length in bytes of the line read from the message file. Callers using `PMDFreadText` must, on input, supply the maximum length in bytes of **text**.

DESCRIPTION

Lines from a message file can be read, one at a time, using `PMDFreadLine` or `PMDFreadText`. The only difference between `PMDFreadLine` and `PMDFreadText` is that `PMDFreadLine` removes the trailing line terminator, a line feed, from the end of the line before returning it to the caller. After reading the last line from the message, any subsequent calls to `PMDFreadLine` or `PMDFreadText` will return the `PMDF__EOF` status code. That is, if two lines remain to be read, then the next two calls will read those two lines and return `PMDF__OK`. A third call will not read any line and will return `PMDF__EOF`.

`PMDFreadLine` and `PMDFreadText` can be used to read both message header lines and the content of the message body. When either of these

routines are used to read the message header, then the first blank line encountered signifies the end of the message header and the start of the message body. If PMDFreadHeader is used to read the message header, then PMDFreadLine and PMDFreadText will only read the message body and the blank line separating the message header from message body will not be seen.

PMDFrewindMessage can be called to reset the read position to the start of the message header.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No data returned; no line read.
PMDF__EOF	End of message.
PMDF__FATERRLIB	Call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INSVIRMEM	Insufficient virtual memory: call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed. No data returned although a line was read.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **text**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No data returned; however, a line was read.
PMDF__STRTRU	Supplied string was too long; value truncated to fit.

PMDFreceiptControl

Control the generation of read and delivery receipts.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_receipt_control**
(nq_context, read, delivery, read_comment, delivery_comment, suppress_receipts)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
read	signed longword	read	value
delivery	signed longword	read	value
read_comment	boolean	read	value
delivery_comment	boolean	read	value
suppress_receipts	boolean	read	value

C

status = **PMDFreceiptControl**
(nq_context, read, delivery, read_comment, delivery_comment, suppress_receipts)

argument information

```
int PMDFreceiptControl(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                       int       read,
                       int       delivery,
                       int       read_comment,
                       int       delivery_comment,
                       int       suppress_receipts)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

read
The value -1, 0, or +1. See the Description for details.

delivery
The value -1, 0, or +1. See the Description for details.

read_comment
If true then read receipt request comments will be honored; otherwise, read receipt request comments will be ignored.

delivery_comment
If true then delivery receipt request comments will be honored; otherwise, delivery receipt request comments will be ignored.

suppress_receipts
If true then any read or delivery receipt request headers will be removed from a message's header prior to enqueuing it. If false, then read and delivery receipt headers will not be removed if present.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFreceiptControl` can be called to set or alter the nature of the read and delivery receipt headers which PMDF can generate. The settings established by `PMDFreceiptControl` will only affect the specified message enqueue context and can be changed with further calls to `PMDFreceipt-Control`.

By calling `PMDFreceiptControl` prior to each call to `PMDFaddRecipient`, the receipt handling behavior can be altered on a per address basis. It is important to keep in mind that when a message with multiple recipients is enqueued, multiple copies of that message can actually be created. Each copy differing in the contents of the message envelope and message header. In this way, it is possible to enqueue a message which will have receipt requests for some addressees but not others. A copy is made for those addressees requiring read receipt requests, another copy for those requiring delivery receipt requests, a third for those requiring both, and another for those requiring neither. Actually, it is even more complicated than this as different receipt request addresses can appear.

The **read** and **delivery** arguments have default values of 0. These two arguments set the default receipt generation behavior:

-1. By default, if no other mechanism causes the creation of a read [delivery] receipt request, then an explicit "Read-receipt-to: <>" ["Delivery-receipt-to: <>"] header line is added to the message header. This has the effect of blocking any read [delivery] receipts from being returned to the message's originator.

0. By default, no read [delivery] receipt request headers are added to the message header.

1. By default, a read [delivery] receipt request header is added to the message header. The return address used for the header is that of the message's originator (envelope "From:" address) unless some other address has been selected with `PMDFsetReceiptAddresses`.

The **read_comment** and **delivery_comment** arguments control whether or not comment strings in "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" addresses can be used to request a read or delivery receipt from that particular addressee. By default, such comments are ignored. To honor comments requesting read [delivery] receipts, specify a true value for **read_comment** [**delivery_comment**]; to ignore comments requesting read [delivery] receipts, specify a false value for **read_comment** [**delivery_comment**]. See the discussion of read and

delivery receipt requests in the *PMDF System Manager's Guide* for further details on the use of comment strings in addresses as receipt requests.

Finally, the **suppress_receipts** argument can be used to forcibly strip any or all receipt requests from a message's header. If **suppress_receipts** is true, then this stripping will always be done and will override any other mechanism for specifying receipt requests. If **suppress_receipts** is false, then such blind stripping will not be performed and the other mechanisms will be allowed to function. This is the default case.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No settings made or changed.

PMDFrecipientDisposition

Specify the disposition of a dequeued recipient address.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_recipient_disposition**
(dq_context, notary_flags, disposition, address, orig_address, reason)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
notary_flags	integer	read	value
disposition	integer	read	value
address	descriptor	read	reference
orig_address	descriptor	read	reference
reason	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFrecipientDisposition**
(dq_context, notary_flags, disposition, address, address_len, orig_address, orig_address_len, reason, reason_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFrecipientDisposition(PMDF_dq        **dq_context,
                             int              notary_flags,
                             int              disposition,
                             char            *address,
                             int              address_len,
                             char            *orig_address,
                             int              orig_address_len,
                             char            *reason,
                             int              reason_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

notary_flags
NOTARY flags for this envelope recipient address as obtained from a prior call to `PMDFgetRecipientFlags`.

disposition
Disposition for this envelope recipient address.

address
Envelope recipient address obtained from `PMDFgetRecipient` and being reported on.

address_len
Length in bytes of the envelope recipient address.

orig_address
Original form of the envelope recipient address obtained from `PMDFgetRecipient` and being reported on.

orig_address_len
Length in bytes of the original envelope recipient address.

reason
Optional text string describing the disposition of the envelope recipient address being reported on. The length of this string should not exceed `BIGALFA_SIZE` bytes.

reason_len
Length in bytes of **reason**.

DESCRIPTION

As part of message dequeue processing, a list of envelope recipient addresses is obtained by repeatedly calling `PMDFgetRecipient`. Once the disposition of each envelope recipient address is know (*e.g.,* delivered, failed, relayed, deferred, *etc.*), that disposition should be conveyed back to PMDF. When the processing of the message is completed, PMDF can automatically determine how to dispose of the message, as described below. See the description of `PMDFdequeueMessageEnd` for further details.

The value of **notary_flags** should be the value obtained from `PMDFgetRecipientFlags`. The value of **disposition** must be chosen from Table 1–8 and states the disposition of the envelope recipient address being reported on.

Table 1–8 Disposition Values for Use with PMDF_recipient_disposition

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_DISP_DEFERRED	1	Recipient address processing failed owing to a temporary problem (*e.g.,* network down, remote host unreachable, mailbox busy, *etc.*); defer processing of this address until later.
PMDF_DISP_DELIVERED	2	Recipient address successfully delivered; generate a delivery status notification if required.
PMDF_DISP_FAILED	3	Recipient address processing has failed owing to a permanent problem (*e.g.,* invalid recipient address, recipient over quota, *etc.*); no further delivery attempts should be made for this address; generate a non-delivery notification if required.

Table 1–8 (Cont.) Disposition Values for Use with PMDF_recipient_disposition

Symbolic name	Value	Description
PMDF_DISP_RELAYED	4	Recipient address forwarded to another address or gatewayed into a non-NOTARY mail system; the message's NOTARY information was, however, preserved; there is no need to generate a ''relayed'' notification message.
PMDF_DISP_RELAYED_FOREIGN	5	Recipient address forwarded to another address or gatewayed to a non-NOTARY mail system; the message's NOTARY information was not preseved; generate a ''relayed'' notification message if required.
PMDF_DISP_RETURN	6	For this recipient, return the message as undeliverable; generate a non-delivery notification if required.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	Illegal value specified for **disposition**. Disposition not set.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context, **dq_context**. Disposition not set.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **address**, **orig_address**, or **reason**: one or more of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Disposition not set.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	One or both of the **address** or **orig_address** strings exceeds the maximum permitted length. Disposition not set.

PMDFreturnMessage

Return a message to its originator.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_return_message**
(dq_context, channel, from, bad_addresses)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
channel	descriptor	read	reference
from	descriptor	read	reference
bad_addresses	item list	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFreturnMessage**
(dq_context, channel, channel_len, from, from_len, bad_addresses)

argument information

```
int PMDFreturnMessage(PMDF_dq        **dq_context,
                      char            *channel,
                      int              channel_len,
                      char            *from,
                      int              from_len,
                      PMDF_item_list  *bad_addresses)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

channel
Name of the channel to act in behalf of when bouncing the message. The length of **channel** must not exceed `CHANLENGTH` bytes.

channel_len
Length in bytes of **channel**.

from
Envelope "From:" address associated with the message to be returned. This string was returned by `PMDFgetMessage` and must not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

from_len
Length in bytes of the envelope "From:" address. This value was returned by `PMDFgetMessage`.

bad_addresses

Item list specifying each bad address along with any error information.

DESCRIPTION

NOTE: While still supported, this routine is now obsolete. Callers should instead use the PMDFrecipientDisposition routine to stipulate the disposition of each recipient address. Then, when PMDFdequeueMessageEnd or PMDFdequeueMessage is called, any necessary notification messages will automatically be generated. Moreover, the notification messages will conform to the NOTARY specifications (RFC 1892, 1893, and 1894).

NOTE: The notification messages generated by PMDFreturnMessage do not adhere to the NOTARY specifications.

Messages can be returned to their originator with PMDFreturnMessage. Messages will be returned in behalf of the channel specified. If no channel name is specified (**channel** has zero length), then PMDFreturnMessage will use the name of the currently running channel if possible and the local channel otherwise. In order to remove the returned message from PMDF's message queues, PMDFdequeueMessageEnd should be called after calling PMDFreturnMessage.

PMDFreturnMessage will determine from the message's header the most appropriate address to return the message to as well as whether or not to send a copy of the message to the local postmaster (as controlled by channel keywords for the channel the message is being returned in whose behalf).

The returned message will be a multipart message containing two parts. The first part contains a list of the bad addresses to which the original message was addressed to. These addresses are given in the item list referenced by **bad_addresses**. Specifically, the **bad_addresses** argument is the address of a list of item descriptors, each of which describes a bad address. Each item descriptor has the structure

```
struct {
  int   reserved1;
  void *item_address;
  int   reserved2;
  int   item_length;
}
```

item_address is a pointer to a string giving a bad address and any explanation as to why the address was bad; item_length is an integer giving the length of the string pointed at by item_address. The item list is terminated by an entry with an item_length of zero.

Each string specified by an entry in the item list is output, one string per line. The strings appear best if in the format:

address - error text

where *address* is a bad address and *error-text* is any applicable error message associated with the bad address. The bad addresses are generally envelope "To:" addresses which failed. For example,

```
a@b.com - mail rejected; no such user 'a@b.com'.
```

The second part of the multipart message will contain the failed message itself.

Examples 1–10 and 1–11 demonstrate the use of `PMDFreturnMessage`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message not returned.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **channel** or **from**: one or both of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Message not returned.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	One or both of the **channel** or **from** strings exceeds the maximum permitted length. Message not returned.

PMDFrewindMessage

Rewind a message file back to the start of its message header.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_rewind_message** *(dq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
dq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFrewindMessage** *(dq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFrewindMessage(PMDF_dq **dq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

dq_context
A message dequeue context created with `PMDFdequeueInitialize`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFrewindMessage` will "rewind" a message file back to the start of its message header. This routine can be called any time after all of the envelope "To:" addresses have been read with `PMDFgetRecipient` and prior to dequeuing or deferring the message. After `PMDFrewindMessage` has been called, the message header can be read with either `PMDFreadHeader`, `PMDFreadLine`, or `PMDFreadText`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message was not rewound.
PMDF__NO	There is some sort of inconsistency in the message file; the message cannot be rewound.

PMDFsetCallBack

Specify the address of a procedure to call when a PMDF RESTART or PMDF SHUTDOWN command has been issued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_call_back**
(proc, facility, facility_len)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
proc	procedure	read	reference
facility	descriptor	read	reference
facility_len	signed longword	read	value

C

status = **PMDFsetCallBack**
(proc, facility, facility_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetCallBack(void (*proc)(),
                    char  *facility,
                    int    facility_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

proc
An asynchronous procedure which will be called at AST level whenever a PMDF RESTART or SHUTDOWN command is issued. This procedure will be passed by reference a single integer parameter explaining the reason for the call back.

facility
Facility or component name to associate with the routine using this call back. When a RESTART or SHUTDOWN command specifying this facility name is issued, then the call back procedure will be invoked. The length of this string should not exceed 17 bytes.

facility_len
Length in bytes of **facility**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFsetCallBack` is only functional on OpenVMS systems. On other systems, it merely returns `PMDF__OK` and does nothing.)

Through a call back procedure, programs can be notified whenever a PMDF RESTART or PMDF SHUTDOWN command has been issued. Unless

PMDFcancelCallBack is called, the call back procedure will be called each and every time any of the five commands are issued

```
$ PMDF CACHE/CLOSE
$ PMDF RESTART
$ PMDF RESTART facility
$ PMDF SHUTDOWN
$ PMDF SHUTDOWN facility
```

where *facility* is the facility name.

The call back procedure will be invoked at AST level and passed, by reference, a single argument. This argument is of type integer and has one of three values:

Symbolic name	Value	Command issued
PMDF_CACHE_CALLBACK	8	PMDF CACHE/CLOSE
PMDF_RESTART_CALLBACK	16	PMDF RESTART [facility]
PMDF_SHUTDOWN_CALLBACK	24	PMDF SHUTDOWN [facility]

In response to a PMDF_CACHE_CALLBACK call back, the program using the call back should close the queue cache as soon as is convenient by calling PMDFcloseQueueCache. In response to either of the other two call backs, the program should exit in an orderly fashion as soon as is convenient. In the case of PMDF_RESTART_CALLBACK, the program should be restarted (*i.e.,* re-run).

