Postfix Main - plik konfiguracyjny

Położenie: /etc/postfix/main.cf

Global Postfix configuration file. This file lists only a subset of all 300+ parameters. See the postconf(5) manual page for a complete list. The general format of each line is: parameter = value. Lines that begin with whitespace continue the previous line. A value can contain references to other $names or ${name}s. NOTE - CHANGE NO MORE THAN 2-3 PARAMETERS AT A TIME, AND TEST IF POSTFIX STILL WORKS AFTER EVERY CHANGE.

 # SOFT BOUNCE

The soft_bounce parameter provides a limited safety net for testing. When soft_bounce is enabled, mail will remain queued that would otherwise bounce. This parameter disables locally-generated bounces, and prevents the SMTP server from rejecting mail permanently (by changing 5xx replies into 4xx replies). However, soft_bounce is no cure for address rewriting mistakes or mail routing mistakes.

#soft_bounce = no

 # LOCAL PATHNAME INFORMATION

The queue_directory specifies the location of the Postfix queue. This is also the root directory of Postfix daemons that run chrooted. See the files in examples/chroot-setup for setting up Postfix chroot environments on different UNIX systems.

queue_directory = /var/spool/postfix

The command_directory parameter specifies the location of all postXXX commands.

command_directory = /usr/sbin

The daemon_directory parameter specifies the location of all Postfix daemon programs (i.e. programs listed in the master.cf file). This directory must be owned by root.

daemon_directory = /usr/lib/postfix

 # QUEUE AND PROCESS OWNERSHIP

The mail_owner parameter specifies the owner of the Postfix queue and of most Postfix daemon processes. Specify the name of a user account THAT DOES NOT SHARE ITS USER OR GROUP ID WITH OTHER ACCOUNTS AND THAT OWNS NO OTHER FILES OR PROCESSES ON THE SYSTEM. In particular, don't specify nobody or daemon. PLEASE USE A DEDICATED USER.

mail_owner = postfix

The default_privs parameter specifies the default rights used by the local delivery agent for delivery to external file or command. These rights are used in the absence of a recipient user context. DO NOT SPECIFY A PRIVILEGED USER OR THE POSTFIX OWNER.

#default_privs = nobody

 # INTERNET HOST AND DOMAIN NAMES

The myhostname parameter specifies the internet hostname of this mail system. The default is to use the fully-qualified domain name from gethostname(). $myhostname is used as a default value for many other configuration parameters.

#myhostname = host.domain.tld

#myhostname = virtual.domain.tld

myhostname = server.imagine

The mydomain parameter specifies the local internet domain name. The default is to use $myhostname minus the first component. $mydomain is used as a default value for many other configuration parameters.

#mydomain = domain.tld

mydomain = imagine

 # SENDING MAIL

The myorigin parameter specifies the domain that locally-posted mail appears to come from. The default is to append $myhostname, which is fine for small sites. If you run a domain with multiple machines, you should (1) change this to $mydomain and (2) set up a

domain-wide alias database that aliases each user to user@that.users.mailhost. For the sake of consistency between sender and recipient addresses, myorigin also specifies the default domain name that is appended to recipient addresses that have no @domain part.
#myorigin = $myhostname
#myorigin = $mydomain

 # RECEIVING MAIL
The inet_interfaces parameter specifies the network interface addresses that this mail system receives mail on. By default, the software claims all active interfaces on the machine. The parameter also controls delivery of mail to user@[ip.address]. See also the proxy_interfaces parameter, for network addresses that are forwarded to us via a proxy or network address translator. Note: you need to stop/start Postfix when this parameter changes.
#inet_interfaces = $myhostname
#inet_interfaces = $myhostname, localhost
inet_interfaces = all

The proxy_interfaces parameter specifies the network interface addresses that this mail system receives mail on by way of a proxy or network address translation unit. This setting extends the address list specified with the inet_interfaces parameter. You must specify your proxy/NAT addresses when your system is a backup MX host for other domains, otherwise mail delivery loops will happen when the primary MX host is down.
#proxy_interfaces =
#proxy_interfaces = 1.2.3.4

