

Address Translation Administrator Guide

This guide is for administrators of MessageLabs Email Services. This guide is for administrators of MessageLabs Email Services. The Address Translation service is a MessageLabs Email Services feature that enables external internet-routable email addresses to be converted into internally-routable addresses, and vice versa.

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1 About the guide

1.1 Audience and scope

This guide is for administrators of MessageLabs Email Services. The Address Translation service is a MessageLabs Email Services feature that enables external internet-routable email addresses to be converted into internally-routable addresses, and vice versa.

1.2 Versions of this guide

This guide is available in two page sizes: Letter (279 mm x 215.9 mm) and A4 (297 mm x 210 mm). The version is identified at the end of the file name as _Ltr or _A4. The content is identical in the two versions. Use whichever suits your printing requirements.

1.3 Conventions

In this guide, the following conventions are used:

Formatting	Denotes	
Bold	Button, tab or field	
Bold Italic	Window title or description	
Note:	A note containing extra information that may be useful	
Text to type in	Text to type in	
Output from a computer	Output from a computer	
<u>Link</u>	A link to a website	

Screenshots normally display an *Internet Explorer* window. If only part of the window is shown, the side where it is trimmed may be shown with a wavy or dashed line. Areas of the screenshot may be highlighted in red.

2 Introduction to Address Translation

Address Translation rules consists of the domain, whether the translation should occur on inbound or outbound mail, what to match as the source addresses, and what to rewrite the addresses to.

Once your Address Translation rewrite rules for your domains are set up and tested, you maintain the configuration data for the routes by uploading a CSV file (comma separated values) of the rules, together with the Named Routes CSV configuration data, using SSH keys and SFTP.

When defining rewrite rules for Address Translation, note the following:

- An email address can only be associated with one rewrite rule
- All email addresses must belong to your organization's domains or subdomains
- All email addresses must be registered addresses (see ClientNet Administration Guide and LDAP Synchronization Tool Administrator Guide)
- Per User Email Routing must already be in use on any domain you wish to have rewrite rules for

3 Configuring Address Translation

Maintaining up-to-date address translation data is a straightforward process of uploading revised CSV files when necessary.

3.1 Formatting configuration data

Each individual rule must be formatted as follows:

domain, in-out-flag, source-pattern, dest-pattern

Where:

- *domain* is the parent domain for the source-pattern.
- *in-out-flag* is either 'inbound' or 'outbound', and signifies which direction of mail the pattern should be applied against.
- source-pattern is a potentially singly left-globbed pattern describing the matching condition to be used to trigger the rewrite described in dest-pattern. The pattern is of the form:
 - *.example.com # matches any subdomain of example.com
 - *.foo.example.com # matches any subdomain of foo.example.com
 - example.com # matches example.com (no subdomains)
- *dest-pattern* is the replacement to be applied.

The entire matched pattern from the source-pattern will be replaced with the dest-pattern, using the following semantics:

- Literal text will appear in the replacement as-is
- A globbing character ('*') will be replaced by the value in the original subject matched by the glob character in the source-pattern
- A dest-pattern may not have a globbing character in it if its corresponding source-pattern does not have a glob. This will be considered as a syntax error.

Exceptions can be specified by creating more specific rules. For instance:

foo.example.com,foo.example.net
*.example.com,example.net

will result in mail for foo.example.com being rewritten to foo.example.net, whilst all other subdomains of example.com will be mapped to just example.net.

3.2 Providing configuration data in CSV files

All of the configuration to define your Address Translation rules are contained in one CSV file, as follows:

addrtrans.csv

An example of the CSV file is shown below in Microsoft Excel:

🚰 addrtrans.csv							
	A	В	C	D	E	F	
1	lukashopwood.co.uk	inbound	lukashopwood.co.uk	lukashopwood.com			
2	lukashopwood.co.uk	outbound	lukashopwood.com	lukashopwood.co.uk			
3			1.				
4							
5							
6							

When you create your CSV file, ensure that you save it using the CSV format. Also ensure that you name it addrtrans.csv

4 Uploading addrtrans.csv

You can upload the addrtrans.csv file to the MessageLabs Address Translation infrastructure from either a Linux server or a Windows server.

You must also generate a shalsum for the CSV file. This is then uploaded with the CSV file.

Important: When you upload a set of files for a domain, you must also upload a blank file with the name of DONE. This must be a completely empty file and must not have any extensions appended to it, such as, .txt and .zip etc.

4.1 Generating sha1sums (Linux)

You must generate a shalsum for each CSV file and upload these to the MessageLabs infrastructure along with the addrtrans.csv file.

- 1. Open a terminal.
- 2. Navigate to the directory where the CSV files are located. cd /path/to/csv/files
- 3. Enter the following:

```
shalsum *.csv
```

This produces an output similar to the following:

27b8c32bb18cdf2d8250b29ebe4d5347f8e69a3e addrtrans.csv

4. Copy and paste the relevant shalsum to a file named xxx.shal for each file, for example: addrtrans.shal 27b8c32bb18cdf2d8250b29ebe4d5347f8e69a3e

Note: There must be no other characters within the .sha1 files other than the sha1sum.

5. Save the shalsum files into the same directory as the CSV files.

4.2 Generating sha1sums (Windows)

You must generate a shalsum for each CSV file and upload these to the MessageLabs infrastructure along with the addrtrans.csv file.

