NAME

dmail, dmailbox – program for processing local mail messages

SYNOPSIS

dmailbox [−**ipq**] [−**f** *filename*] *address*
/usr/bin/mail *recipient* . . .

DESCRIPTION

Note: This is the old version 7 UNIX system mail program. The default **mail** command, **/usr/ucb/mail** is described in **mail**(1).

/usr/bin/mail with no *address* prints a user's mail, message-by-message in last-in, first-out order. **/usr/bin/mail** accepts commands from the standard input to direct disposition messages.

When *address*es are named, **/usr/bin/mail** takes the standard input up to an EOF (or a line with just '**.**') and routes it through the mailer daemon to each *recipient*. See **sendmail**(8) for details. The message is preceded by the sender's name and a postmark. Lines that look like postmarks are prepended with '>'. A *recipient* is a user name recognized by **login**(1), a network address or local mail alias, or a filename (see **aliases**(5) for details).

If there is any pending mail, **login** tells you there is mail when you log in. It is also possible to have the C shell, or the daemon **biff** tell you about mail that arrives while you are logged in.

To forward mail automatically, add the addresses of additional recipients to the **.forward** file in your home directory. Note: forwarding addresses must be valid, or the messages will bounce. You cannot, for instance, reroute your mail to a new host by forwarding it to your new address if it is not yet listed in the Network Information Service (NIS) aliases domain.

OPTIONS

−**i**	Ignore interrupts.
−**p**	Print messages without prompting for commands. Exit immediately upon receiving an interrupt.
−**q**	Quit immediately upon interrupt.
−**f** *filename*	Use *filename* as if it were the mail file.

USAGE

?	Print a command summary.
CTRL-D	Put unexamined mail back in the mail file and quit.
!*command*	Escape to the shell to do *command*.
−	Go back to previous message.
+	Go on to next message.
RETURN	Go on to next message.
d	Delete message and go on to the next.
dq	Delete message and quit.
m [*recipient*]	. . . Mail the message to the named *recipient*s (yourself is default).
n	Go on to next message.
p	Print message (again).
q	Same as EOT .

s [*filename*] . . .   Save the message in the named *filename*s ('**mbox**' default). If saved successfully, remove it from the list and go on to the next message.

w [*filename*] . . .   Save the message, without a header, in the named *filename*s ('**mbox**' default). If saved successfully, remove it from the list and go on to the next message.

x   Exit without changing the mail file.

FILES

/etc/passwd	to identify sender and locate address
/var/spool/mail/∗	incoming mail for user ∗
/usr/ucb/mail	routes input through daemon to *recipient*s
mbox	saved mail
/tmp/ma∗	temp file
/var/spool/mail/∗**.lock**	lock for mail directory
dead.letter	unmailable text is saved here
$HOME/.forward	list of forwarding recipients

SEE ALSO

> **biff**(1), **des**(1), **login**(1), **mail**(1), **uucp**(1C), **uux**(1C), **write**(1),

NOTES

> Race conditions sometimes result in a delay in removing a mail lock file.

> The super- user can read your mail, unless it is encrypted by**des**(1), Even if you encrypt it, the super- user can delete it.

AUTHOR

> David A.D. Morano