The mydestination parameter specifies the list of domains that this machine considers itself the final destination for. These domains are routed to the delivery agent specified with the local_transport parameter setting. By default, that is the UNIX compatible delivery agent that lookups all recipients in /etc/passwd and /etc/aliases or their equivalent. The default is $myhostname + localhost.$mydomain. On a mail domain gateway, you should also include $mydomain. Do not specify the names of virtual domains - those domains are specified elsewhere (see VIRTUAL_README). Do not specify the names of domains that this machine is backup MX host for. Specify those names via the relay_domains settings for the SMTP server, or use permit_mx_backup if you are lazy (see STANDARD_CONFIGURATION_README).
The local machine is always the final destination for mail addressed to user@[the.net.work.address] of an interface that the mail system receives mail on (see the inet_interfaces parameter). Specify a list of host or domain names, /file/name or type:table patterns, separated by commas and/or whitespace. A /file/name pattern is replaced by its contents; a type:table is matched when a name matches a lookup key (the right-hand side is ignored). Continue long lines by starting the next line with whitespace. See also below, section "REJECTING MAIL FOR UNKNOWN LOCAL USERS".
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost, $mydomain
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost, $mydomain, mail.$mydomain, www.$mydomain, ftp.$mydomain
mydestination = server, server.imagine, localhost.imagine, localhost, imagine,

 # REJECTING MAIL FOR UNKNOWN LOCAL USERS
The local_recipient_maps parameter specifies optional lookup tables with all names or addresses of users that are local with respect to $mydestination, $inet_interfaces or $proxy_interfaces. If this parameter is defined, then the SMTP server will reject mail for unknown local users. This parameter is defined by default. To turn off local recipient checking in the SMTP server, specify local_recipient_maps = (i.e. empty). The default setting assumes that you use the default Postfix local delivery agent for local delivery. You need to update the local_recipient_maps setting if:
- You define $mydestination domain recipients in files other than /etc/passwd, /etc/aliases, or the $virtual_alias_maps files. For example, you define $mydestination domain recipients in the $virtual_mailbox_maps files.
- You redefine the local delivery agent in master.cf.
- You redefine the "local_transport" setting in main.cf.
- You use the "luser_relay", "mailbox_transport", or "fallback_transport"
feature of the Postfix local delivery agent (see local(8)).
Details are described in the LOCAL_RECIPIENT_README file.
Beware: if the Postfix SMTP server runs chrooted, you probably have to access the passwd file via the proxymap service, in order to overcome chroot restrictions. The alternative, having a copy of the system passwd file in the chroot jail is just not practical. The right-hand side of the lookup tables is conveniently ignored. In the left-hand side, specify a bare username, an @domain.tld wild-card, or

specify a user@domain.tld address.
#local_recipient_maps = unix:passwd.byname $alias_maps
#local_recipient_maps = proxy:unix:passwd.byname $alias_maps
#local_recipient_maps =

The unknown_local_recipient_reject_code specifies the SMTP server response code when a recipient domain matches $mydestination or ${proxy,inet}_interfaces, while $local_recipient_maps is non-empty and the recipient address or address local-part is not found. The default setting is 550 (reject mail) but it is safer to start with 450 (try again later) until you are certain that your local_recipient_maps settings are OK.
unknown_local_recipient_reject_code = 550

