## 翻译说明

非常感谢您选择阅读阿江 (info@ajiang.net) 翻译的《w3 JMail 4.3 中文用户手册》。

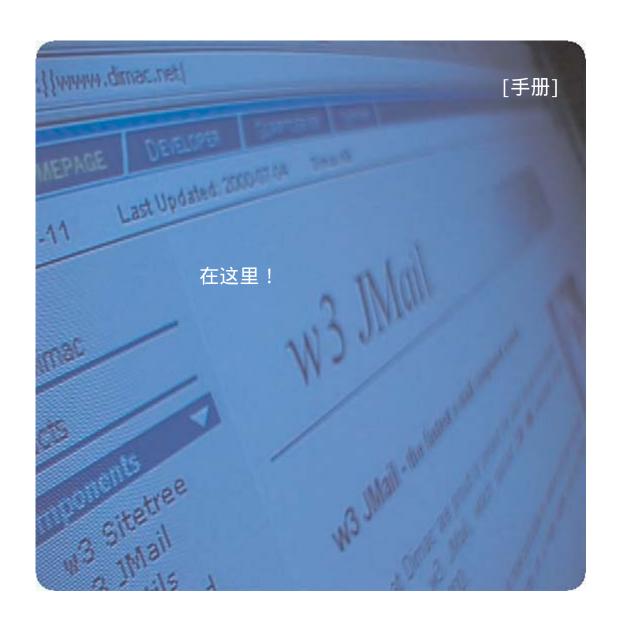
阿江的英文并不好,所以翻译是结合着翻译工具和自己的使用体会来写的,不懂的地方就不翻译,感觉翻译得不是很明确或者可能有错误的地方就提供英文原文的对照。PGP 加密和邮件合并两功能免费版不支持,所以这些部分的多数内容我都没有翻译,请大家谅解。

这是翻译后的第一次发布,难免遗漏和错误之处,请大家批评指正。

也希望您可以到我的个人主页(阿江守候 http://www.ajiang.net )去看看。这里有我写的程序和我翻译的其他资料,比如 JMail 3.7 的手册,要使用 smtpmail 对象发信的朋友可以下载阅读。另外,即将编写的 w3 JMail 系列教程也将在我的网站上发布。

译者:阿江 2002年3月21日,郑州

# w3 JMail 4.3 http://tech.dimac.net





## 目录

目录	<u> </u>	2
国际	流行的邮件组件	3
w3 J	Mail 4.3 的新特性······	4
安装	<b>{</b>	5
	卸载	5
	设置和使用微软 Pickup 文件夹····································	6
	使用 PGP 加密 (英文)	
开始	ì使用······	8
	使用 Dimac w3 JMail 发送邮件 ····································	8
	使用 Dimac w3 JMail 收取邮件 ·······	
	使用 w3 JMail 实现邮件加密传输(英文)	
	使用 w3 JMail 集群发送个性化邮件(邮件合并)(英文)	
对象参考		
	JMail.POP3·····	
	JMail.Messages	
	JMail.Message	
	JMail.Headers	
	JMail.Recipients	
	JMail.Recipient	
	JMail.Attachments	
	JMail.Attachment	31
	JMail.MailMerge	32
	JMail.PGPKeys (英文)	33
	JMail.PGPKeyInfo (英文)	34
	JMail.SpeedMailer	35
	JMail.PGPDecodeResults (英文)	36
	JMail.PGPDecodeResult ( 英文 )	37
	JMail.PGPDecodeResultCollection (英文)	38
附录	<u> </u>	39
	w3 JMail 的注册表项设置	39
	软件许可协议和有限授权(英文)	

### 国际流行的邮件组件

世界上有至少 40 万程序员在使用 Dimac 公司的 w3 JMail 组件。由于 w3 JMail 基于组件技术,所以它可以被使用到大多数的编程语言中,尽管它往往只是被用在 ASP 中。

我们为我们最后发行的版本可以轻松完成邮件发送、接收、加密和集群传输 等工作而感到自豪。我们相信我们可以将这个邮件组件做得更好。我们常常得到 大家的意见,而且很多都已经在新的版本中解决了,事实上我们加入了我们能加 入的所有功能。

你可以使用 w3 JMail 做些什么呢?我们告诉您:非常多!您第一个想做的事情是在您的网站上发送一些邮件通知,然后您可以使用我们崭新的 POP3 功能建立你基于 WEB 的信箱,使用集群发送功能可以使您轻松安全得将新闻消息发送到您的客户手中而不通过专业的邮件列表服务器。这一切的一切,都是 w3 JMail 带给您的极具震撼力的 WEB 应用。

现在,请运行安装程序(您可能已经安装了),感受这个国际流行的邮件组件。

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## w3 JMail 4.3 的新特性

Dimac w3 JMail 4.3 使用了新的内核,使其更加可靠和稳定。比如:

重新设计了内部结构,现在使用 message 对象发送邮件,代替原来的单一对象(Jmail.smtpmail),并且已拥有超过 10 个对象。多数针对 Jmail.message 对象的操作和原来的操作非常类似,w3 JMail 将永远保持对旧版本的兼容。

注意:w3 JMail 4.0 以上版本仍然支持 Jmail.smtpmail 对象发信,但并不推荐这么做,有关该对象的用法,请参考 w3 JMail 3.7 的使用手册。

- 支持从 POP3 服务器收取邮件。
- 您可以使用 w3 JMail 的集群发送功能发送成千上万的邮件。并且还能通过使用 mailmerge (邮件合并)对象使每一封信都足够的个性化。
- 支持加密邮件传输。
- 快速邮件发送,一次会话即完成邮件发送。

