

# **SendMail Command-Line**

## **V. 1.0 (Beta) for MS Windows**

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## **LICENSE**

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PLEASE CAREFULLY READ THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT, ESPECIALLY IF YOU PLAN TO USE **SendMail** IN YOUR REAL PRODUCTION OR/AND COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.

### **ABSTRACT**

SendMail is copyrighted software distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License (hereinafter the "GPL").

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SendMail is free software; you can redistribute it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1.0 or any later version.

### **ANNOTATIONS**

You may expose your SMTP password (to public) if you misused SendMail. You have to be careful. Use SendMail on your own risk.

## What is SendMail Tool?

SendMail implements a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol client (SMTP). It's a simple **command line** and powerful tool that enables you to send an email via your SMTP server; it runs as command line under any Win32 version of Microsoft Windows.

It implements a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol client, and work as similar of the UNIX command "mail" except that this tool is simple and used only to send email, it has no capabilities to read the incoming emails (that may comes via your POP3); so, you may call it "Simple SMTP client".

## Why to use "SendMail"?

- Send alert emails from your custom CMD-scripts
- Create custom DOS scripts to let some applications send emails (alerts/notifications) for different purposes
- SendMail make it so easy to send the same email to so many people, like the newsletter, moreover
- It make it easy for you when you want to send the same email but with different list of big number of attachments, or different list of attachments
- Easy to use, powerful, customizable as it may sends your email via the INI file (the configuration file), or you may use its switches directly.

## How to quickly get a *Help*?

To get an immediate help for the SendMail, just issue the command with the switch **-h** or **-?** or **-help**.

**SendMail -h**

To get an immediate help for particular switch of the switches list, issue the command with **-h** switch and then specify the required switch that you want to get its help, i.e.

**SendMail -h -ini**

The above command will display a help for the switch **-ini**

**SendMail -h -passwordfile**

The above command will display a help for the switch **-passwordfile**

And so on for any switch.

## Quick Start

1. Create SendMail working directory (i.e. **c:\sendmail\**)
2. Copy the SendMail executable file (**sendmail.exe**) and the signature (**sendmail.sig**) to the working directory
3. Create the INI file (sendmail.ini) and place it in the working directory. Inside the INI; enter and modify the following lines to hold your own proper information:

```
[Sender]
SMTP = smtp.yourdomain.com
UserName = ahmad
Sender = Ahmad Ali <ahmad@yourdomain.com>
NoAuth = 0
```

4. In order to let SendMail connect to your SMTP server and authenticate using your Username and Password you have to create your password file, to do so, run the command as:

```
SendMail -ini -genpasswordfile -password "your-password"
```

This will create and save your password file in the path **(working dir)\passwords**. The file name would be in the format "*Username.pwd*" (in this case its *ahmad.pwd*). This file is highly protected, **it will not work but on the same machine that created the file**, in other words, even if someone got the ability to copy your password file then he will not be able to send an email from his machine (Using your Username and password), because the file works only on your machine. For more information on how to protect your password please refer to "Securing your SMTP Password".

5. Now, you can start using the command SendMail, consider the following example:

```
SendMail -ini -to "<Paula> paula@yahoo.com, hanan@hotmail.com,
osama@cnn.com" -cc "info@cnn.com" -bcc "manager@hotmail.com"
-sub "Hello" -body "hello guys, this is my message body" -
replyto support@yourdomain.com
```

This example shows how to send an email to many people using the clauses "TO", "CC", "BCC". Let's go through each switch and argument:

- **ini** : use this switch to tell the command to read any other information from the default INI file (which is SendMail.ini)
- **-to**: once you specify this switch the command expects you to provide names and email addresses, the person's name and email address should be formatted in RFC 822-compliant form. You include many addresses, use the "," (coma) or ":" (colon) to separate between the addresses.
- **-cc** and **-bcc**: the same as the switch **[-to]**

- -sub: once you included this option then the command expects you to provide a text to represent the message subject
- -body: this option is to provide the message body
- -replyto: use this option to include the ReplyTo addresses/names, you may specify as many as you wish of names/email addresses using the same format described in above in “-to”. If you did not provide this information then the default address of ReplyTo will be your Sender information which is provided before in the INI file (Ahmad Ali <ahmad@yourdomain.com>).