 # TRUST AND RELAY CONTROL
The mynetworks parameter specifies the list of "trusted" SMTP clients that have more privileges than "strangers". In particular, "trusted" SMTP clients are allowed to relay mail through Postfix. See the smtpd_recipient_restrictions parameter in postconf(5). You can specify the list of "trusted" network addresses by hand or you can let Postfix do it for you (which is the default). By default (mynetworks_style = subnet), Postfix "trusts" SMTP clients in the same IP subnetworks as the local machine. On Linux, this does works correctly only with interfaces specified with the "ifconfig" command. Specify "mynetworks_style = class" when Postfix should "trust" SMTP clients in the same IP class A/B/C networks as the local machine. Don't do this with a dialup site - it would cause Postfix to "trust" your entire provider's network. Instead, specify an explicit mynetworks list by hand, as described below. Specify "mynetworks_style = host" when Postfix should "trust" only the local machine.
Alternatively, you can specify the mynetworks list by hand, in which case Postfix ignores the mynetworks_style setting. Specify an explicit list of network/netmask patterns, where the mask specifies the number of bits in the network part of a host address. You can also specify the absolute pathname of a pattern file instead of listing the patterns here. Specify type:table for table-based lookups (the value on the table right-hand side is not used).
#mynetworks_style = class
#mynetworks_style = host
#mynetworks_style = subnet
#mynetworks = 168.100.189.0/28, 127.0.0.0/8
#mynetworks = $config_directory/mynetworks
#mynetworks = hash:/etc/postfix/network_table
mynetworks = 192.168.0.0/24, 127.0.0.0/8

Ograniczanie dostępu do Postfixa na podstawie adresu IP. Możemy wprowadzić następujące ograniczenia:
permit_mynetworks - pozwala na połączenie się z naszym serwerem komputerom, z naszej sieci lokalnej (dokładnie: komputerom, które pasują do zmiennej $mynetworks)
reject_unknown_client - odrzuca komputer, którego adres IP nie ma wpisu w DNS
check_client_access maptype:mapname - sprawdza IP/nazwę komputera w pliku wpisanym jako parametr. Zawiera on dane co zrobić z danym komputerem.
permit - pozwól na połączenie. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
reject - odrzuć połączenie. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
smtpd_client_restrictions = permit_mynetworks, reject_unknown_client, reject

Ograniczanie dostępu do Postfixa na podstawie adresu nadawcy listu.
reject_unknown_sender_domain - odrzuca list, jeśli adres nadawcy, dokładnie część po @ adresu nadawcy, nie ma wpisu w DNS. Czyli np. list próbuje wysłać heniek@skocz.mi.pajacu :)
reject_non_fqdn_hostname - odrzuca list, jeśli adres nadawcy, dokładnie część po @ adresu nadawcy nie jest "pełna" (fully-qualified domain form).
check_sender_access maptype:mapname - przeszukuje plik podany jako argument. Zawiera on dane co zrobić z tym fantem.
permit - pozwól na wysłanie listu. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
reject - odrzuć list. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
smtpd_sender_restrictions = reject_unknown_sender_domain, reject_non_fqdn_hostname

Ograniczenie dostępu do Postfixa na podstawie adresu odbiorcy listu.
reject_non_fqdn_recipient - odrzuć list, jeśli podany adres odbiorcy nie jest "pełny" (fully-qualified domain form)
reject_unknown_recipient_domain - odrzuć, jeśli adres docelowy listu, jego adres nie istnieje w DNS (czyli i tak nie ma dokąd go wysłać); ale jak nie będzie czasowo dostępu do sieci, to też odrzuci;

check_recipient_access maptype:mapname - przeszukuje plik podany jako argument i na jego podstawie decyduje czy wysłać list.
permit_auth_destination - przyjmij list, jeśli to nasz serwer jest jego celem lub adres przeznaczenia zawiera się w zmiennej $relay_domains. Jeśli warunek nie jest spełniony, bierz pod uwagę następne ograniczenia.
reject_unauth_destination - podobne do poprzedniego, ale odrzuć list, jeśli to nasz serwer nie jest jego przeznaczeniem. Odrzuca list, nie sprawdza innych ograniczeń.
check_relay_domains - jeśli adres IP komputera, który wysyła list pasuje do $relay_domains lub celem listu jest $relay_domains lub to nasz serwer jest komputerem docelowym - przyjmij list, w przeciwnym wypadku go odrzuć i zakończ.
permit - pozwól na wysłanie listu. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
reject - odrzuć list. Przydatne na końcu listy ograniczeń, jako zachowanie domyślne, gdy poprzednie reguły nie pasują.
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = permit_mynetworks, reject_unknown_recipient_domain, reject_non_fqdn_recipient, permit