所以,读下去,学习这个流行的邮件组件。

## 安装

要使用 Dimac's w3 JMail, 你必须在您的服务器上注册 jamil.dll。这可以通过以下方法实现:

方法一:使用我们提供的安装程序安装。

方法二:将 jmail.dll 复制到您的服务器上并运行 regsvr32 jmail.dll。

在安装 JMail 之前,原有任何版本的 JMail 都必须先卸载掉。要运行安装程序,您还必须具有服务器的超级管理员的权限。

双击 weJMail4.exe 运行安装程序,安装程序默认将该组件安装到 C:\Program Files\Dimac\w3JMail4\,并同时复制使用手册( 英文版 )和示例文件到这个文件夹。更多的示例可以到我们的网站 http://tech.dimac.net 上查看。安装程序将注册 jmail.dll 文件为一个组件。

### 卸载

您可以从您的控制面板中的"添加/删除程序"项目中卸载 JMail,您也可以直接取消对 jamil.dll 的注册(使用命令 regsvr32 /U jmail.dll ),然后删除这个文件。

### 设置和使用微软 Pickup 文件夹

在使用 Dimac w3 JMail 的集群发送功能时,你可能用到 nq()方法。nq()方法 要使用 IIS 服务器的 SMTP 服务来发送邮件。

SMTP 服务使用一个特殊的文件夹来保存即将发送的邮件,这个文件夹被称为"微软 Pickup 文件夹"(MS Pickup directory),它一般位于 C:\Inetpub\mailroo t\Pickup,实际位置与 IIS 的安装选项有关。

- 1、在使用 w3 JMail 之前必须安装微软 SMTP 服务,或者在局域网上存在一台可以被读取和写入其 Pickup 文件夹的服务器。当然,它们的 SMTP 服务必须能够正常地通过 Pickup 文件夹发送邮件。
- 2、队列功能是 w3 JMail 的附属功能 .该功能要求 w3 JMail 要具备写入 Pickup 文件夹的权限。所以,应该调整用户和文件系统,分配给 IIS 匿名用户(IUSR)的读写权限。
- 3、如果你不是使用微软 Windows2000 或者更高版本,你必须为 w3 JMail 指名 Pickup 文件夹的位置。你可以在运行时进行该设置,如:

Message. MsPi ckupdi rectory = "c:\i netpub\mailroot\pi ckup\" 如果你使用 mailmerge:对象,则应该这样:

Mai I Merge. Bul kMerge(myRS, true, "c: \i netpub\mai I root\pi ckup")

你也可以从你的 WEB 服务器上进行一次性的设置,具体的设置方法请参考 JMail 注册设置一章。

4、对于某些特殊的安装,你需要为每一个用户设置读写 Pickup 文件夹的权限。

注意:只有w3 JMail 专业版才具有PGP 加密邮件功能。

### 使用 PGP 加密(英文)

As Dimac's w3 JMail uses the worldwide renowned PGP to encrypt e-mails, there are some preliminary steps to take before PGP support is enabled. First an appropriate license and installation of the PGP software has to be obtained. Useful internet links are http://www.nai.com, http://www.pgp.com and http://www.pgpi.com.

PGP and its SDK dll (pgp\_sdk.dll) must be installed on the machine where w3 JMail is to be used. Version 6.5.3 of PGP were used during development. In order to use w3 JMail and PGP from ASP pages (assuming a Windows NT/2000 system and IIS), the Internet Guest Account (most likely called IUSR \_your-computer-name-here) must have at least read/write access to the PGP application and key ring files (where your encryption keys are stored). However, we recommend that you set these permissions for the EVERYONE user as well. Check PGP configuration for finding out where these files reside on your machine.

PGP settings for each user on the system are typically stored in C:\Document and Settings\[UserName]\Application Data\PGP on Windows 2000. This means that the user who installed PGP, most likely the administrator, should have the PGP configuration files in his directoryC:\Documents and Settings \Administrator\Application Data\PGP\.

The IUSR account uses the folder "Default User" and therefore the needed PGP application data has to be copied into that directory (C:\Document and Settings\Default User\Application Data\PGP\).

The directories C:\Document and Settings\Default User\Application Data\PGP\ and sometimes also C:\Document and Settings\Administrator\Application Data\ PGP\ should have read/write permissions for the IUSR account. Replace

Administrator with the user name valid in this case. This should be pretty much the same for NT4 systems, but the folders are located in C:\WINNT\Profiles instead.

In most cases when encrypting e-mails with PGP using w3 JMail, the encryption key to be used is found by the e-mail addresses of the recipients. It is however possible to specify one or more encryption keys to use. A key is speci-fied either by an e-mail address "john@hisdomain.com" or a PGP key id (ex: 0xAABBCCDD). It is possible to supply multiple keys to w3 JMail by separating the identifiers with a comma (ex: "john@hisdomain.com, 0xAABBCCDD, george@hisdomain.com").

**Regarding support:** please note that since PGP is NOT a Dimac product, support is not provided for problems directly related to the usage of PGP.