On OpenVMS systems, this routine will enqueue five resource locks each with blocking ASTs. In order to accomplish this, SYSLCK privilege as well as a sufficient enqueue and AST quotas are required. The call back procedure will be invoked at AST level. Note that the delivery of the blocking AST's used by PMDFsetCallBacks can be hindered in a program which itself spends most of its time at AST level.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **facility**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No call back established.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Length of **facility** exceeds 17 bytes. No call back established.
On OpenVMS systems	Any error returned by the $ENQ System Service.

PMDFsetEnvelopeId

Specify the envelope id to associate with this message.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_envelope_id**
(nq_context, envelope_id)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
envelope_id	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFsetEnvelopeId**
(nq_context, envelope_id, envelope_id_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetEnvelopeId(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                      char     *envelope,
                      int       envelope_id_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

envelope_id
Envelope id to use for this message. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

envelope_id_len
Length in bytes of the envelope id.

DESCRIPTION

Messages queued to PMDF carry with them two identification strings – “id’s” for short. The first is the “message id” as seen in the message’s RFC 822 "Message-id:" header line. This id is the same for all copies of a given message. The second id is the envelope id. Each copy of the message has a distinct envelope id.

Normally you will only specify these id’s yourself when you are re-enqueuing a message to PMDF. In that case, it is important to preserve the envelope id and message id. If you are enqueuing a new message to PMDF, then you

should just leave generation of these id's to PMDF: PMDF will automatically generate both of these id's when they are not supplied.

Should you want to set the message id, then include your own Message-id: header line in the enqueued message's RFC 822 header. If you want to set the envelope id, then do so with this routine. Note, however, that if PMDF has to make multiple copies of the enqueued message, then it is likely that your specified envelope id will not be used. Your message id, however, will be used since a message id is identical across all copies of the message.

When re-enqueuing a dequeued message to PMDF, you can get obtain the envelope id and NOTARY flags of the dequeued message via the `PMDFgetEnvelopeId` and `PMDFgetRecipientFlags` routines. You would then propogate the id and flags forward by calling `PMDFsetEnvelopeId` once after `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`, and by calling `PMDFsetRecipientFlags` once for each, and prior to each, `PMDFaddRecipient` call.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No envelope id set.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **envelope_id**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Envelope id not set.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	Supplied string was too long. Envelope id not set.

PMDFsetLimits

Set message fragmentation thresholds.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_limits**
(nq_context, max_blocks, max_lines, max_to)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
max_blocks	signed longword	read	value
max_lines	signed longword	read	value
max_to	signed longword	read	value

C

status = **PMDFsetLimits**
(nq_context, max_blocks, max_lines, max_to)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetLimits(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                  int       max_blocks,
                  int       max_lines,
                  int       max_to)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

max_blocks
Non-negative integer specifying the maximum number of blocks (header + body) per message. A value of zero implies no limit.

max_lines
Non-negative integer specifying the maximum number of message lines (header + body) per message. A value of zero implies no limit.

max_to
Non-negative integer specifying the maximum number of envelope "To:" addresses per message. A value of zero implies no limit.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF can be instructed to fragment “large” messages into multiple messages. Large is taken by PMDF to mean exceeds **max_blocks** blocks, exceeds **max_lines** message lines, or exceeds **max_to** envelope "To:" addresses. All of these limits are simultaneously imposed. When either **max_blocks** or **max_lines** is exceeded, the message is fragmented into multiple messages using MIME’s message/partial mechanism. MIME compliant mailers receiving the message can automatically re-assemble the message upon receipt of all of the pieces. (PMDF channels must be marked with the `defragment` keyword for automatic message re-assembly to occur.) When the **max_to** limit is exceeded, the message is merely broken into multiple copies, each copy with an envelope "To:" address list of length less than or equal to **max_to**.

Note that the size of a block in bytes is given by the PMDF option file entry `BLOCK_SIZE`. When not specified in an option file, the default value of 1024 bytes is used. The function `PMDFgetBlockSize` should be used to determine the current block size.

Settings chosen with `PMDFsetLimits` only affect the specified message enqueue context and can be changed with further calls to `PMDFsetLimits`. By default, no limits are imposed: **max_blocks** = **max_lines** = **max_to** = 0.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Limits were not changed.

PMDFsetMutex

Provide mutex handling routines.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_mutex**
(create, lock, unlock, delete, sleep)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
create	procedure	read	reference
lock	procedure	read	reference
unlock	procedure	read	reference
delete	procedure	read	reference
sleep	procedure	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFsetMutex**
(create, lock, unlock, delete, sleep)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetMutex(int  (*create)(),
                 int  (*lock)(),
                 int  (*unlock)(),
                 int  (*delete)(),
                 void (*sleep)())
```

ARGUMENTS

create
Address of a procedure to create a mutex.

lock
Address of a procedure to lock a mutex.

unlock
Address of a procedure to unlock a mutex.

delete
Address of a procedure to delete a mutex.

sleep
Address of a procedure to sleep the specified number of hundreths of a second.

DESCRIPTION

The PMDF API and underlying routines are re-entrant and thread-safe. Multithreaded routines which will be using the PMDF API must call `PMDFsetMutex` before calling any other API routines, including `PMDFinitialize`. The procedures passed to `PMDFsetMutex` are then used by PMDF to manage thread mutexes and efficiently sleep a thread.

The procedures referenced by **create**, **lock**, **unlock**, and **delete** each perform the mutex operation implied by their name:

create: Create and initialize a mutex.
lock: Block other threads wanting to use the mutex.
unlock: Allow other threads to use the mutex.
delete: Destroy the mutex and free up any memory associated with it.

Each of the four routines accept a single parameter which is the address of a pointer to a thread mutex. That is, if a thread mutex is the structure `MUTEX` then the routines would be declared in C as

```
int create (struct MUTEX **mutex)
int lock (struct MUTEX **mutex)
int unlock (struct MUTEX **mutex)
int delete (struct MUTEX **mutex)
```

The mutex creation routine should create the mutex, initialize it, and return the address of the mutex. The integer return value should be 0. It is not presently used by PMDF, but is provided for compatability with POSIX Threads mutex routines. For example,

```
int create (struct MUTEX **mutex)
{
    struct MUTEX *mtx;

    mtx = (struct MUTEX *)calloc (sizeof (struct MUTEX));
    mutex_init (mtx);
    *mutex = mtx;
    return (0);
}
```

Routines must not assume that only one mutex will be used by PMDF. PMDF creates and uses a number of mutexes.

The procedure referenced by **sleep** accepts an unsigned longword passed by value and specifying the number of hundreths of seconds to sleep:

```
void sleep (unsigned long centi_seconds)
```

The sleep procedure is not expected to return a value. Optionally, a value of zero can be supplied for **sleep** in which case PMDF will use a simple, non-thread aware routine to sleep the process.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BAD	One or more of the parameters **create**, **lock**, **unlock**, or **delete** was zero. Mutex routines not set.
PMDF__NO	`PMDFinitialize` was called prior to `PMDFsetMutex`; this should be treated as a fatal error.

PMDFsetRecipientFlags

Set the NOTARY flags for the next envelope recipient address.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_recipient_flags**
(nq_context, notary_flags)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
notary_flags	integer	read	value

C

status = **PMDFsetRecipientFlags**
(nq_context, notary_flags)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetRecipientFlags(PMDF_nq **dq_context,
int notary_flags)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

notary_flags
Longword integer containing NOTARY flag bits.

DESCRIPTION

PMDF mail messages carry per recipient NOTARY information in their envelope. This information is aligned with the NOTARY SMTP extension as described in RFC 1891 and describes failure and success handling requested by the sender (*e.g.,* send a delivery receipt, send failure notifications but do not include return of content, never send any form of notifications, *etc.*).

By default, when an envelope recipient address is enqueued, PMDF assigns it the NOTARY handling PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES + PMDF_RECEIPT_DELAYS which indicates that non-delivery notifications (NDNs) should be generated for delivery failures and delays. To select, for a given envelope recipient address, different handling characteristics or to propogate NOTARY flags from a previous dequeue operation, call `PMDFsetRecipientFlags` prior to calling `PMDFaddRecipient`. The **notary_flags** argument is a bit mask whose bits are given in Table 1–6.

Note that PMDF_RECEIPT_NEVER and PMDF_RECEIPT_FAILURES can not both be set. If both are set, then PMDF_RECEIPT_NEVER will

be ignored. Similarly, if both PMDF_RECEIPT_HEADER and PMDF_RECEIPT_NOHEADER are set, then PMDF_RECEIPT_NOHEADER is ignored. When neither are set, then notifications will include full return of content (RET=FULL).

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. No flags set.

PMDFsetRecipientType

Specify whether subsequent addresses are To:, Cc:, or Bcc: addresses.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_recipient_type**
(nq_context, to, cc, bcc, envelope)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
to	boolean	read	value
cc	boolean	read	value
bcc	boolean	read	value
envelope	boolean	read	value

C

status = **PMDFsetRecipientType**
(nq_context, to, cc, bcc, envelope)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetRecipientType(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                         int       to,
                         int       cc,
                         int       bcc,
                         int       envelope)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

to
If true, then subsequent addresses added with `PMDFaddRecipient` will be treated as "To:" addresses (and possibly as "Cc:" or "Bcc:" addresses too). If false, then subsequent addresses will not be treated as "To:" addresses.

cc
If true, then subsequent addresses added with `PMDFaddRecipient` will be treated as "Cc:" addresses (and possibly as "To:" or "Bcc:" addresses too). If false, then subsequent addresses will not be treated as "Cc:" addresses.

bcc
If true, then subsequent addresses added with `PMDFaddRecipient` will be treated as "Bcc:" addresses (and possibly as "To:" or "Cc:" addresses too). If false, then subsequent addresses will not be treated as "Bcc:" addresses.

envelope

If true, then all subsequent addresses added with PMDFaddRecipient will be added to the message envelope as envelope "To:" addresses. If false, then subsequent addresses will not be added to the message envelope but can be added to the message header lines.

DESCRIPTION

When PMDFstartMessageEnvelope is called, the defaults **to** = true, **cc** = false, **bcc** = false, **envelope** = true are established. These defaults can then be changed by calls to PMDFsetRecipientType which can be called as often as is necessary while building the message envelope with PMDFaddRecipient calls. Note that any combination of **to**, **cc**, or **bcc** can simultaneously be set true. For instance, if **to** and **cc** are set true, then any address added with PMDFaddRecipient will be treated as both a "To:" and "Cc:" address. It will be added only once to the message envelope if **envelope** is true, but will appear in both the "To:" and "Cc:" message header line.

The settings made with PMDFsetRecipientType only affect the specified message enqueue context and can be subsequently altered by subsequent calls to PMDFsetRecipientType.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Recipient type not changed.

PMDFsetReceiptAddresses

Specify delivery and read receipt request addresses for a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_set_receipt_addresses**
(nq_context, read_address, delivery_address)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
read_address	descriptor	read	reference
delivery_address	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFsetReceiptAddresses**
(nq_context, read_address, read_address_len, delivery_address, delivery_address_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFsetReceiptAddresses(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                            char     *read_address,
                            int       read_address_len,
                            char     *delivery_address,
                            int       delivery_address_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

read_address
Address to send a read receipt to. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

read_address_len
Length in bytes of **read_address**.

delivery_address
Address to send a delivery receipt to. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

delivery_address_len
Length in bytes of **delivery_address**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFsetReceiptAddresses` can be called to set default values for the addresses to which to send read or delivery receipts. If either string has zero length, then no default will be set for the associated receipt address. These addresses will then be used in the construction of read or delivery receipt request header lines whenever a read or delivery receipt is requested for the specified message enqueue context. Note that these default addresses can be overridden by other receipt request mechanisms or suppressed in response to `PMDFreceiptControl` call with **suppress_receipts** set true.

By default, no read or delivery receipt addresses are set. Settings made with this routine only affect the specified message enqueue context and can be further changed by additional calls to `PMDFsetReceiptAddresses`.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Receipt addresses not changed.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **read_address** or **delivery_address**: one or both of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Receipt addresses not changed.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	One or both of the input strings exceeds ALFA_SIZE bytes. Receipt addresses not changed.

PMDFstartMessageBody

Begin the body of a message which is being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_start_message_body** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFstartMessageBody** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFstartMessageBody(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

After the message header has been written, `PMDFstartMessageBody` should be called to begin the message body. If the message has no body, then `PMDFenqueueMessage` should be called without calling `PMDFstartMessageBody`.

After `PMDFstartMessageBody` has been called, either `PMDFwriteLine` or `PMDFwriteText` must be used to write the message body. Once the message body is complete, `PMDFenqueueMessage` should be used to enqueue the message.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message body not started.

PMDFstartMessageEnvelope

Begin a message enqueue; specify the envelope "From:" address.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_start_message_envelope**
(nq_context, channel, from)

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	write	reference
channel	descriptor	read	reference
from	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFstartMessageEnvelope**
(nq_context, channel, channel_len, from, from_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFstartMessageEnvelope(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                             char     *channel,
                             int       channel_len,
                             char     *from,
                             int       from_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
Message enqueue context created for this message enqueue context.

channel
Name of the channel to act as when enqueuing the message. Length can not exceed CHANLENGTH bytes.

channel_len
Length in bytes of **channel**.

from
Envelope "From:" address for the message to be enqueued. Length can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

from_len
Length in bytes of the envelope "From:" address.

PMDFstartMessageEnvelope

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFstartMessageEnvelope` must be called to start a message enqueue context. No other message enqueue API procedures can be called until after `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope` has been called.

For programs which act as a user interface, the local channel name, “l”, should be used for the **channel** argument. Channel programs should use their own channel name. If a zero length string is passed in, then “l” will be used if the **ischannel** argument of `PMDFinitialize` was false; otherwise, `PMDFgetChannelName` will be called to determine the current channel name and that will be used.

The **from** argument specifies the envelope "From:" address to associate with the message to be enqueued. An envelope "From:" address must be specified and should conform to RFC 822. PMDF will do its best to transform non-conformant addresses into legal RFC 822 addresses; however, this is not always possible and a `PMDF__NO` error can result.

After calling `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`, `PMDFaddRecipient` should be called to specify all "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" addresses.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **channel** or **from**: one or both of the descriptors has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Message enqueue context not started.
PMDF__NO	Error initializing PMDF. Either the specified channel does not exist or a problem exists with the site's PMDF configuration (*e.g.,* duplicate channel name in the configuration file). `PMDFgetErrorText` can be called to obtain additional information about the nature of the error.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	One or both of the input strings is too long. Message enqueue context not started.

PMDFstartMessageHeader

Begin the message header of a message which is being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_start_message_header** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFstartMessageHeader** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFstartMessageHeader(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

After the message envelope has been constructed by calls to `PMDFaddRecipient`, the construction of the message header is started with a call to `PMDFstartMessageHeader`. Header lines can be written with `PMDFwriteHeader`, `PMDFwriteLine`, `PMDFwriteText`, `PMDFwriteFrom`, `PMDFwriteDate`, and `PMDFwriteSubject`. The only mandatory header lines which must be written are the "From:" and "Date:" header lines. PMDF will supply all other required header lines.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Message header not started.

PMDFwriteDate

Write a "Date:" header line to a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_date** *(nq_context)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference

C

status = **PMDFwriteDate** *(nq_context)*

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteDate(PMDF_nq **nq_context)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFwriteDate` will output a "Date:" header line to a message header. The current system date and time will be used in constructing this header line.

`PMDFwriteDate` should be called after `PMDFstartMessageHeader` and prior to calling `PMDFstartMessageBody`. If it is called after `PMDFstartMessageBody`, then it's output will become part of the message body.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. "Date:" header line not written.

PMDFwriteFrom

Write a "From:" header line to a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_from** *(nq_context, from)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
from	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFwriteFrom**
(nq_context, from, from_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteFrom(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                  char     *from,
                  int       from_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

from
Envelope "From:" address for the message to be enqueued. Length can not exceed `ALFA_SIZE` bytes.

from_len
Length in bytes of the envelope "From:" address.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFwriteFrom` will output a "From:" header line to a message header. The address cited in the header line will be that supplied with the **from** argument.

`PMDFwriteFrom` should be called after `PMDFstartMessageHeader` and prior to calling `PMDFstartMessageBody`. If it is called after `PMDFstartMessageBody`, then it's output will become part of the message body.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. "Date:" header line not written.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **from**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Header line not written.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	The from input string is too long. Header line not written.

PMDFwriteHeader

Write a message header to a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_header** *(nq_context, header)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
header	header pointer	read	value

C

status = **PMDFwriteHeader** *(nq_context, header)*

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteHeader(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                    PMDF_hdr *header)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context

A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

header

Address of a message header structure created with `PMDFreadHeader` or `PMDFaddHeaderLine`.

DESCRIPTION

Header structures can be output with `PMDFwriteHeader`. See Section 1.6 for details on using and manipulating header structures.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Header not written.

PMDFwriteLine

Write a line of text to a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_line** *(nq_context, line)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
line	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFwriteLine** *(nq_context, line, line_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteLine(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                  char     *line,
                  int       line_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

line
Line of text to write to the message. Length can not exceed 65,535 bytes.

line_len
Length in bytes of **line**.

DESCRIPTION

Text can be written to a message using `PMDFwriteLine` or `PMDFwriteText`. The only difference between these two routines is that `PMDFwriteLine` always appends a record terminator, line feed, to the end of each line it outputs. `PMDFwriteText` does not: it is left to callers of `PMDFwriteText` to include record terminators, where appropriate, in their output.

Each line written with `PMDFwriteLine` will appear as a single line (record) in the message being composed. For this reason, `PMDFwriteLine` is often more convenient to use than `PMDFwriteText`. However, programs which loop reading lines from a queued message and writing them to a new message should use `PMDFreadText` and `PMDFwriteText` in their loop. This is more efficient than `PMDFreadLine` and `PMDFwriteLine` which will needlessly strip away and then re-append a record terminator for each line read and written.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Line not written.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **line**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Line not written.

PMDFwriteSubject

Write a "Subject:" header line to a message being created.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_subject** *(nq_context, subject)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
subject	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFwriteSubject**
(nq_context, subject, subject_len)

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteSubject(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                     char     *subject,
                     int       subject_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

subject
Text to place in a "Subject:" header line; should not include the leading “Subject: ”. Length can not exceed 65,535 bytes.

subject_len
Length in bytes of **subject**.

DESCRIPTION

`PMDFwriteSubject` is a convenience routine for writing a "Subject:" header line to a message. The call