Try to use the other switches by your self, for more information on using switches, please refer to “SendMail Switches”.

## **Step-by-step to use the SendMail tool**

To be able to send an email by the “SendMail” tool; you have to provide the essential information, without these information; SendMail will not be able to connect to your SMTP server and send an email, the following information are the essential\*:

1. SMTP server (name or IP): i.e. “*smtp.yourdomain.com*”, or “*192.168.0.10*”
2. Username
3. Password
4. Indicate if you want SendMail to make the authentication or not (to connect to the SMTP server using the provided Username and Password). In the default situation SendMail will make the authentication and so it needs your Username and Password
5. Destination email address, that may provided in one of the clauses “To”, “CC”, or “BCC”

*\* consult your administrator to get the essential information*

Besides the above essential information; it’s also required to provide the other important information, like:

1. The sender information (your name and email address)
2. The email subject
3. The email body

All other information may be required by SendMail are optional (sure they may be important for your message, but what I want to indicate that SendMail will send the message anyways if it got the essential information even if the message was blank or has no send information...etc)

There are two ways to provide this information to SendMail:

1. Using the INI file
2. Directly by using the Switches (Parameters)

Also, you may combine the two ways together; i.e. the INI may provide the essential and/or the important information, while you may use the program switches to provide the other information (that frequently may change, like destination addresses, Sub, Body ...etc)

## **Providing the information using the INI file**

The tool SendMail may use an INI file as a configuration file, the file may held ALL information be needed to send your email message, the default INI file name should be “*SendMail.INI*”, however, you may use different INI files (i.e. you may have different INI files, each may contains different information, this is useful to prevent you delete/edit the same INI file). For more information on using different INI files please refer to “using the switch *-inifile*”.

The INI file is simple text file (Windows-INI style formatted) consists of four sections:

1. **Sender:** contains the essential information, like SMTP server, Username, Password,...etc
2. **Addresses:** you may use this section to provide the target email addresses, **including:** “TO”, “CC”, “BCC” clauses. Also the “ReplyTo” clause.
3. **Message:** This section contains all information related to the email-message it self, like Sub, Body...etc
4. **Options:** General options

The following text shows an example of an INI that may be used with SendMail, the text shows all of the needed information that may be used:

**[Sender]**

```
SMTP = smtp.yourdomain.com
UserName = ahmad
Password = mypassword123456
; PasswordFile =
Sender = Ahmad Ali <ahmad@yourdomain.com>
NoAuth = 0
```

**[Addresses]**

```
To = Jaber <jaber_aljundi@yahoo.com>, <Osama> osama@hotmail.com
ToList =
CC =
CCList =
BCC =
BCCList =
ReplyTo =
ReplyToList =
```

**[Message]**

```
Subject = Hello, this is the message subject
Body = Hi, This is the message body...
BodyFile =
ATT =
ATTList =
ATTDDir =
```

**[Options]**

```
Nostatus = 0
Verbose = 0
Noreceipt = 0
TimeOut = 0
ContentType = text/plain
Encoding =
NoConfirm = 0
Priority = 2
Archive = 1
```



## Providing the information using the command switches

You may provide the same information (that may provided by the INI) directly by using the command switches, simply use the same key name, for example to provide the SMTP server using the switches, type is as:

```
SendMail -smtp "smtp.mail.yahoo.com" ....
```

And if you want to provide the Username:

```
SendMail -username "ahmad" .... And so on for the other information/keys.
```

In order to make it easy to use the both; the INI entries and the command Switches; all Switches and INI entries designed to use the same "*Identification*" or "*name*".

Thus, since the previous INI example illustrates all keys (Identifications) then you may easily enter them as command switches (as mentioned above). For more information on using switches, please refer to "SendMail Switches".