### 开始使用

本章分四个小节为您分别介绍如何使用 we JMail 发送邮件、接收邮件、加密邮件和集群发送个性化邮件。所有的示例都是使用 ASP 中最常用的 VBScript 语言编写的。

### 使用 Dimac w3 JMail 发送邮件

下面的例子将告诉你如何创建 w3 JMail 对象,并使用它创建一个新的邮件,设置它的标题、内容并发送它。

首先我们应该创建一个 jmail.message 对象。

```
set msg = Server.CreateOBject( "JMail.Message" )
```

现在我们启动日志功能,这样好让我们的调试工作更容易一些。

```
msg. Logging = true
```

#### 设置邮件的发送者:

```
msg. From = "john.doe@mydomain.com"
```

```
msg.FromName = "某约翰"
```

msg. AddRecipient "lisa. simpson@springfield.com"

addRecipient 方法可以帮助你在必要的时候添加更多的收信人,你也可以为每一个收信人设置不同的名字:

```
msg. AddRecipient "deliveryboy@futurama.com", "老油"
```

```
msg. AddReci pi ent "thebl ob@southpark.com", "阿司"
```

现在,我们可以加入邮件的主题了。

```
msg. Subject = "近来可好?"
```

然后是正文。下面的例子也告诉你如何在正文中换行。

```
msg. Body = "这是我学习 JMail 时的一个试验。" & vbCrLf
```

也可以使用 appendText 方法来创建邮件正文,这个方法常常用来为邮件正文追加更多的内容。

```
msg.appendText "一些文字。"
```

msg. appendText "你想添加的更多的文字。"

邮件创建好了,我们来发送它。在这里需要输入一个有效的发信服务器地址。

```
msg. Send( "mail.myDomain.com" )
```

搞定!你已经知道了一些使用 w3 JMail 的基本方法,你可以到我们技术站点http://tech.dimac.net 上去查找更多更精彩的例子。

### 使用 Dimac w3 JMail 收取邮件

w3 JMail 4 已经具备了从 POP3 服务器收取邮件的能力啦! 下面的例子将收取指定信箱中的第一封邮件,把它显示在网页上,并把附件保存在服务器上。

首先,我们应该创建一个JMail.POP3对象实例:

```
Set pop3 = Server.CreateObject( "JMail.POP3" )
```

然后通过用户名和密码来连接 POP3 服务器:

```
pop3. Connect "username", "password", "mail.mydomain.com"
```

连接了服务器,现在我们来检查邮箱里共有多少封邮件:

```
Response.Write( "You have " & pop3.count &_
" e-mails in your mailbox! <br>>")
```

如果信箱里有邮件,我们就使用 Messages 集合把第一封邮件取出。

```
if pop3.count > 0 then
Set msg = pop3.Messages.item(1)
```

注意 Messages 集合是从 1 开始编号的,而不是像多数集合或者数组那样从 0 开始编号。这是按照国际 POP3 服务器的保存规范设置的。

好了 现在我们就掌握了这封电子邮件,它是以 Message 对象存在的( Message 对象我们在上一节学习发送邮件的时候就已经熟悉了)这就意味着所有被我们用在 message 对象上的属性和方法都可以被我们用在刚刚得到的这封邮件上!我们现在应该做的只是把它的各属性读取并按照我们希望的形式在网页上显示出来。

```
ReTo = ""
Recc = ""
Set Recipients = msg. Recipients
separator = ", "
For i = 0 To Recipients. Count - 1
 If i = Recipients. Count - 1 Then
   separator = ""
 End If
 Set re = Recipients.item(i)
 If re. ReType = 0 Then
   ReTo = ReTo & re. Name & "  "& re. EMail &""">" &_
   re. EMail & separator
 el se
   ReCC = ReTo & re. Name & "  "& re. EMail &""">" &
   re.EMail & separator
 End If
Next
```

```
准备好了,现在我们把这封邮件显示在网页上。
  %>
  <html>
  <body>
  主题:<%= msg. Subject %><br>
  发信人: <%= msg. FromName %><br>
  收信人:<%= ReTO %><br>
  抄送人: <%= ReCC %>
  <hr>>
  正文: <br>
  <%= msg. Body %>
  </body>
  </html>
  <%
  当然,最后我们还应该断开 POP3 连接。
  pop3. Di sconnect
  通过更多灵活的设置,我们还可以显示 HTML 邮件,这将在后面的章节中阐
述。
```

注意:只有w3 JMail 专业版才具有PGP 邮件加密传输功能。

### 使用 w3 JMail 实现邮件加密传输(英文)

To use encryption with w3 JMail, you will need to install PGP on your web server. This is explained in detail under section Enabling PGP Encryption with Dimac w3 JMail at page 7.

To run this example, you must have a PGP key installed for the recipient at your web server. You can learn more about to install PGP keys in your PGP documentation.

First start off with the code you created when you ran the first w3 JMail example. Then, right before the line that sends your e-mail:

```
msg. Send( "mail.myDomain.com" )
```

You insert the following:

```
jmail.PGPEncrypt = true
```

And that's it! w3 JMail uses PGP to encrypt your e-mails with the PGP keys installed at the web server. If the web server does not have PGP keys for the recipients, w3 JMail will throw an error.

注意:只有w3 JMail 专业版才具有集群发送个性化邮件功能。

### 使用 w3 JMail 集群发送个性化邮件(邮件合并)(英文)

A very common way to keep in touch with your web site visitors is to send e-mails to them whenever you update your website. With w3 JMail mailmerge functions you can personalize each e-mail with the recipient's name and other details that you have collected. Mailmerge works in the way that you first create a template from which you create the e-mails. The template can contain any number of merge fields which are replaced with personal information. For example, if the following were your template:

```
Hi %%name%%!
You have %%ordersCount%% orders in process.
```

You could easily see the merge fields as they begin and end with a double percentage mark (%).