```
PMDFwriteSubject(nq_context, "Meeting at 10:30");
```

is equivalent to the call

```
PMDFwriteLine(nq_context, "Subject: Meeting at 10:30");
```

`PMDFwriteSubject` should be called after `PMDFstartMessageHeader` and prior to calling `PMDFstartMessageBody`. If it is called after `PMDFstartMessageBody`, then it’s output will become part of the message body.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. "Subject:" header line not written.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **subject**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. No "Subject:" line written.

PMDFwriteText

Write a line of text to a message being enqueued.

PASCAL

status = **PMDF_write_text** *(nq_context, text)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
nq_context	context pointer	read/write	reference
text	descriptor	read	reference

C

status = **PMDFwriteText** *(nq_context, text, text_len)*

argument information

```
int PMDFwriteText(PMDF_nq **nq_context,
                  char     *text,
                  int       text_len)
```

ARGUMENTS

nq_context
A message enqueue context created with `PMDFstartMessageEnvelope`.

text
String of text to write to the message. Can not exceed a length of 65,535 bytes.

text_len
Length in bytes of **text**.

DESCRIPTION

Text can be written to a message using `PMDFwriteText` or `PMDFwriteLine`. The only difference between these two routines is that `PMDFwriteLine` always appends a record terminator, line feed, to the end of each line it outputs. `PMDFwriteText` does not: it is left to callers of `PMDFwriteText` to include record terminators, where appropriate, in their text. This gives slightly more flexibility than `PMDFwriteLine` in that a single call can output multiple lines or multiple calls can output a single line. Note that each distinct line (record) in a message must be terminated with a line feed. If this terminator is omitted then, in the message being composed, the subsequent line will be appended directly to the end the line lacking a terminator. While this is merely a nuisance in a message body, it can introduce serious errors into the message header.

Programs which loop reading lines from a queued message and writing them to a new message should use `PMDFreadText` and `PMDFwriteText` in their

loop. This is more efficient than PMDFreadLine and PMDFwriteLine which will needlessly strip away and then re-append a record terminator for each line read and written.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__BADCONTEXT	Illegal or corrupt context. Text not written.
PMDF__INVSTRDES	Invalid string descriptor for **text**: descriptor has an invalid value in its DSC$B_CLASS field. Text not written.

2 Callable SEND

PMDF's callable send facility is a single procedure, PMDF_send, which can be used to send (enqueue) mail messages of local origin; that is, to originate mail from the local host. Because the callable SEND routine is not as flexible as the API routines and will take possibly undesirable, but necessary, authentication steps, the PMDF API routines should generally be used by programs which need to re-send, forward, gateway, or otherwise route mail messages.[1]

Note: Callable send can be used simultaneously with the PMDF API routines.

2.1 Sending a Message

For each message to be sent with PMDF_send, an item list describing the message to be sent must first be built. The entries in this item list specify the message's "From:" and "To:" addresses as well as input sources for the content of the message. The basic steps in sending a message with callable send are:

1. Build the item list to pass to PMDF_send:
   a. specify any special processing options (*e.g.,* PMDF_BLANK, PMDF_NOIGNORE_ERRORS, *etc.*);
   b. specify the message's envelope "From:" address with the PMDF_USER item;
   c. specify the message's "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" addresses with the PMDF_TO, PMDF_CC, and PMDF_BCC items;
   d. an initial message header can be specified through an input source which supplies each of the initial message header lines (PMDF_HDR_FILE, PMDF_HDR_PROC), or the content of individual message header lines can be specified with individual item codes (PMDF_SUBJECT, PMDF_REPLY_TO, PMDF_ORGANIZATION, *etc.*);
   e. specify the input sources for the message body with the PMDF_MSG_FILE or PMDF_MSG_PROC items; and then
   f. terminate the item list with PMDF_END_LIST.
2. Pass the item list to PMDF_send.
3. Check the return status from PMDF_send.

To enqueue additional messages, simply repeat these steps. The entire set of available item codes and their usage is given in Section 2.7.

[1] An example of such an authentication step would be the addition of a "Sender:" header line.

2.1.1 Envelope & Header "From:" Address

The envelope "From:" address for a message to be sent should be specified with the PMDF_USER item code. With this item code, only a user name can be specified; PMDF_send will automatically append the official local host name to the name so as to produce a valid address.

The PMDF_ENV_FROM item can be used to specify an envelope "From:" address which is not a local address. This is usually not necessary: applications which enqueue non-local mail should probably be using the API routines rather than callable send.

If neither PMDF_USER or PMDF_ENV_FROM are specified, then the user name associated with the current process will be used for the envelope "From:" address. When PMDF_USER is used, the "From:" header line address will be derived from the envelope "From:" address; when PMDF_ENV_FROM is used, the "From:" header line will be derived from the user name of the current process. [2] Only privileged users can specify with PMDF_USER a user name different than that of the current process's. On OpenVMS systems, WORLD privilege as a default privilege is required. On UNIX systems, the process must have the same (real) UID as either the root or pmdf account. On NT systems, PMDF_send can only be used by privileged accounts such as Administrator.

2.1.2 To:, Cc:, and Bcc: Addresses

The list of "To:", "Cc:" and "Bcc:" addresses to send a message to is built up, one address at a time, with item list entries. Each item list entry specifies the type of address ("To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:") and a string containing the address. The type of address is denoted by the item code, PMDF_TO, PMDF_CC, or PMDF_BCC, associated with the item entry. PMDF_send will use this information to build the message's envelope "To:" address list and "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" header lines.

To specify an envelope-only address which should not appear in the message header (*i.e.,* an active transport address), use PMDF_ENV_TO, PMDF_ENV_CC, or PMDF_ENV_BCC, as appropriate.[3] Likewise, to specify a header-only address which should not appear in the envelope (*i.e.,* an inactive address), use PMDF_HDR_TO, PMDF_HDR_CC, or PMDF_HDR_BCC, as appropriate.

When one or more of the "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" addresses is illegal, PMDF_send will not, by default, indicate which addresses were in error. By using the PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS item code; however, this differentiation can be achieved. When this item code is used, the string containing each "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" address passed in to PMDF_send must have a length of at least ALFA_SIZE bytes. On output, PMDF_send will overwrite each address with a status message (which includes the original address in the message). The item_length field associated with each address will contain the

[2] In either case, if a "From:" header line is supplied in an initial header, then a "Sender:" header line will be added to the message header. The initial "From:" header line will be left intact and the address specified and "Sender:" address will be derived from either the envelope "From:" address (PMDF_USER) or from the user name of the current process (PMDF_ENV_FROM).

[3] While it is correct that PMDF currently does not distinguish between "To:", "Cc:", and "Bcc:" recipients in the envelope, distinct item codes are nonetheless provided for specifying envelope-only recipients. Use them as you see fit.

length of the returned message and an indication as to whether the address was legal or illegal. The magnitude of the value stored in the item_length field will give the length of the message; the sign of the value will indicate if it was legal (positive sign) or illegal (negative sign).

2.1.3 Message Headers & Content

The body of a message (*i.e.,* the message content) to be sent is built up from zero or more input files or procedures. The input files and procedures are read or invoked in the order specified in the item list passed to PMDF_send and the message body built up by appending the next input source to the end of the previous input source. A blank line will be inserted in the message as a separator between input sources if the PMDF_BLANK item is requested in the item list. The PMDF_MSG_FILE and PMDF_MSG_PROC items are used to specify the name or address of input files or procedures.

An initial message header can be supplied via either an input file or procedure. The message header will then be modified as needed when the message is enqueued. The PMDF_HDR_FILE and PMDF_HDR_PROC items are used to specify the name or address of an input file or procedure. If an initial message header is to be supplied, it must appear in the item list before any PMDF_MSG_FILE or PMDF_MSG_PROC items. A blank line must be supplied at the end of the message header or at the start of the first message body input source. This blank line will automatically be supplied when the PMDF_BLANK item code is specified in the item list.

The PMDF_MODE_ and PMDF_ENC_ items control the access mode and encodings applied to message body input sources. These items set the current access mode and encoding to be applied to all subsequent input sources which appear in the item list. The default access mode is PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN which uses a text mode access and the default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN which results in no encoding of the data. The block access mode will not be applied to input procedures; the access mode and encodings do not apply to input sources for an initial message header which is always accessed using the default access mode and never encoded.

Input procedures use the calling format:

status = proc (**bufadr**, **buflen**)

where

bufadr is the address of a buffer to receive the next line of input. **bufadr** is passed by value.
buflen is an integer which, on input, specifies the maximum size in bytes of the buffer pointed at by **bufadr** and, on output, receives the length of the data read into that buffer. **buflen** is passed by reference.

The return value **status** is an integer which should be set to zero (0) when there are no more lines to return and one (1) at all other times including when the last line itself is returned.

2.2 Writing Output from a Channel Program

The stdin, stdout, and stderr I/O destinations (SYS$INPUT, SYS$OUTPUT, and SYS$ERROR) are all controlled by PMDF and will vary depending upon the context under which a channel program has been invoked. As such, programs which will operate as PMDF channels should use the PMDFlog routine described in Chapter 1 to write information to their log file. Such programs should never write output directly to stdout or stderr or other generic I/O destinations (*e.g.,* Pascal's "output" or FORTRAN's default output logical unit). There's no telling where such output might go: it might go to the job controller's log file, it might even go down a network pipe to a remote client or server.

Note that the channel log file is a different file than the PMDF log file; the PMDF_log and PMDF_close_log_file are unrelated routines.

2.3 Required Privileges

Like the PMDF API routines, privileges are required in order to use callable SEND. Enqueuing messages requires privileges sufficient to create, open, read from, and write to the queue cache database as well as to create subdirectories and files in the PMDF message queue directories. There are any number of ways of accomplishing this under OpenVMS; the typical being to have the program run under the SYSTEM account. On UNIX, this is accomplished by having your executable program owned and run by the pmdf account or, alternatively, owned by pmdf and have the setuid attribute set. On NT systems, PMDF_send can only be used by privileged accounts such as Administrator.

In order to submit mail under a user name which differs from that of the calling process, privileges are required. On OpenVMS, WORLD default privilege is needed. On UNIX, the process must have the same (real) UID as either the `root` or `pmdf` account. On NT, the process must be a privileged account such as Administrator.

In addition, under OpenVMS the account running your program must have SYSPRV and CMKRNL privileges. These privileges are required so that PMDF can submit any processing jobs required to handle an enqueued message. Note that PMDF itself does not use these privileges: they are required by the $SNDJBC system service call used to dispatch processing jobs.

In some applications, it is important to keep strict control over when privileges are enabled and disabled. To this end, the PMDF_PRIV_ENABLE_PROC and PMDF_PRIV_DISABLE_PROC item codes can be used to specify the addresses of two procedures to call immediately prior to and immediately after enqueuing a message. This allows the required privileges to be enabled only when they are needed — when the message is enqueued — and to remain disabled at all other times. Callable SEND does not use a condition handler, so if a fatal error occurs while enqueuing a message, it is up to the calling program to trap the error and, if necessary, disable any privileges which should be disabled. These procedures, if specified, should accept no arguments and return no return value (*i.e.,* function result).

The privileges to be enabled must either be granted to the program using callable SEND (*e.g.,* the program can be installed with privileges) or the process running the program must have the requisite privileges. Callable SEND and PMDF in no way provide these privileges.

2.4 Compiling and Linking Programs

Programs which use callable SEND are linked using the same steps as the API routines. Refer to Section 1.11 for details.

2.5 Examples of Using Callable SEND

Several example programs, written in Pascal and C, are provided in this section:

- Examples 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3 illustrate sending a simple message;
- Examples 2–4 — 2–7 illustrate specifying an initial message header;
- Examples 2–8, 2–9, and 2–10 illustrate sending a message to multiple recipients (To:, and Cc:) as well as to FAX addresses (To: and Bcc:) and examining returned status messages for each address; and
- Examples 2–11 and 2–12 illustrate the use of an input procedure to generate the body of the message to be sent.

The example routines shown in this section can be found, on OpenVMS systems, in the directory, `PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES]`. On UNIX and NT systems, the examples can be found in the `/pmdf/doc/examples` directory.

Note: The example Pascal programs are intended for use on OpenVMS. To use them on UNIX or NT, changes to the examples will be required.

2.5.1 Sending a Simple Message

The programs shown in Examples 2–1 and 2–2 demonstrate how to send a simple message to the SYSTEM account. The caller's login command procedure is used as the input source for the body of the message to be sent. The From: address associated with the message is that of the process running the program. The output of these programs is given in Example 2–3. The callouts shown in the first two examples produce the corresponding output shown in the third example.

Example 2–1 Sending a Simple Message (Pascal)

Example 2–1 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–1 (Cont.) Sending a Simple Message (Pascal)