- 1. Download the sha1sum.exe binary from http://mirrors.rootmode.com/ftp.gnupg.org/binary/sha1sum.exe
- 2. Move this binary into C:\Windows (or wherever your Windows installation is located).
- 3. When this is downloaded, open a command prompt (Start > Run > cmd > Enter).
- 4. Navigate to the directory that contains your CSV files:
- cd <directoryname>
- 5. Enter the following:
 - shalsum *.csv

This produces an output similar to the following:

27b8c32bb18cdf2d8250b29ebe4d5347f8e69a3e addrtrans.csv

6. Copy and paste the relevant shalsum to a file named xxx.shal for each file, for example: addrtrans.shal

27b8c32bb18cdf2d8250b29ebe4d5347f8e69a3e

- Note: There must be no other characters within the .shal files other than the shalsum.
- 7. Save the shalsum files into the same directory as the CSV files.

4.3 Uploading CSV files to a Linux server

When you upload your addrtrans.csv file to the MessageLabs Address Translation infrastructure, you must also upload the shalsum and DONE files. To ensure that all files are uploaded together, save all of the files to the same directory and use the put pathoffiles/* command.

- 1. Open a terminal.
- 2. Move the two SSH key files provided by MessageLabs into the following path on the machine that you will be uploading from:

/home/\$USER/.ssh/

3. Enter the following:

chmod 700 ~/.ssh (this ensures that permissions are set correctly on the folder)

chmod go-rwx ~/.ssh/* (this ensures that permissions are set correctly on the key files)

4. In the terminal, enter the following:

sftp username@upload.pur.XX.messagelabs.com

Note:

If this is the first time you have connected to this particular remote_host, you will see something like the following: The authenticity of host 'remote_host (132.236.123.102)' cannot be established.

RSA key fingerprint is 17:a7:ac:13:07:5b:5d:2b:d7:22:16:c7:61:01:20:33.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?

If you are sure that you are connecting to the proper remote_host, type yes and press Enter.

- 5. An interactive session is started in which you can upload files using standard FTP commands.
- $6. \ \ \text{Using the following commands to put the addrtrans.csv} \ \ \text{and corresponding} \ \ \text{.shal} \ \ \text{and DONE files onto the server}:$
- put pathoffiles/*
- 7. Type quit.
- 8. To check the status of the upload, wait a few minutes, and then reconnect via SFTP and type the following: get STATUS

This file contains information on the success of the upload into the MessageLabs Address Translation infrastructure.

4.4 Uploading CSV files to a Windows server

When you upload your addrtrans.csv file to the MessageLabs Address Translation infrastructure, you must also upload the shalsum and DONE files. To ensure that all files are uploaded together, save all of the files to the same directory and use the put pathoffiles/* command.

Before starting the upload procedure, put the SSH key provided by MessageLabs onto your C: drive so that you can locate them during the upload procedure, for example, C: /keys.

Note: An upload.pur.XX.messagelabs.com address is given to you when you are provisioned on the Per User Email Routing service. The Address Translation and Per User Routing service use the same address for uploading configuration data.

- 1. Go to the PuTTY download page. (This is a free open source Windows SSH client): http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html
- 2. Download the PSFTP binary.
- 3. Move the PSFTP binary to C:\Windows (or wherever your Windows installation is).
- 4. When this is downloaded, open a command prompt (Start > Run > cmd > Enter).
- 5. Type the following: psftp.exe -i C:/keys/nameofprivatekeyfile.key username@upload.pur.XX.messagelabs.com
- 6. An interactive session is started in which you can upload files using standard FTP commands.
- 7. Upload your addrtrans.csv and corresponding .shal file to the server using the commands: put pathoffiles/*
- 8. Type quit.
- 9. To check the status of the upload, wait a few minutes, and then reconnect via PSFTP, and type the following: get STATUS

This file contains information on the success of the upload to the MessageLabs Address Translation infrastructure.

5 Maintaining Address Translation data

Once your Address Translation rules are configured and up and running, you may need to update the details periodically to reflect changes within your organization. To do so, you just edit the CSV files and upload them to the MessageLabs infrastructure as required, using the procedures provided above.

When you update the addrtrans.csv file, you must maintain it as a complete list; incremental updates that just contain new email addresses, for example, are not supported. When you update a file, the data overwrites all previous data.

By revising the CSV file, you can:

- Edit which domain the rule affects, or what pattern it uses to match
- Delete a rule
- Edit the domain associated with a rule

Note: You must also update the shalsum files when uploading new data; otherwise the upload will not be successful.

Further information

In this administrator guide you will find all the information that you need to enable you to use the Address Translation feature. If you need any further information, the following resources are available:

Administrator guides	For full details on configuring your domains and users and on general administration tasks in ClientNet	ClientNet Administrator Guide
	For full details on the using the MessageLabs synchronization tool	LDAP Synchronization Tool Administrator Guide
Knowledgebase	Search the online knowledgebase in ClientNet	Log into <u>https://clients.messagelabs.com</u> and navigate to Support > Knowledgebase
Support ticket	Open a support ticket in ClientNet	Log into <u>https://clients.messagelabs.com</u> and navigate to Support > Support Ticketing Center
Email	Email Global Technical Support (GTS) at the following email address	Email support@messagelabs.com
Telephone	Call MessageLabs Global Technical Support (GTS)	See the contact details on the next page

Feedback

We welcome your feedback. If you have any comments or questions about this guide or the services and features described in it, or to let us know how your MessageLabs service is performing and provide suggestions as to how MessageLabs can further support your business needs, please email us at <u>feedback@messagelabs.com</u>.

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