Now let us take a look at the example. First we will create a message object that will serve as a template for the merge:

```
set msgTemplate = Server.CreateObject( "JMail.Message" )
msgTemplate.Subject = "Hi %%Name%%! "
msgTemplate.Body = "Hello %%Name%%, .... bla bla..."
msgTemplate.From = "me@myDomain.com"
msgTemplate.FromName = "Mailinglist info!"
msgTemplate.AddRecipient "%%EMail%", "%%Name%%"
```

Note how we actually use merge fields in the recipient fields as well. There, our message template is done. Next we create the mailmerge object:

```
set mMerge = Server.CreateObject( "JMail.MailMerge" )
mMerge.MailTemplate = msgTemplate
```

That was the first part, now we need a group of recipients. In this example we use an ADO recordset, however, it is possible to do it manually if you have a list of recipients on a file or so. It is assumed that we already have established a connection to our SQL server and that the connection is called sqlCon.

```
MyRS = sqlCon.execute("SELECT name, email FROM ourCustomers")
MMerge.BulkMerge myRS, false, "mail.myDomain.com"
```

As you see we enter our mail server address because the BulkMerge method sends the e-mails as soon as it has merged them, thus you don't need to use the send() method.

The BulkMerge method can also be used in conjunction with w3 JMail's enque method. Just set the second parameter to TRUE, skip the last parameter and the e-mails will be enqued, which is most often the preferred way to do it as massmailing can be a bulky operation (hence the name BulkMerge).

As BulkMerge sends e-mails as it merges, we are finished.

## 对象参考

JMail.POP3	15
JMail.Messages ····	17
JMail.Message ····	18
JMail.Headers	27
JMail.Recipients	28
JMail.Recipient	29
JMail.Attachments	30
JMail.Attachment	31
JMail.MailMerge ····	32
JMail.PGPKeys (英文)	33
JMail.PGPKeyInfo (英文)	34
JMail.SpeedMailer	35
JMail.PGPDecodeResults (英文)	36
JMail.PGPDecodeResult ( 英文 )	37
JMail.PGPDecodeResultCollection (英文)	38

### JMail.POP3

#### Connect(Username, Password, Server, Port)

```
打开同 POP3 服务器的连接,可以设置端口,默认端口是 110。
mailbox.Connect "john", "qwerty", "mail.myDomain.com"
```

#### DeleteMessages():

从邮件服务器上删除所有邮件。

Mailbox. Del eteMessages

#### DeleteSingleMessage(MessageID):

从邮件服务器上删除指定的邮件。

Mailbox. DeleteSingleMessage 1

#### Disconnect():

关闭同邮件服务器的连接。

mailbox. Disconnect

#### DownloadHeaders():

从邮件服务器读取所有的邮件头并传递给 Messages 集合。

Mai I box. Downl oadHeaders

#### DownloadMessages():

从邮件服务器读取所有邮件。

Mai I box. Downl oadMessages

#### DownloadSingleHeader(MessageID):

Downloads the headers of a single message, and adds them to the Messages collection.

Mailbox. DownloadSingleHeader 1

#### DownloadUnreadMessages():

从邮件服务器读取所有未读邮件(这里的未读是指没有被任何软件读取过),这些邮件将被追加到 messages 集合。注意:因为这条命令已经从 POP3 规范(RFC1725)删除,所以可能不是所有的 POP3 服务器都支持它。

Mai I box. Downl oadUnreadMessages

#### GetLastUnreadMessage(): Integer

返回第一个未读(没有被任何邮件软件读取过)邮件的 ID。当邮箱中没有未读邮件时返回 0,当服务器不支持该功能时返回-1。注意:因为这条命令已经从 POP3 规范(RFC1725)删除,所以可能不是所有的 POP3 服务器都支持它。

lastMessage = Mailbox.GetLastUnreadMessage

#### GetMessageUID(MessageID): String

返回邮件服务器上制定邮件的惟一的 ID。

Mailbox. GetMessageUID 1

#### Count(): Integer

返回 POP3 服务器上的邮件数目。

i = mailbox.Count

#### Log(): String

当 logging 被设置为 true 时,此函数返回 w3 JMail 创建的日志。

Response. Write( mailbox. Log )

#### Logging(): Boolean

是否打开日志功能,默认为关闭日志功能。

mailbox.Logging = true

#### Messages(): Pointer

返回一个可以被你读写的 Messages 对象。

set messages = mailbox. Messages

#### Size(): Integer

返回你的邮箱的总字节数。

size = mailbox. Size

#### DownloadSingleMessage(Index): Pointer

获取和返回指定的邮件,并将其追加到 Messages 集合中。

set msg = pop3. Downl oadSi ngl eMessage( 1 )

#### Timeout: Integer

POP3 服务器连接超时,秒。

POP3. Ti meout=300

## JMail.Messages

#### Clear():

清除集合中的所有内容。注意:这不会删除你在邮件服务器上的任何邮件。

Messages. CI ear

Count(): Integer

返回集合中记录的数目。

i = Messages. Count

Item(Index): Pointer

返回一个 message 对象。

set msg = Messages.ltem(0)

### JMail.Message

#### AddAttachment(FileName, isInline, ContentType): String

为邮件添加一个文件型的附件。如果 Inline 属性被设置为 true ,这个附件就是一个可嵌入的附件,使用 addAttachment()方法可返回 content id, 这在发送 HTML 邮件时是非常有用的。

Message. AddAttachment("c:\autoexec. bat") or ci d = Message. AddAttachment("myl mage. gi f", TRUE)

#### AddCustomAttachment(FileName, Data, isInline): String

为邮件添加一个自定义型附件,可以被用来发送虚设文件或者认证信息等。如果 Inline 属性被设置为 true,这个附件就是一个可嵌入的附件,使用 addAttachment()方法可返回 content id,这在发送 HTML 邮件时是非常有用的。

Message. AddCustomAttachment("readme.txt", "Contents of file")

#### AddHeader(XHeader, Value):

为邮件添加一个自定义邮件头 X-header。

Message. AddHeader "Ori gi nati ng-IP", "193. 15. 14. 623"