```
(* send_example1.pas -- Send a simple message *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program send_example1;

  var
    item_index : integer := 0;
    item_list  : array [1..4] of PMDF_item_list;
    msgfile    : varying [20] of char := 'SYS$LOGIN:LOGIN.COM';
    subject    : varying [20] of char := 'Your login.com file';
    to_adr     : varying [20] of char := 'SYSTEM';

function SYS$EXIT (%immed status : integer := %immed 1) : integer; extern;

(* Push an string oriented entry onto the item list *)
procedure push_str (code : integer; var str : varying [len] of char);

  begin (* push_str *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := (iaddress (str.body))::$stringptr;
      item_length  := str.length;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push_str *)

begin (* send_example1 *)
  push_str (PMDF_TO,       to_adr); ❶
  push_str (PMDF_SUBJECT,  subject); ❷
  push_str (PMDF_MSG_FILE, msgfile); ❸
  item_list[item_index+1].item_code := 0;
  SYS$EXIT (PMDF_send ((iaddress (item_list))::PMDF_item_list_ptr));
end. (* send_example1 *)
```

Example 2–2 Sending a Simple Message (C)

```
/* send_example2.c -- Send a simple message */

#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

/* Push an entry onto the item list */
#define ITEM(item,adr,len) item_list[item_index].item_code    = (item);        \
                           item_list[item_index].item_address = (char *)(adr); \
                           item_list[item_index].item_length  = (len);         \
                           item_index++
```

Example 2–2 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–2 (Cont.) Sending a Simple Message (C)

```
main ()
{
        PMDF_item_list item_list[4];
        int item_index = 0;
        char *subject  = "Your login procedure";
#ifdef  __VMS
        char *toadr    = "system";
        char *msgfile  = "sys$login:login.com";
#else
        char *toadr    = "root";
        char *msgfile  = "~/.login";
#endif

        ITEM (PMDF_TO,       toadr,   strlen (toadr)); ❶
        ITEM (PMDF_SUBJECT,  subject, strlen (subject)); ❷
        ITEM (PMDF_MSG_FILE, msgfile, strlen (msgfile)); ❸
        ITEM (PMDF_END_LIST, 0,       0);
        exit (PMDF_send (&item_list));
}
```

Example 2–3 Output of Examples 2–1 and 2–2

```
Date: 04 Oct 2012 22:24:07 -0700 (PDT)
From: dominic@yourstruely.com
Subject: Your login procedure ❷
To: system@yourstruely.com ❶
Message-id: <01GPKF10JIB89LV1WX@yourstruely.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

$ reply/enable=(tapes) ❸
$ set terminal/insert
$ define/job dbg$decw$display " "
$ @mathlib_tools:login.com
```

2.5.2 Specifying an Initial Message Header

The programs shown in Examples 2–4 and 2–5 illustrate the use of the PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE and PMDF_HDR_ADDRS item codes to enqueue a message which has already been composed — headers and all — and stored in a file. Example 2–6 shows input file. The resulting message is shown in Example 2–7.

When the entire message, header and body, is contained in a single file, use the PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE item code in place of the PMDF_HDR_FILE and PMDF_MSG_FILE item codes.

Example 2–4 Specifying an Initial Message Header (Pascal)

```
(* send_example3.pas -- Send a message with initial header *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program send_example3;

  var
    item_index : integer := 0;
    item_list  : array [1..3] of PMDF_item_list;
    msgfile    : varying [40] of char := 'PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES]EXAMPLE.TXT';

function SYS$EXIT (%immed status : integer := %immed 1) : integer; extern;

(* Push an option oriented entry onto the item list *)
procedure push_opt (code : integer);

  begin (* push_opt *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := nil;
      item_length  := 0;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push_opt *)

(* Push an string oriented entry onto the item list *)
procedure push_str (code : integer; var str : varying [len] of char);

  begin (* push_str *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := (iaddress (str.body))::$stringptr;
      item_length  := str.length;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push_str *)

begin (* send_example3 *)
  push_opt (PMDF_HDR_ADDRS);
  push_str (PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE, msgfile);
  push_opt (PMDF_END_LIST);
  SYS$EXIT (PMDF_send ((iaddress (item_list))::PMDF_item_list_ptr));
end. (* send_example3 *)
```

Example 2–5 Specifying an Initial Message Header (C)

```
/* send_example4.c -- Send a message with initial header */

#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif
```

Example 2–5 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–5 (Cont.) Specifying an Initial Message Header (C)

```
/* Push an entry onto the item list */
#define ITEM(item,adr,len) item_list[item_index].item_code    = (item);        \
                           item_list[item_index].item_address = (char *)(adr); \
                           item_list[item_index].item_length  = (len);         \
                           item_index++
main ()
{
        PMDF_item_list item_list[3];
        int item_index = 0;
#ifdef __VMS
        char *msgfile  = "PMDF_ROOT:[DOC.EXAMPLES]EXAMPLE.TXT";
#else
        char *msgfile  = "/pmdf/doc/examples/example.txt";
#endif

        ITEM (PMDF_HDR_ADDRS,   0,       0);
        ITEM (PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE, msgfile, strlen (msgfile));
        ITEM (PMDF_END_LIST,    0,       0);
        exit (PMDF_send (&item_list));
}
```

Example 2–6 Input File Used in Examples 2–4 and 2–5

```
Subject: PMDF callable SEND example
To: system@sigurd.yourstruely.com
Message-id: <01GPKFNPUQF89LV1WX@sigurd.yourstruely.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Comments: Ignore this message -- it's just a test

This is a test of the emergency broadcasting system!

12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00000000011111111112222222222333333333344444444445555555555666666666677777777778
```

Example 2–7 Output of Examples 2–4 and 2–5

```
Date: 04 Oct 2012 22:42:25 -0700 (PDT)
From: system@sigurd.yourstruely.com
Subject: PMDF callable SEND example
To: system@sigurd.yourstruely.com
Message-id: <01GPKFNPUQF89LV1WX@sigurd.yourstruely.com>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
Comments: Ignore this message -- it's just a test

This is a test of the emergency broadcasting system!

12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00000000011111111112222222222333333333344444444445555555555666666666677777777778
```

2.5.3 Multiple Recipients, FAX Addresses, and Per Address Status Messages

The programs given in Examples 2–8 and 2–9 demonstrate three concepts:

1. sending a message to multiple recipients;
2. constructing FAX addresses; and
3. obtaining the status (legal, illegal) of each To:, Cc:, and Bcc: address.

The message is sent to three To: addresses, one of which is a FAX address, a Cc: address, and a FAX Bcc: address. After PMDF_send is called, any status message associated with each address is displayed. This information is only displayed if PMD_send either returned a successful status code or a PMDF__HOST error. In any other case, the status messages can not have been set. The terminal output produced by running the programs is shown in Example 2–10.

The following items of note are identified with callouts in each of the two programs:

❶ The status of the regular (*i.e.,* non FAX) addresses will be output in the same strings used to input the addresses.

❷ The status of the FAX addresses will be stored in a string specified with the PMDF_FAX_TO (❺) or PMDF_FAX_BCC (❻) item codes.

❸ Instruct PMDF_send to return a status message for each To:, Cc:, and Bcc: address.

❹ Specify some To: and Cc: addresses.

❺ Begin a FAX To: address. Any status message for this address will be returned in the fax_adr_1 string.

❻ Begin a FAX Cc: address. Any status message for this address will be returned in the fax_adr_2 string.

❼ Attempt to send the message.

❽ Display any returned status messages. (See Example 2–10.)

Example 2–8 Multiple Addresses (Pascal)

```
(* send_example5.pas -- Send a message to multiple recipients,
                        including FAX recipients *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program send_example5 (output);

  type string = varying [ALFA_SIZE] of char;

  var
    item_index : integer := 0; i, stat : integer;
    item_list  : array [1..19] of PMDF_item_list;
    msgfile    : string := 'sys$login:login.com';
    subject    : string := 'PMDF callable SEND example: sending a FAX';
    to_adr_1   : [static] string := 'system'; ❶
    to_adr_2   : [static] string := 'bob@example.com'; ❶
    cc_adr_1   : [static] string := 'sue@example.com'; ❶

    (* First FAX address *)
    fn_1       : string := '1-714-555-5319';                  (* REQUIRED *)
    domain_1   : string := 'text-fax.example.com';            (* REQUIRED *)
    at_1       : string := 'Mrochek Freed';
    o_1        : string := 'Example Software, LLC';
    ou1_1      : string := '9 Main Street';
    ou2_1      : string := 'Springfield, USA';
    tn_1       : string := '(508) 555-1111';
    fax_adr_1  : [static] string; ❷

    (* Second FAX address *)
    fn_2       : string := '1-800-555-1212';                  (* REQUIRED *)
    domain_2   : string := 'text-fax.example.com';            (* REQUIRED *)
    at_2       : string := '800 Directory Assistance';
    fax_adr_2  : [static] string; ❷

function SYS$EXIT (%immed status   : integer := %immed 1)   : integer; extern;

(* Push an option oriented entry onto the item list *)
procedure push_opt (code : integer);

  begin (* push_opt *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := nil;
      item_length  := 0;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push_opt *)

(* Push an string oriented entry onto the item list *)
procedure push_str (code : integer; var str : varying [len] of char);

  begin (* push_str *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := (iaddress (str.body))::$stringptr;
```

Example 2–8 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–8 (Cont.) Multiple Addresses (Pascal)

```
      item_length  := str.length;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push_str *)

begin (* send_example5 *)

  (* Specify the Subject: header line and message input source *)
  push_str (PMDF_SUBJECT,        subject);
  push_str (PMDF_MSG_FILE,       msgfile);

  (*  Return per address status/error messages *)
  push_opt (PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS); ❸

  (* Specify regular To: and Cc: addresses *)
  push_str (PMDF_TO,             to_adr_1); ❹
  push_str (PMDF_TO,             to_adr_2); ❹
  push_str (PMDF_CC,             cc_adr_1); ❹

  (* Specify the first FAX address *)
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_TO,         fax_adr_1); ❺
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN,     domain_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_FN,         fn_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_AT,         at_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_O,          o_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_OU,         ou1_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_OU,         ou2_1);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_TN,         tn_1);