The relay_domains parameter restricts what destinations this system will relay mail to. See the smtpd_recipient_restrictions description in postconf(5) for detailed information. By default, Postfix relays mail
- from "trusted" clients (IP address matches $mynetworks) to any destination,
- from "untrusted" clients to destinations that match $relay_domains or subdomains thereof, except addresses with sender-specified routing.
The default relay_domains value is $mydestination.
In addition to the above, the Postfix SMTP server by default accepts mail that Postfix is final destination for:
- destinations that match $inet_interfaces or $proxy_interfaces,
- destinations that match $mydestination
- destinations that match $virtual_alias_domains,
- destinations that match $virtual_mailbox_domains.
These destinations do not need to be listed in $relay_domains.
Specify a list of hosts or domains, /file/name patterns or type:name lookup tables, separated by commas and/or whitespace. Continue long lines by starting the next line with whitespace. A file name is replaced by its contents; a type:name table is matched when a (parent) domain appears as lookup key. NOTE: Postfix will not automatically forward mail for domains that list this system as their primary or backup MX host. See the permit_mx_backup restriction description in postconf(5).
#relay_domains = $mydestination

 # INTERNET OR INTRANET
The relayhost parameter specifies the default host to send mail to when no entry is matched in the optional transport(5) table. When no relayhost is given, mail is routed directly to the destination. On an intranet, specify the organizational domain name. If your internal DNS uses no MX records, specify the name of the intranet gateway host instead. In the case of SMTP, specify a domain, host, host:port, [host]:port, [address] or [address]:port; the form [host] turns off MX lookups. If you're connected via UUCP, see also the default_transport parameter.
Czyli przez jaki inny serwer SMTP ma po drodze być przesłana poczta. Jeśli całą pocztę wychodzącą z naszego serwerka chcemy wysyłać za pośrednictwem innego serwa (takiego, na którym np. działa program antywirusowy lub np. nasz jest blokowany na firewallu) powinniśmy użyć relayhost. Wówczas każdy email wychodzący z naszego komputera przekazywany jest właśnie do niego:
#relayhost = antywirus.firma.pl
#relayhost = $mydomain
#relayhost = [gateway.my.domain]
#relayhost = [mailserver.isp.tld]
#relayhost = uucphost
#relayhost = [an.ip.add.ress]

Jeśli chcemy, żeby każdy email wychodzący z naszego kompa miał w adresie nadawcy po "małpce" określony adres, np. firma.pl a nie mail.firma.pl lub poczta.firma.pl wykorzystujemy:
#masquerade_domains = firma.pl
Maskowanie domeny będzie pomijane dla:
#masquerade_exceptions = admin, root

Podobno to musi być, aby działało relayhost. Jeszcze nie wiem, o co dokładnie chodzi. Ale powoduje problemy przy wysyłaniu!
#defer_transports = smtp

 # REJECTING UNKNOWN RELAY USERS

The relay_recipient_maps parameter specifies optional lookup tables with all addresses in the domains that match $relay_domains. If this parameter is defined, then the SMTP server will reject mail for unknown relay users. This feature is off by default. The right-hand side of the lookup tables is conveniently ignored. In the left-hand side, specify an @domain.tld wild-card, or specify a user@domain.tld address.
#relay_recipient_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/relay_recipients

 # INPUT RATE CONTROL
The in_flow_delay configuration parameter implements mail input flow control. This feature is turned on by default, although it still needs further development (it's disabled on SCO UNIX due to an SCO bug). A Postfix process will pause for $in_flow_delay seconds before accepting a new message, when the message arrival rate exceeds the message delivery rate. With the default 100 SMTP server process limit, this limits the mail inflow to 100 messages a second more than the number of messages delivered per second. Specify 0 to disable the feature. Valid delays are 0..10.
#in_flow_delay = 1s

 # ADDRESS REWRITING
The ADDRESS_REWRITING_README document gives information about address masquerading or other forms of address rewriting including username->Firstname.Lastname mapping.