#### AddNativeHeader(Header, Value):

为邮件添加一个邮件头。

Message. AddNati veHeader "MTA-Settings", "route"

#### AddRecipient(emailAddress, recipientName, PGPKey):

为邮件添加一个收件人。

JMail. AddRecipient "info@dimac.net"

#### AddRecipientBCC(emailAddress, PGPKey):

添加一个密件抄送人(BCC)。要暗送多人时,AddRecipientBCC方法可以被使用多次,暗送人姓名是可选项。PGPKey 是可选项,如果没有设置或者 PGPencryption 被设置为 true,则使用emailAddress作为默认值。

Message. AddReci pi entBCC "i nfo@di mac. net"

#### AddRecipientCC(emailAddress, recipientName, PGPKey):

添加一个抄送人(CC)。要抄送多人时,AddRecipientCC 方法可以被使用多次,抄送人姓名是可选项。PGPKey 是可选项,如果没有设置或者 PGPencryption 被设置为 true,则使用 emailAddress 作为默认值。

Message. AddReci pi entCC "i nfo@di mac. net"

#### AddURLAttachment(bstrURL, bstrAttachAs, isInline, bstrAuth): String

从指定的 URL 下载文件并添加为附件。第二个参数 "AttachAs"用来更改添加为附件的文件的文件名,如果 Inline 属性被设置为 true,这个附件就是一个可嵌入的附件,使用 addAttachment()方法可返回 content id,这在发送 HTML 邮件时是非常有用的。最后一个参数为可选项,是当服务器需要身份验证时使用的。

```
Message. AddURLAttachment("http://download.dimac.net/jmail/w3jmail4.exe", "w3jmail4.exe")
```

Message. AddURLAttachment("http://download.dimac.net/jmail/w3jmail4.exe", "w3jmail4.exe", f alse, "myUserName: myPassword")

cid = Message. AddURLAttachment("http://images.dimac.net/dimaclogo.gif", "dimaclogo.gif", tr ue )

#### AppendBodyFromFile(FileName):

清除邮件正文,并把指定的文件的内容作为邮件正文。

Message. AppendBodyFromFile "c:\mytext.txt"

#### AppendHTML(Text):

追加 HTML 正文给邮件。

Message. AppendHTML("<h4>HeIIo</h4>")

#### AppendText(Text):

追加文本正文给邮件。

JMail. AppendText "Text appended to message Body"

#### Clear():

清除所有邮件信息,使 message 成为一个全空的对象。

Message. Clear

#### ClearAttachments():

清除附件列表。

Message. ClearAttachments

#### ClearCustomHeaders():

清除所有自定义邮件头。

Message. CI earCustomHeaders

#### ClearRecipients():

清除收件人列表。

Message. ClearRecipients

#### Close():

关闭 w3 JMail 与邮件服务器连接而使用的 cache.

```
Message. Cl ose();
```

#### DecodeHeader(Header): String

输出一个邮件头信息。

Response. Write(Message. DecodeHeader(Headers["ReplyTo"]))

#### ExtractEmailAddressesFromURL(bstrURL, bstrAuth):

从指定 URL 获取并添加邮件列表。

Message, ExtractEmailAddressesFromURL "http://duplo.org/generateEmailList.asp"

#### GetMessageBodyFromURL(bstrURL, bstrAuth):

清除邮件正文并用指定 URL 的内容代替,正文格式被自动设置为和指定 URL 网页相同,第二个是可选的,当指定 URL 需要身份验证时使用。

```
Message. GetMessageBodyFromURL "http://duplo.org/", "用户名: 密码"
```

#### KeyInformation(keyIdentifier): Pointer

Returns a PGPKey object holding information for the keys matching the supplied identifier.

```
keys = Message. KeyInformation("charlie@hisdomain.com")
```

#### LoadFromStream(Stream):

从数据流读取数据,注意数据流必须符合 RFC822 格式标准。( Loads a message from a stream. Note the stream data must be compatible with the message format described in RFC822.)

```
Message. LoadFromStream myStream
```

#### LogCustomMessage(Message):

为 w3 JMail 日志文件添加自定义日志,此函数只有在 logging 属性被设置为 true 时有效。

```
Message LogCustomMessage "Hello world"
```

#### nq():

将邮件追加到发送队列等待发送(依赖 Pickup 文件夹)并返回。

Message. nq

#### ParseMessage(MessageSource):

解析一个邮件,注意数据流必须符合 RFC822 格式标准。( Parses a message. MessageSource must be compatible with the message format described in RFC822.)

Message. ParseMessage myHeaders & vbCrLf & myBody

#### SaveToStream(Stream):

将源邮件(RFC822兼容)保存到数据流。

Message. SaveToStream myStream

#### Send(mailServer, enque): Boolean

发送邮件。邮件服务器是一个描述邮件服务器名称或地址的字符串(包括引号),用户名和密码是可选项,当邮件服务器需要发信认证时使用,使用的格式是:用户名:密码@邮件服务器。

```
Message. Send("myMailServer"),
```

Message. Send ("myUserName: mypassword@mymailserver. mydomain.com")

#### SendToNewsGroup(ServerName, Newsgroups):

```
使用指定的 NNTP 服务器发送邮件到新闻组(用英文都好","隔开)。
```

SendToNewsGroup myNNTPServer, "alt.test, alt.test.test"

#### VerifyKeys(keyString): Boolean

Returns TRUE if ALL the supplied keys where found in the local keyring.