  (* Specify the second FAX address *)
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_BCC,        fax_adr_2); ❻
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN,     domain_2);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_FN,         fn_2);
  push_str (PMDF_FAX_AT,         at_2);

  (* Now terminate the item list *)
  push_opt (PMDF_END_LIST);

  (* And send the message *)
  stat := PMDF_send ((iaddress (item_list))::PMDF_item_list_ptr); ❼

  (* Display the address status messages provided that no error
     other than PMDF__HOST has occurred. *)
  if odd (stat) or (stat = PMDF__HOST) then for i := 1 to item_index do ❽
  with item_list[i] do case item_code of
    PMDF_TO,     PMDF_CC,     PMDF_BCC,
    PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, PMDF_FAX_BCC,
    PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, PMDF_PRT_BCC :
        writeln (substr (item_address^, 1, abs (item_length)));
    otherwise begin end;
  end; (* case, with, for, if *)

  (* Now exit *)
  SYS$EXIT (stat);

end. (* send_example5 *)
```

Example 2–9 Multiple Addresses (C)

```
/* send_example6.c -- Send a message to multiple recipients,
                      including FAX recipients */

#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

/* Push an entry onto the item list */
#define ITEM(item,adr,len) item_list[item_index].item_code    = (item);        \
                           item_list[item_index].item_address = (char *)(adr); \
                           item_list[item_index].item_length  = (len);         \
                           item_index++
main ()
{
        int item_index = 0, stat;
        PMDF_item_list item_list[19];
        char *subject  = "PMDF callable SEND example: sending a FAX";
        char to_adr_2[ALFA_SIZE+1] = "bob@example.com"; ❶
        char cc_adr_1[ALFA_SIZE+1] = "sue@example.com"; ❶
#ifdef __VMS
        char *msgfile = "sys$login:login.com";
        char to_adr_1[ALFA_SIZE+1] = "system";
#else
        char *msgfile = "~/.login";
        char to_adr_1[ALFA_SIZE+1] = "root";
#endif

        /* First FAX address */
        char *fn_1     = "1-714-555-5319";                  /* REQUIRED */
        char *domain_1 = "text-fax.example.com";            /* REQUIRED */
        char *at_1     = "Mrochek Freed";
        char *o_1      = "Example Software, LLC";
        char *ou1_1    = "9 Main Street";
        char *ou2_1    = "Springfield, USA";
        char *tn_1     = "(508) 555-1111";
        char fax_adr_1[ALFA_SIZE+1]; ❷

        /* Second FAX address */
        char *fn_2     = "1-800-555-1212";                   /* REQUIRED */
        char *domain_2 = "text-fax.example.com";       /* REQUIRED */
        char *at_2     = "800 Directory Assistance";
        char fax_adr_2[ALFA_SIZE+1]; ❷

        /* Specify the Subject: header line and message input source */
        ITEM (PMDF_SUBJECT,    subject,       strlen (subject));
        ITEM (PMDF_MSG_FILE,   msgfile,       strlen (msgfile));

        /* Return per address status/error messages */
        ITEM (PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS, 0,         0); ❸
```

Example 2–9 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–9 (Cont.) Multiple Addresses (C)

```
        /* Specify regular To: and Cc: addresses */
        ITEM (PMDF_TO,             to_adr_1,  strlen (to_adr_1)); ❹
        ITEM (PMDF_TO,             to_adr_2,  strlen (to_adr_2)); ❹
        ITEM (PMDF_CC,             cc_adr_1,  strlen (cc_adr_1)); ❹

        /* Specify the first FAX address */
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_TO,         fax_adr_1, 0); ❺
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN,     domain_1,  strlen (domain_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_FN,         fn_1,      strlen (fn_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_AT,         at_1,      strlen (at_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_O,          o_1,       strlen (o_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_OU,         ou1_1,     strlen (ou1_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_OU,         ou2_1,     strlen (ou2_1));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_TN,         tn_1,      strlen (tn_1));

        /* Specify the second FAX address */
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_BCC,        fax_adr_2, 0); ❻
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN,     domain_2,  strlen (domain_2));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_FN,         fn_2,      strlen (fn_2));
        ITEM (PMDF_FAX_AT,         at_2,      strlen (at_2));

        /* Now terminate the item list */
        ITEM (PMDF_END_LIST,       0,         0);

        /* And send the message */
        stat = PMDF_send (&item_list); ❼

        /* Display the address status messages provided that no error
           other than PMDF__HOST has occurred. */
        if ((1 & stat) || stat == PMDF__HOST) { ❽
          int i, j;
          for (i = 0; i < item_index; i ++) {
            switch (item_list[i].item_code) {
              case PMDF_TO     : case PMDF_CC     : case PMDF_BCC     :
              case PMDF_FAX_TO : case PMDF_FAX_CC : case PMDF_FAX_BCC :
              case PMDF_PRT_TO : case PMDF_PRT_CC : case PMDF_PRT_BCC :
                j = abs (item_list[i].item_length);
                item_list[i].item_address[j] = '\0';
                printf ("%s\n", item_list[i].item_address);
                break;
              default : break;
            }
          }
        }
        exit (stat);
}
```

Example 2–10 Address Status Messages Produced by Examples 2–8 and 2–9

```
address okay: system
address okay: bob@example.com
```

Example 2–10 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–10 (Cont.) Address Status Messages Produced by Examples 2–8 and 2–9

```
address okay: sue@example.com
address okay: "/FN=1-714-555-5319/AT=John Jones/O=Example Software, LLC
./OU=9 Main Street/OU=Springfield, USA/TN=(508) 555-1111/"
@text-fax.example.com
address okay: "/FN=1-800-555-1212/AT=800 Directory Assistance/"
@text-fax.example.com
```

2.5.4 Using an Input Procedure

The programs shown in Examples 2–11 and 2–12 use an input procedure as the source for the body of a message to be sent. In the Pascal program example, the procedure `msg_proc` will continue to read input until a blank line is entered at which point the message will be sent. In the C program example, the input proocedure `msg_proc` will read input until the run-time library routine fgets( ) signals an EOF (*e.g.,* a control-Z has been input). In both programs, the address of the procedure msg_proc is passed to `PMDF_send` via a `PMDF_MSG_PROC` item code and `PMDF_send` itself repeatedly calls the procedure until a value of `0` is returned by the procedure.

Example 2–11 Using an Input Procedure (Pascal)

```
(* send_example7.pas -- Demonstrate the use of PMDF_MSG_PROC *)

[inherit ('pmdf_exe:apidef')] program send_example7 (input, output);

  type
   string     = varying [ALFA_SIZE] of char;
   string_ptr = ^string;

  var
    item_index : integer := 0;
    item_list  : array [1..4] of PMDF_item_list;
    subject    : string := 'PMDF callable SEND example';
    to_adr     : string := 'system';

function SYS$EXIT (%immed status   : integer := %immed 1)   : integer; extern;

(* Push an entry onto the item list *)
procedure push (code : integer; adr : unsigned; len : integer);

  begin (* push *)
    item_index := succ (item_index);
    with item_list[item_index] do begin
      item_code    := code;
      item_address := adr::$stringptr;
      item_length  := len;
    end; (* with *)
  end; (* push *)
```

Example 2–11 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–11 (Cont.) Using an Input Procedure (Pascal)

```
function msg_proc (var str_i : integer; var str_len : integer) : integer;

  type
    chars    = packed array [1..BIGALFA_SIZE] of char;
    char_ptr = ^chars;

  var
    buffer : string;
    i      : integer;
    str    : char_ptr;

  begin (* msg_proc *)
    write ('input: ');
    readln (buffer);
    if buffer.length = 0 then begin
      str_len  := 0;
      msg_proc := 0;
    end else begin
      str := (iaddress (str_i))::char_ptr;
      str_len := min (buffer.length, str_len);
      for i := 1 to str_len do str^[i] := buffer[i];
      msg_proc := 1;
    end; (* if *)
  end; (* msg_proc *)

begin (* send_example7 *)
  push (PMDF_SUBJECT,  iaddress (subject.body),  subject.length);
  push (PMDF_TO,       iaddress (to_adr.body),   to_adr.length);
  push (PMDF_MSG_PROC, iaddress (msg_proc),      4);
  push (PMDF_END_LIST, 0,                        0);
  SYS$EXIT (PMDF_send ((iaddress (item_list))::PMDF_item_list_ptr));
end. (* send_example7 *)
```

Example 2–12 Using an Input Procedure (C)

```
/* send_example8.c -- Demonstrate the use of PMDF_MSG_PROC */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#ifdef __VMS
#include "pmdf_com:apidef.h"
#else
#include "/pmdf/include/apidef.h"
#endif

/* Push an entry onto the item list */
#define ITEM(item,adr,len) item_list[item_index].item_code    = (item);        \
                           item_list[item_index].item_address = (char *)(adr); \
                           item_list[item_index].item_length  = (len);         \
                           item_index++
```

Example 2–12 Cont'd on next page

Example 2–12 (Cont.) Using an Input Procedure (C)

```
int msg_proc (char *str, int *str_len)
{
        printf ("input: ");
        if (fgets (str, *str_len, stdin)) {
          *str_len = strlen (str);
          if (str[*str_len-1] == '\n') *str_len -= 1;
          return (1);
        }
        else {
          *str_len = 0;
          return (0);
        }
}

main ()
{
        int istat, item_index = 0;
        PMDF_item_list item_list[4];
        char *subject = "PMDF callable SEND example";
#ifdef _VMS
        char *to_adr  = "system";
#else
        char *to_adr  = "root";
#endif