## Use the SendMail with INI file and command Switches all together:

The most efficient way to use SendMail is by using both the INI file and the command switches together to provide the SendMail information needed.

For example use the INI file to save the Server and User information, and then use the command switches to send an email for different destinations or messages.

## ***SendMail Switches***

SendMail [-switches] [arguments]

-ini	Send via the default INI File (Configuration File)
-inifile	Send via the specified INI File (Configuration File)
-ignoreini	Ignore INI file (default if "ini" or "inifile" not provided)
-smtp	specifies the SMTP Server
-username	specifies the SMTP User name
-password	specifies the SMTP Password
-passwordfile	specifies the encrypted file that contains the SMTP Password
-noauth	connect to the SMTP server with no authentication required
-sender	specifies the SMTP Sender Name and E-Mail address
-sendername	SMTP Sender Name
-senderaddress	SMTP Sender E-Mail address
-nosender	Send without Sender information
-to	specifies "TO" addresses
-cc	specifies "CC" addresses
-bcc	specifies "BCC" addresses
-tolist	specifies the file name with the addresses list
-cclist	specifies the file name with the addresses list
-bcclist	specifies the file name with the addresses list
-replyto	identifies the delivery address for message replies
-replytolist	specifies a file that identifies the delivery address for message replies
-sub	specifies "Subject" clause
-body	specifies the body
-bodyfile	specifies the file that contains the body
-contenttype	specifies the MIME media type for the message
-encoding	specifies the MIME encoding for the message (Content-Transfer-Encoding)
-att	specifies an attachment (files separated by "," or ";")
-attlist	specifies file with list of attachments
-attdir	attach all files in the specified directory
-nostatus	do not show or printout any status information
-verbose	show detailed status information
-noconfirm	do not Confirm before sending
-noreceipt	do not Return receipt for the message to the sender address
-timeout	Connect time-out in milli seconds
-archive	save a copy of the message in sent or failed folder
-priority	Identifies the message priority (0: Highest, 1: High, 2: Normal, 3: Low, 4: Lowest)
-iniedit	Open the default INI file for editing
-help, -h , -?	Display the present help screen
-about	Display About information

## Securing your SMTP Password

Using SendMail with the option **-password** may expose your SMTP password; the same may happen if you entered your password plainly in the INI file. This may cause you troubles specially if there is possibility for someone to get an access to your machine.

In order to protect your password, SendMail got the option to encrypt your password and save it into file and then it will use this file to connect to your SMTP server.

SendMail will help you to generate the password file, the file will be placed in the path “**(working dir)\Passwords**”, so you don’t even need to re-enter your password, you only need to provide your user name and then SendMail will decrypt the file “*Username.pwd*” to get the password.

Please note that this file will never work on another machine. This file is highly protected, it will not work but on the same machine that created the file, in other words, if someone got a copy of this file then he cannot use it to send an email using your name from his machine, because the file works only on your machine (that generated the password file).

To protect your password:

```
SendMail -genpasswordfile -username "your-username" -password  
"your-password"
```

Or, if you have saved your user name in the INI then you may issue the command:

```
SendMail -ini -genpasswordfile -password "your-password"
```

## How to provide your password to SendMail

As there is more than a way to provide the password for SendMail; SendMail will read the user password according to the following order (priorities):

1. Try to get it from a specified password-file which provided using the switch (*passwordfile*), where SendMail decrypt the particular file you provided to get the SMTP password.
2. Find if the user provided the password plainly using the switch (*password*) , in this case the password is exposed
3. Try to get it from a specified password-file which provided using the INI identification (*passwordfile*), where SendMail decrypt the particular file you provided to get the SMTP password.
4. Find if the user provided the password plainly in the INI file under identification (*password*)
5. if none of the above provided then SendMail will try to find the default password file (which is located in the *passwords* folder and named as *username.pwd*), then decrypt it and get your SMTP password

So, if you have created your default password file then you don’t need to provide the password using the command switches or the INI identifications. but if you provided the password using the switch (while you have a default password file) then SendMail will ignore the password file and will use the password provided you provided as it shown in the above priorities list.