JMail. Veri fyKeys "reci pi ent1@hi sdomai n. com, reci pi ent2@hi sdomai n. com"

#### About(): String

设置一些附加信息。

Response. Write (Message. About)

#### Attachments(): Pointer

返回邮件的附件的集合。

set attachments = Message. Attachments

#### Body(): String

返回邮件的正文(Body)

Response. Write( Message. Body ) or Message. Body = "Hello world."

#### BodyText(): String

返回全部的文本正文 ( Returns the entire raw unparsed body ( Text - Headers.Text ). )

Response. Write( Message. BodyText )

```
Charset(): String
   设置邮件使用的字符集,默认为"US-ASCII",中国则设置为"GB2312"。
   Message.Charset = "US-ASCII"
ContentTransferEncoding(): String
   设置邮件编码。默认为: Quoted-Printable.
   Message. ContentTransferEncodi ng = "base64"
ContentType(): String
   返回正文格式 (Content-Type) (Returns the Body's Content-Type.)。
   Response. Write( Message. ContentType )
Date(): Date
   返回邮件发送时间。
   Response. Write (Message. Date)
DeferredDelivery(): Date
   设置邮件定时发送。如果邮件服务器支持,则邮件会在指定的日期和时间发送。
   Message. DeferredDelivery = CDate( "2000-12-12" )
Encoding(): String
   设置附件的默认编码,有效选项是"base64"或者"quoted-printable"。
   Message. Encoding = "base64"
EncryptAttachments(): Boolean
   如果编解码可用,设置为 true 时所有的附件将被加密。默认为 true ( Set to TRUE all attachments
will be encrypted too if encryption is enabled. The default value is TRUE. ),
   Message. EncryptAttachments = true
ErrorCode(): Integer
   如果 message.silent 被设置为 true 时,此函数包含错误号。
   Response. Write( message. ErrorCode );
ErrorMessage(): String
   如果 message.silent 被设置为 true 时,此函数包含错误说明。
   Response. Write( message. ErrorMessage );
```

```
ErrorSource(): String
   如果 message.silent 被设置为 true 时,此函数包含错误来源。
   Response. Write( message. ErrorSource );
From(): String
   返回或设置发件人的电子邮件地址。
   Message. From = "kyl e@twi npeaks. com"
   Response. Write( Message. From )
FromName(): String
   返回或设置发件人的姓名。
   Message.FromName = "John Doe"
   Response. Write(Message. FromName)
Headers(): Pointer
   返回一个包含文件头的对象。
   set Headers = Message. Headers
HTMLBody(): String
   设置或获取邮件正文的 HTML 部分。
   Message. HTMLBody = "<html ><body>Hello<br/>br></body></html>"
ISOEncodeHeaders(): Boolean
   邮件头是否使用 iso-8859-1 编码, 默认为 true。
   Message. I SOEncodeHeaders = false
Log(): String
   当 logging 被设置为 true 时, log()返回 w3 JMail 创建的日志。
   Response. Wri te( Message. Log );
Logging(): Boolean
   是否启用日志。
   Message. Logging = true
MailData(): String
   返回邮件的源代码。
   Response. write( Message. Mail Data )
```

#### MailDomain(): String

用来声明你使用的邮件服务器 ( override the EHLO/HELO statement to your mail server. )

```
Message. Maildomain = "hello.world.com"
```

#### MailServerPassWord(): String

如果邮件服务器启用了 SMTP 发信认证,则用此属性设置登录密码。

```
Message. Mail ServerPassword = "myPassword"
```

#### MailServerUserName(): String

如果邮件服务器启用了 SMTP 发信认证,则用此属性设置登录用户名。

```
Message. Mai I ServerUserName = "myUserName"
```

#### MimeVersion(): String

指定 mime 版本, 默认为 1.0。

Message. Mi meVersi on = "1.0"

#### MsPickupdirectory(): String

指定微软 SMTP 服务的 Pickup 文件夹的位置 如果你使用了微软 Windows 2000 服务器 ,w3 JMail 会自动设置 Pickup 文件夹位置。

```
Message. MsPi ckupdi rectory = "c: \myfol der"
```

#### PGPEncrypt(): Boolean

Set to TRUE, the e-mail will be encrypted when the message is sent, using PGP.

```
Message. PGPEncrypt = true
```

#### PGPPassphrase(): String

The PGP passphrase used when signing.

```
Message. PGPPassPhrase = true
```

#### PGPSign(): Boolean

Set to TRUE, the e-mail will be signed when the message is sent, using PGP.

```
Message. PGPSign = true
```

#### PGPSignkey(): String

An e-mail address or a PGP key id identifying the key to be used for signing.

```
Message. PGPSi ngKey = "charlie@hisdomain.com"
```

```
Priority(): Byte
   返回或者设置邮件的优先级。3表示中等。
   Response. Write(Message. Priority)
   Message. pri ori ty= 2
Recipients(): Pointer
   返回收件人集合。
   set recipients = Message. Recipients
RecipientsString(): String
   返回收件人集合(只读)。
   Response. Write (Message. Recipients)
ReplyTo(): String
   指定一个可选的回复地址。
   Message. Repl yTo = "presi dent@di mac. net"
ReturnReceipt(): Boolean
   指明对方在收到邮件时是否发送收条。默认为 false。
   Message. ReturnReceipt = true
Silent(): Boolean
   当设置为 true 时, send()方法就会忽略所有错误而不将错误返回给操作系统,而且 send()返回一
个布尔变量,如果发送成功,就返回 true,如果发送失败,就返回 false。
   Message.silent = true
SimpleLayout(): Boolean
   当设置为 true 时,发信时 JMail 不会添加特有的邮件头到邮件里。
   JMail.SimpleLayout = true
Size(): Integer
   返回邮件的总的大小(字节数)。
   Response. Write (Message. Size)
Subject(): String
   邮件的主题(标题, subject)。
   Response. Write (Message. Subject) or Message. subject = "w3 JMail is here!"
```

#### Text(): String

返回完整的源文件(Returns the entire message source.)。

Response. Write( Message. Text )

#### UsePipelining(): Boolean

Overrides if w3 JMail should use pipelining on a server that supports it.