        if (!(1 & (istat = PMDFinitialize (0)))) exit (istat);
        ITEM (PMDF_SUBJECT,  subject,  strlen (subject));
        ITEM (PMDF_TO,       to_adr,   strlen (to_adr));
        ITEM (PMDF_MSG_PROC, msg_proc, 4);
        ITEM (PMDF_END_LIST, 0,        0);
        exit (PMDF_send (item_list));
}
```

2.6 Summary of PMDF_send Item Codes

A summary of the PMDF_send item codes is given in Table 2–1.

Summary of PMDF_send Item Codes

Table 2–1 PMDF_send Item Code Summary

Addressing item codes	Description
PMDF_BCC	Specify a Bcc: address which will appear in the header and envelope
PMDF_CC	Specify a cc: address which will appear in the header and envelope
PMDF_ENV_BCC	Specify an envelope-only Bcc: address
PMDF_ENV_CC	Specify an envelope-only Cc: address
PMDF_ENV_FROM	Specify the envelope From: address
PMDF_ENV_TO	Specify an envelope-only To: address
PMDF_HDR_ADDRS	Obtain recipient addresses from the RFC 822 header
PMDF_HDR_BCC	Specify a header-only Bcc: address
PMDF_HDR_CC	Specify a header-only Cc: address
PMDF_HDR_NOADDRS	Do not obtain recipient addresses from the RFC 822 header
PMDF_HDR_TO	Specify a header-only To: address
PMDF_TO	Specify a To: address which will appear in the header and envelope
PMDF_SUBADDRESS	Specify a subaddress
PMDF_USER	Specify the user name to use for the envelope From: and header line From: addresses

FAX addressing item codes	Description
PMDF_FAX_AFTER	FAX address AFTER attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_AT	FAX address AT attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_AUTH	FAX address AUTH attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_BCC	Begin the specification of a FAX Bcc: address
PMDF_FAX_CC	Begin the specification of a FAX Cc: address
PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN	Domain name to associate with a FAX address
PMDF_FAX_FN	FAX address FN attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_FSI	FAX address FSI attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_O	FAX address O attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_OU	FAX address OU attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_SETUP	FAX address SETUP attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_SFN	FAX address SFN attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_STN	FAX address STN attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_TO	Begin the specification of a FAX To: address
PMDF_FAX_TN	FAX address TN attribute-value pair
PMDF_FAX_TTI	FAX address TTI attribute-value pair

Table 2–1 (Cont.) PMDF_send Item Code Summary

Printer addressing item codes	Description

Printer addressing item codes	Description
PMDF_PRT_AT	Printer address AT attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_BCC	Begin the specification of a printer Bcc: address
PMDF_PRT_CC	Begin the specification of a printer Cc: address
PMDF_PRT_DOMAIN	Specify the domain name to associate with a printer address
PMDF_PRT_MS	Printer address MS attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_O	Printer address O attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_OU	Printer address OU attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P1	Printer address P1 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P2	Printer address P2 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P3	Printer address P3 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P4	Printer address P4 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P5	Printer address P5 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P6	Printer address P6 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P7	Printer address P7 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_P8	Printer address P8 attribute-value pair
PMDF_PRT_TO	Begin the specification of a printer To: address
PMDF_PRT_TN	Printer address TN attribute-value pair

Header processing item codes	Description
PMDF_COMMENTS	Specify the body of a Comments: header line
PMDF_CONTENT_TYPE	Specify the body of a Content-type: header line
PMDF_DELIVERY_RECEIPT_TO	Specify the body of a Delivery-receipt-to: header line
PMDF_ERRORS_TO	Specify the body of an Errors-to: header line
PMDF_EXTRA_HEADER	Specify an additional header line
PMDF_FROM	Specify the body of a From: header line
PMDF_FRUIT_OF_THE_DAY	Specify the body of a Fruit-of-the-day: header line
PMDF_HDR_ADDRS	Obtain recipient addresses from the RFC 822 header
PMDF_HDR_FILE	Specify an initial message header input source file
PMDF_HDR_NOADDRS	Do not obtain recipient addresses from the RFC 822 header
PMDF_HDR_NORESENT	Do not resort to Resent- header lines
PMDF_HDR_PROC	Specify an initial message header input source procedure
PMDF_HDR_RESENT	Add addresses to the header using Resent- header lines if necessary
PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE	Specify a file containing initial RFC 822 header information and a message body part
PMDF_HDRMSG_PROC	Specify an initial RFC 822 header and message body part input source procedure
PMDF_IMPORTANCE	Specify the body of an Importance: header line
PMDF_KEYWORDS	Specify the body of a Keywords: header line
PMDF_ORGANIZATION	Specify the body of an Organization: header line
PMDF_PRIORITY	Specify the body of a Priority: header line
PMDF_READ_RECEIPT_TO	Specify the body of a Read-receipt-to: header line

Table 2–1 (Cont.) PMDF_send Item Code Summary

Header processing item codes	Description
PMDF_REFERENCES	Specify the body of a References: header line
PMDF_REPLY_TO	Specify the body of a Reply-to: header line
PMDF_RESENT_FROM	Specify the body of a Resent-from: header line
PMDF_RESENT_REPLY_TO	Specify the body of a Resent-reply-to: header line
PMDF_SENSITIVITY	Specify the body of a Sensitivity: header line
PMDF_SUBJECT	Specify the body of a Subject: header line
PMDF_WARNINGS_TO	Specify the body of a Warnings-to: header line
PMDF_X_ORGANIZATION	Specify the body of a X-Organization: header line
PMDF_X_PS_QUALIFIERS	Specify the body of a X-PS-Qualifiers: header line

Message body processing item codes	Description
PMDF_CONTENT_FILENAME	Include the file name as a parameter in the MIME Content-type: header line
PMDF_ENC_BASE64	MIME BASE64 encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_BASE85	Adobe ASCII85 (BASE85) encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_BINHEX	BINHEX encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_BTOA	BTOA encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_BASE64	GNU zip compress the message body part and then MIME BASE64 encode it
PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_BINARY	GNU zip compress the message body part
PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_UUENCODE	GNU zip compress the message body part and then UUENCODE it
PMDF_ENC_HEXADECIMAL	Hexadecimal encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_NONE	Do not encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_PATHWORKS	Encode the message body part using a DEC Pathworks compatible encoding
PMDF_ENC_QUOTED_PRINTABLE	MIME quoted printable encode the message body part
PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN	Do not encode the message body part (default)
PMDF_ENC_UUENCODE	UUENCODE the message body part
PMDF_HDR_FILE	Specify a file containing initial RFC 822 header information
PMDF_HDR_PROC	Specify an initial RFC 822 header input source procedure
PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE	Specify a file containing initial RFC 822 header information and a message body part
PMDF_HDRMSG_PROC	Specify an initial RFC 822 header and message body part input source procedure
PMDF_MAX_BLOCKS	Specify the maximum number of blocks per message
PMDF_MAX_BYTES	Specify the maximum number of bytes per message
PMDF_MAX_LINES	Specify the maximum number of message lines per message
PMDF_MAX_TO	Specify the maximum number of envelope To: addresses per message copy
PMDF_MODE_BLOCK	Access input files using block mode I/O
PMDF_MODE_RECORD	Access input files using record mode I/O
PMDF_MODE_RECORD_CRATTRIBUTE	Access input files using record mode I/O & preserve <CR> record terminators

Table 2–1 (Cont.) PMDF_send Item Code Summary

Message body processing item codes	Description
PMDF_MODE_RECORD_CRLFATTRIBUTE	Access input files using record mode I/O & preserve <CR><LF> record terminators
PMDF_MODE_RECORD_LFATTRIBUTE	Access input files using record mode I/O & preserve <LF> record terminators
PMDF_MODE_TEXT	Access input files using text mode I/O
PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN	Access input files using text mode I/O
PMDF_MSG_FILE	Specify a message body input source file
PMDF_MSG_PROC	Specify a message body input source procedure
PMDF_NOCONTENT_FILENAME	Do not include the file name as a parameter in the MIME Content-type: header line

Miscellaneous item codes	Description
PMDF_BLANK	Insert a blank line between the input from each input source
PMDF_CHAIN	Pointer to another item list to process
PMDF_CHANNEL	Specify the channel to act as when enqueuing mail
PMDF_END_LIST	Terminate an item list
PMDF_IGNORE_ERRORS	Send the message as long as at least one envelope To: address and at least one input source was okay
PMDF_IS_CHANNEL	Ignore user-to-channel access checks
PMDF_IS_NOT_CHANNEL	Do not ignore user-to-channel access checks
PMDF_NOBLANK	Do not insert a blank line between each input source
PMDF_NOIGNORE_ERRORS	Send the message only if all envelope To: addresses and all input sources are okay
PMDF_PRIV_DISABLE_PROC	Privilege disable procedure to invoke after sending
PMDF_PRIV_ENABLE_PROC	Privilege enable procedure to invoke prior to sending

2.7 PMDF_send Routine Description

In the following description, the string lengths CHANLENGTH and ALFA_SIZE are mentioned. These values are defined in the API include files and listed in Table 1–2.

PMDF_send

Send a message.

FORMAT

status = **PMDF_send** *(item_list)*

argument information

Argument	Data type	Access	Mechanism
item_list	item list	read	reference

ARGUMENTS

item_list

Item list specifying actions to be taken by PMDF_send. The **item_list** argument is the address of a list of item descriptors, each of which specifies an action and provides the information needed to perform that action. The list of item descriptors is terminated with an entry with the PMDF_END_LIST item code.[4] Each item descriptor has the following C-style structure declaration:

```
struct {
  int   item_code;
  void *item_address;
  int   reserved;
  int   item_length;
} PMDF_item_list;
```

PMDF_send Item Descriptor Fields

`item_code`
A longword (4 bytes) containing a user-supplied symbolic code specifying an action to be taken by PMDF_send. The include files described in Section 1.11 defines these codes. A description of each item code follows this list of item descriptor fields.

`item_address`
A longword (4 bytes) containing the user-supplied address of a character string to be used in conjunction with the action specified by the `item_code` field. Not all actions require that an `item_address` be specified.

`item_length`
A longword (4 bytes) containing the user-supplied length of the character string pointed at by `item_address`. Not all actions require that an `item_address` be specified.

[4] A single longword value of zero can instead be used.

PMDF_send Item Codes

PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS

Return status messages for each To:, Cc:, and Bcc: address specified with the PMDF_*TO, PMDF_*CC, and PMDF_*BCC item codes. When this item code is specified, all address strings specified with PMDF_*TO, PMDF_*CC, and PMDF_*BCC must have a maximum length of at least ALFA_SIZE bytes. On input to PMDF_send the string contains an address whose length is given by the associated `item_length` field. On output, PMDF_send will write the status of that address back to the address string overwriting the address stored in that string. (The original address will be given in the text of the status message.) Also on output, the magnitude of the value contained in the `item_length` field will contain the length of the status message. If the value contained in the `item_length` field is positive, then the address was legal; if the value is negative then the address was illegal. See Section 2.5.3 for example programs which use this feature.

For each address built with PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, PMDF_FAX_BCC, PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, PMDF_PRT_BCC the address of a string of length at least ALFA_SIZE bytes must be specified in the `item_address` field. On output, the success or error message associated with the address will be returned in this string. The value in the `item_length` field will give the length of the status message as well as indicate if the address was legal or illegal.

The output strings will not be zero terminated.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_BCC
PMDF_ENV_BCC
PMDF_HDR_BCC

Specify a Bcc: address. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a string containing a Bcc: address. The length of the address can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_BCC is used to specify a blind carbon copy (Bcc:) address which should appear in both the message's header and envelope. PMDF_ENV_BCC is used to specify an envelope-only Bcc: address (*i.e.,* an active recipient) which should not appear in the message's header. PMDF_HDR_BCC is used to specify a header-only Bcc: address (*i.e.,* an inactive recipient) which should only appear in the message's header.

If PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS is specified, then this string must have a maximum size of at least ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_BLANK

When processing multiple input sources, insert a blank line between the input from each source. Ordinarily, the input files are appended one after the other with no delimiters or separators. This is the action selected with the PMDF_NOBLANK item code. By specifying the PMDF_BLANK action, PMDF_send will insert a blank line between each input file. This is especially useful when the first input file is to be treated as a source of header information and the second as the message body or part thereof.

This then produces the requisite blank line between the message header and body.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_CC
PMDF_ENV_CC
PMDF_HDR_CC
Specify a Cc: address. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a string containing a Cc: address. The length of the address can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_CC is used to specify a carbon copy (Cc:) address which should appear in both the message's header and envelope. PMDF_ENV_CC is used to specify an envelope-only Cc: address (*i.e.,* an active recipient) which should not appear in the message's header. PMDF_HDR_CC is used to specify a header-only Cc: address (*i.e.,* an inactive recipient) which should only appear in the message's header.

If PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS is specified, then this string must have a maximum size of at least ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_CHAIN
PMDF_send immediately begins processing the list of item descriptors pointed at by item_address. This new list will be used immediately; any remaining items in the current list will be ignored. The item_length field should contain the value 4, the length of a longword in bytes.

PMDF_CHANNEL
Specify the channel to act as when enqueuing the message. If not specified, then mail will be enqueued as though sent from the local, l, channel. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the name of the channel to act as. The length of the string can not exceed CHANLENGTH bytes.

PMDF_COMMENTS
Specify the body of a Comments: header line. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Comments: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Comments: body can be specified. Additional Comments: header lines can be created with PMDF_EXTRA_HEADER.

PMDF_CONTENT_FILENAME
PMDF_NOCONTENT_FILENAME
When PMDF_CONTENT_FILENAME is specified, the name of the message input file will be included as a parameter in the MIME Content-type: header line. This action, when specified, will hold for all subsequent input files until a PMDF_NOCONTENT_FILENAME action is seen in the same item list. PMDF_NOCONTENT_FILENAME is the default.

The item_address and item_length fields can be used to specify the file name, overriding the name of the input file.

PMDF_CONTENT_TYPE
Specify the body of a Content-type: header line. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Content-type: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Content-type: body can be specified.

PMDF_DELIVERY_RECEIPT_TO
Specify the body of a Delivery-receipt-to: header line. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Delivery-receipt-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Delivery-receipt-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_ENC_BASE64
PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_BASE64
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using MIME's BASE64 encoding. In the case of PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_BASE64, the data is first compressed using GNU zip.

This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_BASE85
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using Adobe's ASCII85 encoding (BASE85). This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_BINHEX
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using the BINHEX encoding. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_BTOA
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using the UNIX btoa encoding. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_BINARY
Compress the data with GNU zip. No other encoding of the data will be done. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_UUENCODE
PMDF_ENC_UUENCODE
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using UUENCODE. In the case of PMDF_ENC_COMPRESSED_UUENCODE, the data is first compressed using GNU zip.

This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN. The item_address and

item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_HEXADECIMAL
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using a hexadecimal encoding. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_NONE
Data from all subsequent input sources is left unencoded (*i.e.,* not encoded). This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_QUOTED_PRINTABLE
Encode data from all subsequent input sources using MIME's quoted printable encoding. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN
Data from all subsequent input sources is left unencoded (*i.e.,* not encoded). This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_ENC_ item codes. The default encoding is PMDF_ENC_UNKNOWN.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_END_LIST
Terminate an item list. This item code, when encountered, signals the end of the item list. The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ENV_FROM
Specify the envelope From: address to associate with a message. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the envelope From: address to use for the message submission. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one envelope From: address can be specified.

The PMDF_ENV_FROM action should be used when the envelope From: address is not a local address. When the address is a local address, then merely the user name should be specified using the PMDF_USER action.

If this action and the PMDF_USER actions are not specified, then the user name associated with the current process will be used.

Can not be used in conjunction with the PMDF_USER or PMDF_SUB_USER item codes.

PMDF_ERRORS_TO

Specify the body of an Errors-to: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of an Errors-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Errors-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_EXTRA_HEADER

Specify an additional header line to include in the message header. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of the header line (field name and body) to place in the message header. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Any number of header lines can be added; use one item list entry per header line.

PMDF_EXTRA_HEADER is intended to be used to add header lines not supported by other item codes (*e.g.,* PMDF_SUBJECT, PMDF_KEYWORDS, *etc.*, or to specify additional instances of header lines which can multiple times (*e.g.,* Comments: header lines).

PMDF_FAX_AFTER

Specify the value to use with an AFTER attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_AT

Specify the value to use with an AT attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_AUTH

Specify the value to use with an AUTH attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_BCC
PMDF_FAX_CC
PMDF_FAX_TO

Begin the specification of a FAX To:, Cc:, or Bcc: address. FAX addresses can be composed, one attribute at a time, using the PMDF_FAX_ item codes. The attribute-value pair list is automatically assembled from the specified attribute-value pairs, properly quoted, and the domain specification appended. The actual assembly of the address is initiated when either

the item list is terminated or when another PMDF_*TO, PMDF_*CC, or PMDF_*BCC action is encountered.

The FAX address to be built will be treated as a To: address when PMDF_FAX_TO is specified, as a Cc: address when PMDF_FAX_CC is specified, and as a Bcc: address when PMDF_FAX_BCC is specified.

The PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN and PMDF_FAX_FN actions must be specified for each FAX address to be assembled.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action unless PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS is specified in which case then the address of a string of length at least ALFA_SIZE bytes must be given in the `item_address` field.

PMDF_FAX_DOMAIN

Specify the domain name to associate with a FAX address which is being built up (*e.g.,* text-fax.example.com). The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the domain name. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

This action must be taken when composing a FAX address with the PMDF_FAX_ item codes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_FN

Specify the value to use with an FN attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

This action must be taken when composing a FAX address with the PMDF_FAX_ item codes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_FSI

Specify the value to use with an FSI attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_O

Specify the value to use with an O attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address

and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_OU
Specify the value to use with an OU attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_SETUP
Specify the value to use with a SETUP attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_SFN
Specify the value to use with a SFN attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_STN
Specify the value to use with a STN attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_TN
Specify the value to use with a TN attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FAX_TTI
Specify the value to use with a TTI attribute in a FAX address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the

address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, or PMDF_FAX_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_FROM
Specify the address to use in the message header's From: header line. `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the From: address. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one From: address can be specified.

If this action is not used, then the From: header line will be derived from the envelope From: address.

PMDF_FRUIT_OF_THE_DAY
Specify the body of a Fruit-of-the-day: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Fruit-of-the-day: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Fruit-of-the-day: body can be specified.

PMDF_HDR_ADDRS
PMDF_HDR_NOADDRS
By default, PMDF_HDR_NOADDRS, recipient addresses must be explicitly specified and any addresses in a input header file will be ignored (but will still appear in the message header). Specify PMDF_HDR_ADDRS to request that the message also be sent to recipient addresses found in any input header files.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_HDR_FILE
Specify the name of an input file containing message header lines. The first input file can be a file containing a message header. In this case, it should be specified using this item code rather than PMDF_MSG_FILE. This will ensure that the input file receives the proper processing (*e.g.,* is not encoded, accessed using text mode access, *etc.*). PMDF_send will use the header lines from the input file to form an initial message header. This initial header is then modified as necessary. This functionality is useful when forwarding mail.

Note that any recipient addresses in the header file will be ignored unless PMDF_HDR_ADDRS is also specified.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the input file's name. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_HDR_RESENT
PMDF_HDR_NORESENT
The PMDF_HDR_RESENT action selects the default behavior whereby Resent- header lines are added as necessary to the message header when the associated header line appears in any input header files. For instance, a Resent-to: header line will be added if a To: header line already appears.

Specify PMDF_HDR_NORESENT to cause additional addresses to be added to existing header lines rather than through the introduction of Resent- header lines.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_HDR_PROC

Specify the address of a procedure which will return, one line at a time, header lines for the message header. The item_address field specifies the address of the procedure to invoke. item_length must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword.

The calling format which must be used by the procedure is given in Section 2.1.3.

PMDF_HDRMSG_FILE

Specify the name of an input file containing both the message header and message body. The content of the file represents an RFC 822 formatted message with at least one blank line separating the RFC 822 header from the message body. PMDF_send will use the header lines from the input file to form an initial message header. This initial header is then modified as necessary.

The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the input file's name. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_HDRMSG_PROC

Specify the address of a procedure which will return, one line at a time, each line of an RFC 822 formatted message. The RFC 822 header must come first, followed by at least one blank line, followed by the message body. The item_address field specifies the address of the procedure to invoke. item_length must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword.

The calling format which must be used by the procedure is given in Section 2.1.3.

PMDF_IGNORE_ERRORS

Send the message as long as at least one To: address was okay and at least one input source was okay. By default, the message will not be sent if any of the To: addresses are illegal (*e.g.,* bad syntax, restricted, unknown host, *etc.*) or if any of the input sources proved to be bad (*e.g.,* could not open an input file).

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_IMPORTANCE

Specify the body of an Importance: header line. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of an Importance: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Importance: body can be specified.

PMDF_IS_CHANNEL
Ignore user-to-channel access checks when enqueuing mail. This should, in general, be used only by programs which do not enqueue mail in behalf of a user.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_IS_NOT_CHANNEL
Do not ignore user-to-channel access checks when enqueuing mail. This should, in general, be used by programs such as user agents which enqueue mail for users.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_KEYWORDS
Specify the body of a Keywords: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Keywords: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Keywords: body can be specified.

PMDF_MAX_BLOCKS
Specify the maximum number of blocks per message. If, when the message is enqueued, the message size exceeds this limit, then the message will be fragmented into smaller messages, each fragment no larger than the specified block size. The individual fragments are MIME compliant messages which use MIME's message/partial content type. MIME compliant mailers or user agents which receive the fragments can automatically re-assemble the fragmented message. (PMDF channels must be marked with the `defragment` keyword in order for automatic message re-assembly to occur.)

The size of a block can vary from site to site — sites can change this value from its default value of 1,024 bytes. Use the PMDF API routine PMDF_ get_block_size to determine the size in bytes of a block. Or, alternatively, use the PMDF_MAX_BYTES item code instead.

The `item_address` field specifies the address of a longword integer whose value is the maximum block size per message or message fragment. `item_length` must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword integer.

By default, no limit is imposed. This default can be re-instated by specifying a value of -1. This limit can be simultaneously imposed with other limits.

PMDF_MAX_BYTES
Specify the maximum number of bytes per message. If, when the message is enqueued, the message size exceeds this limit, then the message will be fragmented into smaller messages, each fragment no larger than the specified byte size. The individual fragments are MIME compliant messages which use MIME's message/partial content type. MIME compliant mailers or user agents which receive the fragments can automatically re-assemble the fragmented message. (PMDF channels must be marked with the

defragment keyword in order for automatic message re-assembly to occur.)

The item_address field specifies the address of a longword integer whose value is the maximum bytes per message or message fragment. item_length must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword integer.

By default, no limit is imposed. This default can be re-instated by using a value of -1. This limit can be simultaneously imposed with other limits.

PMDF_MAX_LINES

Specify the maximum number of message lines per message. If, when the message is enqueued, the number of message lines exceeds this limit, then the message will be fragmented into smaller messages, each fragment with no more than the specified number of lines. The individual fragments are MIME compliant messages which use MIME's message/partial content type. MIME compliant mailers or user agents which receive the fragments can automatically re-assemble the fragmented message. (PMDF channels must be marked with the defragment keyword in order for automatic message re-assembly to occur.)

The item_address field specifies the address of a longword integer whose value is the maximum number of message lines per message or message fragment. item_length must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword integer.

By default, no limit is imposed. This default can be re-instated by using a value of -1. This limit can be simultaneously imposed with other limits.

PMDF_MAX_TO

Specify the maximum number of envelope To: addresses per message copy. If, when the message is enqueued, the number of envelope To: addresses for the message exceeds this limit, then the message will be broken into multiple copies, each copy with no more than the specified number of envelope To: addresses.

The item_address field specifies the address of a longword integer whose value is the maximum number of envelope To: addresses per message copy. item_length must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword integer.

By default, no limit is imposed. This default can be re-instated by using a value of -1. This limit can be simultaneously imposed with other limits.

PMDF_MODE_BLOCK

Access subsequent input files using block mode I/O. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN. This access mode will not be applied to input procedures.

On OpenVMS systems, this setting should be used for binary files.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_RECORD
Access subsequent input sources using record mode I/O. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_RECORD_CRATTRIBUTE
Access subsequent input sources using record mode I/O preserving carriage return record terminators. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_RECORD_CRLFATTRIBUTE
Access subsequent input sources using record mode I/O preserving carriage return, line feed record terminators. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_RECORD_LFATTRIBUTE
Access subsequent input sources using record mode I/O preserving line feed record terminators. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_TEXT
Access subsequent input sources using text mode I/O. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

This setting or that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN must be use for input files containing message header information and should be used for ordinary text files.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN
Access subsequent input sources using text mode I/O. This setting can be changed with any of the other PMDF_MODE_ item codes. The default access mode is that selected with PMDF_MODE_UNKNOWN.

This setting or that selected with PMDF_MODE_TEXT must be use for input sources containing message header information and should be used for ordinary text files.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_MSG_FILE

Specify an input file to read and include in the message body. The file will be read using the current access mode and encoded using the current encoding as specified by PMDF_MODE_ and PMDF_ENC_ item codes.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the name of the input file. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_MSG_PROC

Specify the address of a procedure which will return, one line at a time, data for the message body. Each line of input obtained from the procedure will be treated using the current access mode and encoded using the current encoding as specified by PMDF_MODE_ and PMDF_ENC_ item codes. Note, however, that the block access mode will not be applied to input procedures.

The `item_address` field specifies the address of the procedure to invoke. `item_length` must be set to 4, the length in bytes of a longword integer.

The calling format which must be used by the procedure is given in Section 2.1.3.

PMDF_NOADDRESS_ERRORS