 # ADDRESS REDIRECTION (VIRTUAL DOMAIN)
The VIRTUAL_README document gives information about the many forms of domain hosting that Postfix supports.

 # "USER HAS MOVED" BOUNCE MESSAGES
See the discussion in the ADDRESS_REWRITING_README document.

 # TRANSPORT MAP
See the discussion in the ADDRESS_REWRITING_README document.

 # ALIAS DATABASE
The alias_maps parameter specifies the list of alias databases used by the local delivery agent. The default list is system dependent. On systems with NIS, the default is to search the local alias database, then the NIS alias database. See aliases(5) for syntax details. If you change the alias database, run "postalias /etc/aliases" (or wherever your system stores the mail alias file), or simply run "newaliases" to build the necessary DBM or DB file. It will take a minute or so before changes become visible. Use "postfix reload" to eliminate the delay.
#alias_maps = dbm:/etc/aliases
#alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
#alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases, nis:mail.aliases
#alias_maps = netinfo:/aliases
alias_maps = hash:/etc/mail/aliases
The alias_database parameter specifies the alias database(s) that are built with "newaliases" or "sendmail -bi". This is a separate configuration parameter, because alias_maps (see above) may specify tables that are not necessarily all under control by Postfix.
#alias_database = dbm:/etc/aliases
#alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
#alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases, hash:/opt/majordomo/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/mail/aliases

 # ADDRESS EXTENSIONS (e.g., user+foo)
The recipient_delimiter parameter specifies the separator between user names and address extensions (user+foo). See canonical(5), local(8), relocated(5) and virtual(5) for the effects this has on aliases, canonical, virtual, relocated and .forward file lookups. Basically, the software tries user+foo and .forward+foo before trying user and .forward.
#recipient_delimiter = +

Odwzorowanie (zamiana) localnego adresu nadawcy (np. robert@server.imagine) na adres publiczny (np. robertsurma@op.pl).
sender_canonical_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/sender_canonical
Co Postfix ma robić, gdy odbierze list do nieistniejącego już użytkownika:
relocated_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/relocated

 # DELIVERY TO MAILBOX
The home_mailbox parameter specifies the optional pathname of a mailbox file relative to a user's home directory. The default mailbox file is /var/spool/mail/user or /var/mail/user. Specify "Maildir/" for qmail-style delivery (the / is required).
#home_mailbox = Mailbox
#home_mailbox = Maildir/
#home_mailbox = .maildir/

Każda kopia listu przechodzącego przez Postfixa trafia także pod wskazany adres (czyli inwigilacja!):
#always_bcc = czesiu@uop.pl

The mail_spool_directory parameter specifies the directory where UNIX-style mailboxes are kept. The default setting depends on the system type.
#mail_spool_directory = /var/mail
mail_spool_directory = /var/spool/mail

The mailbox_command parameter specifies the optional external command to use instead of mailbox delivery. The command is run as the recipient with proper HOME, SHELL and LOGNAME environment settings. Exception: delivery for root is done as $default_user. Other environment variables of interest: USER (recipient username), EXTENSION (address extension), DOMAIN (domain part of address), and LOCAL (the address localpart). Unlike other Postfix configuration parameters, the mailbox_command parameter is not subjected to $parameter substitutions. This is to make it easier to specify shell syntax (see example below). Avoid shell meta characters because they will force Postfix to run an expensive shell process. Procmail alone is expensive enough. IF YOU USE THIS TO DELIVER MAIL SYSTEM-WIDE, YOU MUST SET UP AN ALIAS THAT FORWARDS MAIL FOR ROOT TO A REAL USER.
#mailbox_command = /some/where/procmail
#mailbox_command = /some/where/procmail -a "$EXTENSION"