Message. Pi pel i ni ng = fal se

#### Version(): String

返回版本信息。

Response. Write (Message. Version)

#### PGPDecode( DecodeBody, DecodeAttachments ): Pointer

This method will decode the contents of the message object using PGP. It will decrypt the contents and verify any signatures. A passphrase must be specified for decryption. The two parameters allow for only decoding parts of a message.

Set DecodeBody to TRUE to decrypt/ verify the text parts of the message (Body and HTMLBody). Set DecodeAttachments to TRUE to decrypt/ verify the attachments of the message.

The return value is an PGPDecodeResults object, holding the results of the operation. PGP errors, signature verification status and other results for all decoded parts of the message are reported through this object.

```
decodeResults = Message.PGPDecode( true, true );
```

#### EnableCharsetTranslation: boolean

设为 true 时 (默认), JMail 将把邮件的正文及 HTML 正文转换为指定的字符集。此参数不适用于已编码的文本,如果你的文本正文本来就是"utf-8"的 encode 编码格式,而你又讲 Charset 设置为"utf-8",则请把本参数设置为 false。

Message. EnableCharsetTranslation = false;

### JMail.Headers

```
GetHeader(Headername): String
返回指定邮件头的值。
Response. Write(Headers. GetHeader("X-Mailer"))
Text(): String
返回所有邮件头。
Response. Write(Headers. Text)
```

## JMail.Recipients

#### Add(Value):

添加一个收件人到集合中。 Recipients. Add re

#### Clear():

清除集合中的全部记录。

Reci pi ents. CI ear

#### Count(): Integer

返回集合中收信人的数目。

i = Recipients. Count

#### Item(Index): Pointer

返回集合中的一个指定的收信人。

set re = Recipients.ltem(0)

## JMail.Recipient

```
New(Name, EMail, recipientType): Pointer
    创建一个新的可以被添加到收信人集合 Recipients 中的收信人。
    set re = Recipient.New( "Firstname Lastname", "name@domain.com", 0 )

EMail(): String
    返回收信人邮件。
    Response.Write(Recipient.EMail)

Name(): String
    返回收信人名
    Response.Write(Recipient.Name)

ReType(): Integer
    返回收件人模式(收件人To=0,抄送CC=1,暗送BCC=2)。
Response.Write(Recipient.ReType)
```

### JMail.Attachments

```
Add(Attachment):
    添加一个附件到集合中。
    Attachments. Add(re)

Clear():
    清除集合中的全部内容。
    Attachments. Clear

Count(): Integer
    返回集合中附件的数目。
    i = Attachments. Count

Item(Index): Pointer
    返回集合中指定的附件。
    set attachment = Attachments. Item(0)
```

#### JMail.Attachment

```
New(FileName, ContentType, Data): Pointer
   创建一个新的可以加入到 Attachments 集合的附件, 如果 Date 被指定, w3 JMail 将创建一个以
Date 参数为内容的自定义附件,否则就从硬盘上读取相应的文件。
   set attachment = Attachment. New( "myAttachment. text", "text/plain", "这是
   我新的测试文字。")
SaveToFile(FileName):
   把附件保存到磁盘上。
   Attachment. SaveToFile "c:\incomingAttachments\" & Attachment. Name
ContentType(): String
   返回附件的类型 (ContentType)。
   Response. Wri te( Attachment. ContentType )
Data(): String
   返回附件的内容(Date)。
   Response. Write( Attachment. Data )
BinaryData(): String
   以二进制模式返回附件的内容 (Date)。
   Response. Write( Attachment. BinaryData )
isInline(): Boolean
   如果附件被设置为可嵌入 (inline), 则返回 true。
   Response. Write( Attachment. IsInline )
Name(): String
   返回附件的文件名。
   Response. Write( Attachment. Name )
Size(): Integer
   返回附件的大小。
   Response. Write( Attachment. Size )
```

### JMail.MailMerge

#### BulkMerge(RecordSet, enque, Maildestination):

参照邮件模板 (mailTemplate) 合并所有记录,要指定使用的 Pickup 文件夹或者邮件服务器。

```
Mail Merge. Bulk Merge myRS, false, "mail.myDomain.com"
Mail Merge. Bulk Merge myRS, true, "c:\inetpub\mailroot\pickup"
```

#### Expand(): Pointer

Merges MailTemplate with user defined variables specified in the Item property.

Mai I Merge. Expand

#### ExpandFromRecordSet(RecordSet): Pointer

```
参照邮件模板 (mailTemplate) 合并 ADO 数据对象中的一列
set msg = MailMerge.ExpandFromRecordSet(myRS)
```

#### SetDebugMode(TestMailAddress, TestCount):

将邮件合并(Mailmerge)置为调试模式,所有的收件人都被替换为 TestMailAddress , 并发送 TestCount 封邮件到测试信箱。

```
Mail Merge. SetDebugMode "myEMail@company.com", 10
```

#### Item(VariableName): String

手工设置合并参数,注意该功能不适用于对ADO数据列的合并。

```
MailMerge.Item( "CustomerName" ) = "Lisa Nilsson"
```

#### MailTemplate(): Pointer

设置一个你创建好的 Message 对象,这个对象将作为邮件合并的模板。

```
Mail Merge. Mail Template = myMsg
```

#### MergeAttachments(): Boolean

当设置为 true 时,附件也将作为邮件合并的一个选项。

Mail Merge. MergeAttachments = True

## JMail.PGPKeys ( 英文 )

Count(): Integer

The number of keys in the collection.