Do not return status messages for To:, Cc:, and Bcc: addresses. This is the default setting. The strings containing To:, Cc:, and Bcc: addresses specified with PMDF_TO, PMDF_CC, PMDF_BCC, PMDF_ENV_TO, PMDF_ENV_CC, PMDF_ENV_BCC, PMDF_HDR_TO, PMDF_HDR_CC, and PMDF_HDR_BCC need only be long enough to contain the actual addresses.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_NOBLANK

When processing multiple input source, do not insert insert a blank line between the input from one source and the next. This is the default behavior: the input from each input source is appended one after the other with no delimiters or separators marking the transition between sources.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_NOIGNORE_ERRORS

Send the message only if all To: addresses are okay and all input sources are okay. This is the default.

The `item_address` and `item_length` fields are ignored by this action.

PMDF_ORGANIZATION

Specify the body of an Organization: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of an Organization: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Organization: body can be specified.

PMDF_PRIORITY

Specify the body of a Priority: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place

in the body of a Priority: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Priority: body can be specified.

PMDF_PRIV_DISABLE_PROC
The address of a procedure to invoke immediately after enqueuing a message so as to disable process privileges. See the description of the PMDF_PRIV_ENABLE_PROC item code for details on the use of this item code.

This item code must be used in conjunction with the PMDF_PRIV_ENABLE_PROC item code.

The `item_length` field is ignored by this action.

PMDF_PRIV_ENABLE_PROC
The address of a procedure to invoke immediately before enqueuing a message so as to enable process privileges.

Privileges are required to enqueue messages. It is possible to provide PMDF_send with the address of two procedures to call. One procedure is called immediately prior to enqueuing a message thereby allowing process privileges to be enabled. The second procedure is then called immediately after the message has been enqueued thereby allowing process privileges to be disabled. See Section 2.3 for further details on the use of this item code.

This item code must be used in conjunction with the PMDF_PRIV_DISABLE_PROC item code.

The `item_length` field is ignored by this action.

PMDF_PRT_AT
Specify the value to use with an AT attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_BCC
PMDF_PRT_CC
PMDF_PRT_CC
Begin the specification of a printer To:, Cc:, or Bcc: address. Printer addresses can be composed, one attribute at a time, using the PMDF_PRT_ item codes. The attribute-value pair list is automatically assembled from the specified attribute-value pairs, properly quoted, and the domain specification appended. The actual assembly of the address is initiated when either the item list is terminated or when another PMDF_*TO, PMDF_*CC, or PMDF_*BCC action is encountered.

The printer address to be built will be treated as a To: address when PMDF_PRT_TO is specified, as a Cc: address when PMDF_PRT_CC is specified, and as a Bcc: address when PMDF_PRT_BCC is specified.

The PMDF_PRT_DOMAIN action must be specified for each printer address to be assembled.

The item_address and item_length fields are ignored by this action unless PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS is specified in which case then the address of a string of length at least ALFA_SIZE bytes must be given in the item_address field.

PMDF_PRT_DOMAIN
Specify the domain name to associate with a printer address which is being built up (*e.g.,* printer.example.com). The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the domain name. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

This action must be taken when composing a printer address with the PMDF_PRT_ item codes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_MS
Specify the value to use with an MS attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_O
Specify the value to use with an O attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_OU
Specify the value to use with an OU attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_P1
...
PMDF_PRT_P8
Specify the value to use with a P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, or P8 attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The item_address and item_length fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_PRT_TN

Specify the value to use with a TN attribute in a printer To: address which is being built up. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the value to use. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

A PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC action must have appeared prior to using this action.

PMDF_READ_RECEIPT_TO

Specify the body of a Read-receipt-to: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Read-receipt-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Read-receipt-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_REFERENCES

Specify the body of a References: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a References: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one References: body can be specified.

PMDF_REPLY_TO

Specify the body of a Reply-to: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Reply-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Reply-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_RESENT_FROM

Specify the body of a Resent-From: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Reply-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Reply-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_RESENT_REPLY_TO

Specify the body of a Resent-reply-to: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Resent-reply-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Resent-reply-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_SENSITIVITY

Specify the body of a Sensitivity: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Sensitivity: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Sensitivity: body can be specified.

PMDF_SUBADDRESS

Specify a subaddress to use when generating a return address from a user name specified with the PMDF_USER item code. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the subaddress. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one subaddress can be specified per message.

The PMDF_USER action must be used in conjunction with this item code.

PMDF_SUBJECT
Specify the body of a Subject: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Subject: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Subject: body can be specified.

PMDF_TO
PMDF_ENV_TO
PMDF_HDR_TO
Specify a To: address. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a string containing a To: address. The length of the address can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_TO is used to specify a To: address which should appear in both the message's header and envelope. PMDF_ENV_TO is used to specify an envelope-only To: address (*i.e.,* an active recipient) which should not appear in the message's header. PMDF_HDR_TO is used to specify a header-only address To: (*i.e.,* an inactive recipient) which should only appear in the message's header.

If PMDF_ADDRESS_STATUS is specified, then this string must have a maximum size of at least ALFA_SIZE bytes.

PMDF_USER
Specify the user name to use for the envelope From: and header line From: addresses. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string containing the user name.

The PMDF_ENV_FROM action should be used when the envelope From: address is not a local address. When the address is a local address, then merely the user name should be specified using the PMDF_USER action.

If this action and the PMDF_ENV_FROM actions are not specified, then the user name associated with the current process will be used.

Under OpenVMS, WORLD privilege — as a default privilege — is required to use this action when the specified From: address does not agree with the user name of the process enqueuing the message. On UNIX, the process must have the same (real) UID as the `root` or `pmdf` account. If the process lacks sufficient privileges, the SS$_NOWORLD (OpenVMS) or PMDF__INSUFPRIV (UNIX) error will be returned. On NT systems, the process must be a privileged process such as Administrator.

Can not be used in conjunction with the PMDF_ENV_FROM item code.

PMDF_WARNINGS_TO
Specify the body of a Warnings-to: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a Warnings-to: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one Warnings-to: body can be specified.

PMDF_X_ORGANIZATION
Specify the body of a X-Organization: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place

in the body of a X-Organization: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one X-Organization: body can be specified.

PMDF_X_PS_QUALIFIERS
Specify the body of a X-PS-Qualifiers: header line. The `item_address` and `item_length` fields specify the address and length of a text string to place in the body of a X-PS-Qualifiers: header line. The length of the string can not exceed ALFA_SIZE bytes. Only one X-PS-Qualifiers: body can be specified.

DESCRIPTION

Send a message. The processing carried out to address the message, generate the message's header and body, and enqueue the message is specified through the **item_list** argument. Refer to Section 2.1 for details on how to use PMDF_send.

In the event of an error (an even return value), no message will be sent.

RETURN VALUES

PMDF__OK	Normal, successful completion.
PMDF__ADDRERRS	One or more illegal envelope To: addresses prevented the message from being sent.
PMDF__ALLADDRBAD	Message contained no legal envelope To: addresses; no message sent.
PMDF__BADITEMADDR	`item_address` associated with an item list entry is illegal.
PMDF__BADITEMCODE	Unrecognized `item_code` specified in an item list entry.
PMDF__BADITEMSIZE	`item_length` associated with an item list entry is incorrect.
PMDF__ERRFDLPROC	An error occurred while attempting to process an OpenVMS file descriptor for an input file.
PMDF__ERROPENINP	An error occurred while attempting to open an input file.
PMDF__ERRPROCINP	An error occurred while processing an input source.
PMDF__FCRT	File create error. The message could not be placed in the PMDF message queues. This is typically due to insufficient privileges although other possibilities exist such as insufficient disk space. Message not enqueued.
PMDF__FILOPNERRS	An error occurred while processing an input source.
PMDF__FOPN	Initialization failed. One or more PMDF configuration files could not be accessed. PMDF configuration files are incorrectly protected.
PMDF__HOST	Illegal address specified (*e.g.,* bad syntax, illegal mail box name, corresponds to a restricted mailing list, *etc.*).
PMDF__INCOMPITMS	Incompatible item codes specified.

PMDF__INSUFPRIV	Process must have the same (real) UID as either the `root` or `pmdf` account in order to specify with the PMDF_USER item code a user name different than that of the current process. This error code is only returned on UNIX.
PMDF__MISGNSTART	A PMDF_FAX_* or PMDF_PRT_* item code was used without first specifying a PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, PMDF_FAX_BCC, PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC item code.
PMDF__NO	Initialization failed owing to a version mismatch between the current version of PMDF and the site's compiled configuration. Either the PMDF configuration needs to be recompiled or the character set tables need to be recompiled.
PMDF__NOADDRESSES	No To:, Cc:, or Bcc: addresses specified.
PMDF__NOOP	Message had no envelope To: addresses; its delivery was effected by simply deleting it.
PMDF__STRTRUERR	A string specified in one of the item list entries exceeds, in length, the maximum size allowed for the associated item code.
SS$_NOWORLD	OpenVMS WORLD default privilege is required to specify with the PMDF_USER item code a user name different than that of the current process. This error code is only returned on OpenVMS.
On OpenVMS Systems	Any error returned by the $GETJPI System Service or the STR$TRIM or STR$UPCASE OpenVMS Run Time Library routines.

A Error Codes

Each of the error codes returned by the API are described below. Note that the codes returned by the API follow the OpenVMS convention of success codes having and odd value and error codes having an even value. Thus, programs can test the low bit of a return value to see if an error occurred.

PMDF__ADDRERRS
One or more illegal envelope "To:" addresses prevented a message from being sent with `PMDF_send`.

PMDF__ALLADDRBAD
A message to be sent with `PMDF_send` contained no legal "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" addresses.

PMDF__BAD
Bad parameter value supplied. An illegal value for the **property** parameter to the address property routines was specified, or an illegal value for the **database** parameter to the database routines was specified.

PMDF__BADCONTEXT
An bad context variable was specified.

PMDF__BADITEMADDR
An illegal ITEM_ADDRESS was present in an item list passed to `PMDF_send`.

PMDF__BADITEMCODE
An illegal (undefined) ITEM_CODE was specified in an item list passed to `PMDF_send`.

PMDF__BADITEMSIZE
An illegal ITEM_LENGTH was specified in an item list passed `PMDF_send`.

PMDF__CANOPNDAT
The specified database could not be opened or does not exist. If it does exist, then it can be incorrectly protected or formatted.

PMDF__CANTUPDAT
An attempt to update the database failed. That is, an attempt to add or remove an entry failed. It can be that the database doesn't exist or is incorrectly protected or formatted. In the case of a failed entry addition, it can be a disk quota problem or lack of free disk space.

PMDF__DONE
PMDF__DONE is actually a success code and not an error. It is returned by `PMDFoptionRead` to indicate that no option file existed.

PMDF__DUPENTRY
Entry could not be added to the database as it would otherwise duplicate an existing entry. Specify a value of true for the **replace** argument to `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` in order to override the existing entry.

PMDF__ENTWONFIT
Entry is too long to fit in the specified database. See the description of `PMDFdatabaseAddEntry` for a discussion of maximum database entry lengths.

PMDF__EOF
The interpretation of this error code depends upon which dequeue processing routine returned it.

- `PMDFgetMessage`: a PMDF__EOF indicates that there are no more messages to process.
- `PMDFgetRecipient`: the entire envelope "To:" address list has been read.
- `PMDFreadLine`: the end of the message has been reached; there are no more lines to be read from this message.
- `PMDFreadText`: the end of the message has been reached; there are no more lines to be read from this message.

PMDF__ERRFDLPROC
`PMDF_send` encountered an error while attempting to process an OpenVMS file descriptor for an input file.

PMDF__ERROPENINP
`PMDF_send` was unable to open an input file.

PMDF__ERRPROCINP
`PMDF_send` encountered an error while processing an input source.

PMDF__FATERRLIB
A call to LIB$SCOPY_R_DX failed owing to a fatal internal error in the OpenVMS Run Time Library. This has prevented the API from writing data into a string passed by descriptor to an API routine. Consult the description of the particular routine returning this error in order to determine what processing, if any, was accomplished.

PMDF__FCRT
`PMDFenqueueMessage` or `PMDF_send` was unable to create a message file in the message queue directories. Usually, this means that the process lacks sufficient privileges to create a file in the PMDF message queues. However, it can indicate other problems (*e.g.,* disk full, quota exceeded,*etc.*).

PMDF__FILOPNERRS
`PMDF_send` encountered an error while attempting to process an input source.

PMDF__FOPN
`PMDFinitialize` or `PMDF_send` was unable to load PMDF configuration information. One or more PMDF configuration files could not be accessed. This usually means that one or more PMDF configuration files are incorrectly protected; however, it can also be caused by missing or corrupted files.

PMDF__HEANOTKNW
An unknown header line type was specified to `PMDFaddHeaderLine` or `PMDFdeleteHeader` line. To proceed with the operation anyhow, recall the procedure specifying HL_OTHER as the header line type.

PMDF__HOST

An illegal or restricted address was passed to PMDFaddRecipient or PMDF_send. In the case of PMDFaddRecipient, call PMDFgetErrorText to determine the nature of the problem; in the case of PMDF_send, the error, on a per address basis, will be described in the string associated with each address by a PMDF_ERROR_TEXT item code. In either case, the text of the error will be one of the following:

- Unknown host or domain: the address references a host or domain which is not recognized by the site's PMDF configuration.
- List is currently reserved and locked: the address is for a mailing list which is currently locked and cannot be used.
- You are not allowed to use this list: the address is for a restricted mailing list which does not accept postings from the specified "From:" address.
- No addressees in: the address translates to an empty address or address list.
- Channel size limit exceeded: message size exceeds size limit imposed one or more destination channels. This limit was imposed by the postmaster and set with a channel keyword.
- Channel line limit exceeded: message size exceeds line count limit imposed one or more destination channels. This limit was imposed by the postmaster and set with a channel keyword.
- You are not allowed to use this address: the combination of source channel, "From:" address, destination channel, and "To:" address is not permitted by site imposed access restrictions.

PMDF__INCOMPITMS

PMDF_send was passed an item list containing incompatible item codes.

PMDF__INSUFPRIV

Calling process must have the same (real) UID as either the root or pmdf account in order to specify with the PMDF_USER item code a user name different than that of the current process.

PMDF__INSVIRMEM

A call to LIB$GET_VM made by LIB$SCOPY_R_DX has failed owing to insufficient virtual memory. This has prevented the API from writing data into a string passed by descriptor to an API routine. Consult the description of the particular routine returning this error in order to determine what processing, if any, was accomplished. The process probably needs to have its page file quota increased or the system's virtual page count can need to be increased.

PMDF__INVSTRDES

An invalid string descriptor was passed to an API routine. The API routines require that all string descriptors be passed by reference.

PMDF__MISGNSTART

In an item list passed to PMDF_send, a PMDF_FAX_* or PMDF_PRT_* item code was used without first specifying a PMDF_FAX_TO, PMDF_FAX_CC, PMDF_FAX_BCC, PMDF_PRT_TO, PMDF_PRT_CC, or PMDF_PRT_BCC item code to start a FAX or printer address specification.

PMDF__NAUTH
An address passed to PMDFaddRecipient can not be used by the sending address — it is a restricted address or mailing list. Further information can be obtained by calling PMDFgetErrorText.

PMDF__NO
The interpretation of this error code depends upon which routine returned it.

- PMDFaddressGet, PMDFaddressGetProperty: value for the **index** parameter was out of range.
- PMDFenqueueMessage: a temporary processing error occurred; the message enqueue was not successful.
- PMDFgetAddressProperty: specified address contained more than one address. Use PMDFaddressParseLine and PMDFaddressGetProperty instead.
- PMDFgetRecipient: the message file was corrupt and should be deleted by calling PMDFdequeueMessage.
- PMDFinitialize: the site's PMDF configuration file needs to be recompiled with pmdf cnbuild or the site's character set tables need to be recompiled with pmdf chbuild. *OpenVMS only:* After recompiling either set of tables, they need to be reinstalled.
- PMDFgetChannelStats: After ten attempts, each one second apart, PMDFgetChannelStats was unable to obtain an lock on the channel statistics cache.
- PMDFmappingLoad: PMDFinitialize has not yet been called. PMDF must be initialized before loading any mapping tables.
- PMDFrewindMessage: there is an inconsistency in the message file.
- PMDF_send: same as PMDFinitialize.
- PMDFstartMessageEnvelope: there is an error in the site's PMDF configuration. Either the specified channel does not exist or there is an error in the PMDF configuration file.

PMDF__NOOP
A message enqueued with PMDFenqueueMessage or PMDF_send had no envelope "To:" addresses and was therefore simply deleted.

PMDF__NOADDRESSES
An item list passed to PMDF_send contained no "To:", "Cc:", or "Bcc:" addresses.

PMDF__NOCHANNEL
Either the channel name to associate with the executing program could not be determined, or once determined the channel could not be located in the PMDF configuration file. On OpenVMS systems, the channel name is generally specified with the PMDF_CHANNEL logical which should translate to the name of the channel to use.

PMDF__NOMAPPING
The specified mapping table could not be loaded. Check to see that the mapping file exists. If it does exist, check to ensure that the mapping table name is correct.

PMDF__OK
Successful, normal completion.

PMDF__PARSE
An address passed to `PMDFaddRecipient` had bad or otherwise illegal syntax. An address passed to `PMDFgetAddressProperty` contained no legal addresses (*i.e.,* either contained no addresses or had one or more syntactically illegal addresses).

PMDF__STRTRU
A string passed to an API routine was not large enough. The data written to this string by an API routine was truncated to fit. Depending upon the application, the truncated data can or cannot be usable.

PMDF__STRTRUERR
A string passed to an API routine was not large enough and truncating the data to be written to the string would only result in an error (*i.e.,* the data is not usable when truncated).

PMDF__USER
A bad or illegal user name was specified in a local address passed to `PMDFaddRecipient`.

SS$_NOWORLD
OpenVMS WORLD default privilege required to specify with the PMDF_USER item code a user name different than that of the current process.

Glossary

Channel program: Loosely speaking, any program which enqueues or dequeues messages to or from PMDF's message queues.

Dequeue: The act of removing a mail message from PMDF's message queues.

Enqueue: The act of submitting for transmission a mail message to PMDF.

Envelope: The message's transport layer To: and From: addressing information is contained in the message envelope.

Master channel program: Any program which enqueues messages to PMDF's message queues.

MIME: See RFC 2045–2049.

MTA: Message transfer agent; *e.g.,* PMDF.

RFC: Request For Comments; the Internet's method of publishing documents.

RFC 822: RFC 822, written by David Crocker, is the Internet standards document entitled *Standard for the Format of ARPA Internet Text Messages*. Messages in PMDF's message queues conform to this standard; *i.e.,* RFC 822 is the format which PMDF uses internally.

RFC 1123: RFC 1123, edited by Robert Braden, is the Internet standards document entitled *Internet Host Requirements — Application and Support*. PMDF adheres to the requirements put forth by this document.

RFCs 2045–2049: RFCs 2045–2049, commonly referred to as MIME, written by Nathaniel Borenstein and Ned Freed, are the Internet standards track documents describing the format of Internet message bodies. PMDF uses the specifications laid out in this document when forming multipart messages, encoded messages, *etc.* Note that RFCs 2045–2049 replaced RFCs 1521–1522 and 1431, previous drafts of MIME.

RFC 1566: RFC 1566, sometimes referred to as MADMAN, written by Steve Kille and Ned Freed, is the Internet standards track protocol entitled *Mail Monitoring MIB*. PMDF accumulates the necessary message traffic statistics needed for this MIB. The concept of "group" used in the MIB is identified with a PMDF channel. The `PMDFgetChannelStats` routine can be used to access the messages traffic statistics, referred to as channel statistics.

RFCs 1891–1894: RFCs 1891–1894, sometimes referred to as NOTARY, written by Keith Moore and Greg Vaudreuil, are the Internet standards track documents for the format and handling of notification messages.

Slave channel program: Any program which dequeues messages from PMDF's message queues.

UA: User agent; *e.g.,* the VMS MAIL utility.

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