The mailbox_transport specifies the optional transport in master.cf to use after processing aliases and .forward files. This parameter has precedence over the mailbox_command, fallback_transport and luser_relay parameters. Specify a string of the form transport:nexthop, where transport is the name of a mail delivery transport defined in master.cf. The :nexthop part is optional. For more details see the sample transport configuration file. NOTE: if you use this feature for accounts not in the UNIX password file, then you must update the "local_recipient_maps" setting in the main.cf file, otherwise the SMTP server will reject mail for non-UNIX accounts with "User unknown in local recipient table".
#mailbox_transport = lmtp:unix:/file/name
#mailbox_transport = cyrus

The fallback_transport specifies the optional transport in master.cf to use for recipients that are not found in the UNIX passwd database. This parameter has precedence over the luser_relay parameter. Specify a string of the form transport:nexthop, where transport is the name of a mail delivery transport defined in master.cf. The :nexthop part is optional. For more details see the sample transport configuration file. NOTE: if you use this feature for accounts not in the UNIX password file, then you must update the "local_recipient_maps" setting in the main.cf file, otherwise the SMTP server will reject mail for non-UNIX accounts with "User unknown in local recipient table".
#fallback_transport = lmtp:unix:/file/name
#fallback_transport = cyrus
#fallback_transport =

The luser_relay parameter specifies an optional destination address for unknown recipients. By default, mail for unknown@$mydestination, unknown@[$inet_interfaces] or unknown@[$proxy_interfaces] is returned as undeliverable. The following expansions are done on luser_relay: $user (recipient username), $shell (recipient shell), $home (recipient home directory), $recipient (full recipient address), $extension (recipient address extension), $domain (recipient domain), $local (entire recipient localpart), $recipient_delimiter. Specify ${name?value} or ${name:value} to expand value only when $name does (does not) exist. luser_relay works only for the default Postfix local delivery agent. NOTE: if you use this feature for accounts not in the UNIX password file, then you must specify "local_recipient_maps =" (i.e. empty) in the main.cf file, otherwise the SMTP server will reject mail for non-UNIX accounts

with "User unknown in local recipient table".
Jeśli chciałbyś przechwytywać całą pocztę przychodzącą dla użytkowników, którzy w systemie nie istnieją, powinieneś skorzystać z parametru luser_relay. Możesz w ten sposób wyczajać spamerów i zapobiec odbijaniu poczty z interesującymi danymi w nagłówkach. Dużym minusem jest fakt, że jeśli osoba z zewnątrz popełniła literówkę w adresie odbiorcy - nie dowie się o tym, że list nie dotarł do adresata. Przykład:
#luser_relay = czesiek
#luser_relay = czesiek@brzeszczot.pl
#luser_relay = $user@other.host
#luser_relay = $local@other.host
#luser_relay = admin+$local

 # JUNK MAIL CONTROLS
The controls listed here are only a very small subset. The file SMTPD_ACCESS_README provides an overview. The header_checks parameter specifies an optional table with patterns that each logical message header is matched against, including headers that span multiple physical lines. By default, these patterns also apply to MIME headers and to the headers of attached messages. With older Postfix versions, MIME and attached message headers were treated as body text. For details, see "man header_checks".
#header_checks = regexp:/etc/postfix/header_checks

Maksymalna ilość adresów w sekcji CC i BCC:
smtpd_recipient_limit = 10

Maksymalna wielkość maila w bajtach:
message_size_limit = 1000000

Maksymalna wielkość skrzynki pocztowej użytkownika w bajtach:
mailbox_size_limit = 5000000

Ilość wolnego miejsca na partycji /var/spool, która nie może być spożytkowana przez Postfixa (chroni przed zapełnieniem partycji):
queue_minfree = 10000000