Response.write( keys.Count )

Item(Index): Pointer

Returns PGPKeyInfo objects from the collection.

key = keys.Item(0)

## JMail.PGPKeyInfo (英文)

```
KeyCreationDate() : String
The date the key was created.
Response. wri te( keys. KeyCreationDate )
KeyID() : String
The id of the key.
Response. wri te( KeyI D )
KeyUser() : String
The name of the user who created the key.
Response. wri te( keys. KeyUser )
```

## JMail.SpeedMailer

EnqueMail(FromEMail, RecipientEMails, Subject, Body, MsPickupdirectory):

添加一个邮件到发送队列,内容、主题等数据通过该方法的参数传递。

SpeedMail. EnqueMail "me@mydomain.com", "recipient@hisdomain.com", "这只是一个试验", "例子"

SendMail(FromEMail, RecipientEMails, Subject, Body, MailServers):

通过 SMTP 发送一封邮件,内容、主题等数据通过该方法的参数传递。

SpeedMail. SendMail "me@mydomain.com", "recipient@hisdomain.com", "这只是一个试验", "例子", "mail.mydomain.com"

#### SendXMLMail(XML):

关于此函数使用的更多信息请访问:<a href="http://xml.dimac.net/namespace/jmail">http://xml.dimac.net/namespace/jmail</a>。

SpeedMailer.SendXMLMail XMLString

## JMail.PGPDecodeResults (英文)

This object holds the individual results from a PGPDecode() operation, for each part of the message.

#### Body: Pointer

This property returns a PGPDecodeResult object for the message body.

#### HTMLBody: Pointer

This property returns a PGPDecodeResult object for the message html body.

#### Attachments: Pointer

This property returns a PGPDecodeResultCollection object. It is a collection holding PGPDecodeResult object for each attachment in the message.

## JMail.PGPDecodeResult (英文)

This object holds the results of a PGPDecode() operation.

SigningUsed : boolean

Returns true if the message part was signed, false otherwise.

EncryptionUsed: boolean

Returns true if the message part was encrypted, false otherwise.

SignatureGood : boolean

Returns true if the signature ( if any ) was successfully verified, false otherwise.

Success: boolean

Returns true if the PGPDecode() operation finished without errors, false otherwise.

PGPErrorCode : integer

Returns the PGPError code. If no error occured, this will be 0. Use the property "Success" to determine if the operation failed.

PGPErrorMsg: String

Returns a string describing the error code found in the "PGPErrorCode" property. If no error occured this will contain an empty string. Use the property "Success" to determine if the operation failed.

## JMail.PGPDecodeResultCollection (英文)

This object is a collection holding PGPDecodeResult objects. The number of items should equal the number of attachments.

#### long Count

Returns the number of items in this collection.

#### PGPDecodeResul Item(index)

Returns the item with the given index. The object returned corresponds with the attachment with the same index in the Attachments collection in the message object.

## 附录

### w3 JMail 的注册表项设置

注册表项设置在使用安装程序安装后就自动完成,你可以在必要的时候进行手工设置。w3 JMail 的所有注册表项位于 HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWAR E\Dimac\w3JMail4

#### 'FileAttachments'

可取值:"true", "false"

默认值:true

此项用来关闭 AddAttachment(Filename)函数的使用权限,你可以使用服务器上现有的文件作为附件。

#### 'AllowDownloads'

可取值:"true", "false"

默认值:true

设为 FALSE 时,函数:AddURLAttachment、ExtractEmailAddressesFromURL、GetMessageBodyFromURL 将不可用。

#### 'ClientLogging'

可取值:"true", "false"

默认值:false

如果这一项设置为 true 并且 w3 JMail 是被用在 ASP 页面中时,w3 JMail 会自动在邮件头中添加一个特殊的名为"X-USER\_IP"字段,该字段的值是调用这个 ASP 页面的计算机的 IP 地址。

#### 'POP3Enabled'

可取值:"true", "false"

默认值:true

当设置为 false 时, w3 JMail 的 POP3 收信功能将不可用。

#### 'NewsGroupSendEnabled'

可取值:"true", "false"

默认值:true

当设置为 false 时 , "SendToNewsGroup"方法将不可用。

#### 'Default Mailserver'

可取值:默认的邮件服务器地址,如果不打算默认服务器,则使用""(空字符串)或者删除此注册表值。

默认值:""

如果此项被设置并且不是""(空字符串),这个名称对应的邮件服务器将作为任何与此有关的属性和方法处理的对象。

#### 'Default Pickupdirectory'

可取值:一个描述描述 Pickup 文件夹位置的字符串。如果不需要设置默认 Pickup 文件夹,则保留此项为空或者删除它。

默认值:""

如果此项被设置并且不是""(空字符串),该路径将在所有使用 Pickup 文件 夹的属性和方法被使用时调用。

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(c) Upon termination of this Agreement, all rights and licenses granted hereunder shall immediately terminate and all Software and other Proprietary Information of DIMAC AB in the possession of Licensee or under its control, shall be immediately returned to DIMAC AB. End user licenses properly granted pursuant to this Agreement and prior to termination of this Agreement shall not be diminished or abridged by the termination of this Agreement.

#### 6. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement is governed by Swedish law and you submit to the jurisdiction of the Swedish court in relation to any matter or dispute arising hereunder.

#### 7. NOTICE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT END USERS

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