W przypadku, gdy zdalny serwer nie odpowiada, sprawdzaj zdalnego co 20 minut i zwracaj błąd do nadawcy po dwóch dniach:
queue_run_delay = 20m
maximal_queue_lifetime = 2d

 # FAST ETRN SERVICE
Postfix maintains per-destination logfiles with information about deferred mail, so that mail can be flushed quickly with the SMTP "ETRN domain.tld" command, or by executing "sendmail -qRdomain.tld". See the ETRN_README document for a detailed description. The fast_flush_domains parameter controls what destinations are eligible for this service. By default, they are all domains that this server is willing to relay mail to.
#fast_flush_domains = $relay_domains

 # SHOW SOFTWARE VERSION OR NOT
The smtpd_banner parameter specifies the text that follows the 220 code in the SMTP server's greeting banner. Some people like to see the mail version advertised. By default, Postfix shows no version. You MUST specify $myhostname at the start of the text. That is an RFC requirement. Postfix itself does not care.
#smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name
#smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name ($mail_version)

 # PARALLEL DELIVERY TO THE SAME DESTINATION
How many parallel deliveries to the same user or domain? With local delivery, it does not make sense to do massively parallel delivery to the same user, because mailbox updates must happen sequentially, and expensive pipelines in .forward files can cause disasters when too many are run at the same time. With SMTP deliveries, 10 simultaneous connections to the same domain could be sufficient to raise eyebrows. Each message delivery transport has its XXX_destination_concurrency_limit parameter. The default is

$default_destination_concurrency_limit for most delivery transports. For the local delivery agent the default is 2.

local_destination_concurrency_limit = 2

default_destination_concurrency_limit = 10

 # DEBUGGING CONTROL

The debug_peer_level parameter specifies the increment in verbose logging level when an SMTP client or server host name or address matches a pattern in the debug_peer_list parameter.

debug_peer_level = 2

The debug_peer_list parameter specifies an optional list of domain or network patterns, /file/name patterns or type:name tables. When an SMTP client or server host name or address matches a pattern, increase the verbose logging level by the amount specified in the debug_peer_level parameter.

#debug_peer_list = 127.0.0.1

#debug_peer_list = some.domain

The debugger_command specifies the external command that is executed when a Postfix daemon program is run with the -D option. Use "command .. & sleep 5" so that the debugger can attach before the process marches on. If you use an X-based debugger, be sure to set up your XAUTHORITY environment variable before starting Postfix.

debugger_command =

PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin

xxgdb $daemon_directory/$process_name $process_id & sleep 5

If you don't have X installed on the Postfix machine, try:

debugger_command =

PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin; export PATH; (echo cont;

echo where) | gdb $daemon_directory/$process_name $process_id 2>&1

>$config_directory/$process_name.$process_id.log & sleep 5

 # INSTALL-TIME CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

The following parameters are used when installing a new Postfix version. sendmail_path: The full pathname of the Postfix sendmail command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail posting interface.

sendmail_path = /usr/sbin/sendmail

newaliases_path: The full pathname of the Postfix newaliases command. This is the Sendmail-compatible command to build alias databases.

newaliases_path = /usr/bin/newaliases

mailq_path: The full pathname of the Postfix mailq command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail queue listing command.

mailq_path = /usr/bin/mailq

setgid_group: The group for mail submission and queue management commands. This must be a group name with a numerical group ID that is not shared with other accounts, not even with the Postfix account.

setgid_group = postdrop

html_directory: The location of the Postfix HTML documentation.

html_directory = no

manpage_directory: The location of the Postfix on-line manual pages.

manpage_directory = /usr/share/man

sample_directory: The location of the Postfix sample configuration files. This parameter is obsolete as of Postfix 2.1.

sample_directory = /etc/postfix

readme_directory: The location of the Postfix README files.

readme_directory = /usr/share/doc/postfix-2.1.5-r2/readme

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