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在本章中,我们将看到如何使用JavaMail API来转发电子邮件。接着在下面的程序的基本步骤是:

- 获取Session对象与POP和SMTP服务器的细节的属性。我们需要的POP细节来检索信息和SMPT详 细信息发送邮件。
- 创建POP3存储对象,并连接到存储。
- 创建文件夹对象,并在您的邮箱中打开相应的文件夹。
- 检索消息。
- 遍历的消息,如果你想转发键入"Y"或"y"。
- 得到消息的所有信息(收件人,发件人,主题,内容)。
- 通过与组成消息的各个部分的工作建立转发消息。第一部分将是消息的文本和第二部分将要转 发的邮件。结合两成多部分。那么你多部分添加到妥善处理消息并发送它。
- 关闭传输,文件夹和存储对象分别。

在这里,我们使用JangoSMPT服务器通过该电子邮件被发送到我们的目标电子邮件地址。设置是在环境设置 章节解释。

创建Java类

创建一个Java类文件ForwardEmail. 是其内容如下:

```
package com.yiibai;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.util.Properties
import javax.mail.BodyPart;
import javax.mail.Folder
import javax.mail.Message
import javax.mail.Multipart
import javax.mail.PasswordAuthentication;
 import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.Store;
import javax.mail.Transport
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
public class ForwardEmail {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
              blic static void main(String[] args) {
    Properties properties = new Properties();
    properties.put("mail.store.protocol", "pop3");
    properties.put("mail.pop3s.host", "pop.gmail.com");
    properties.put("mail.pop3s.port", "995");
    properties.put("mail.pop3.starttls.enable", "true");
    properties.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
    properties.put("mail.smtp.host", "relay.jangosmtp.net");
    properties.put("mail.smtp.host", "relay.jangosmtp.net");
    properties.put("mail.smtp.host", "25");
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                Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(properties);
                      // session.setDebug(true);
                      // Get a Store object and connect to the current host
Store store = session.getStore("pop3s");
store.connect("pop.gmail.com", "xyz@gmail.com",
                               "****");//change the user and password accordingly
                       // Create a Folder object and open the folder
                       Folder folder = store.getFolder("inbox"
                      folder.open(Folder.READ_ONLY);
BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(
                             System.in));
                      Message[] messages = folder.getMessages();
if (messages.length != 0) {
                               Message message = messages[i];
                             // Get all the information from the message
String from = InternetAddress.toString(message.getFrom());
if (from != null) {
                                      System.out.println("From: " + from);
                              String replyTo = InternetAddress.toString(message
                             .getReplyTo());
if (replyTo != null) {
                                      System.out.println("Reply-to: " + replyTo);
                               String to = InternetAddress.toString(messag
                                        .getRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO));
                             if (to != null) {
   System.out.println("To: " + to);
                               String subject = message.getSubject();
                              if (subject != null) {
                                 System.out.println("Subject: " + subject);
```



```
Jate sent = message.getSentDate();
if (sent != null) {
   System.out.println("Sent: " + sent);
              }
System.out.print("Do you want to reply [y/n] : ");
String ans = reader.readLine();
if ("Y".equals(ans) || "y".equals(ans)) {
    Message forward = new MimeMessage(session);
                    // Fill in header
                    forward.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
                   InternetAddress.parse(from));
forward.setSubject("Fwd: " + message.getSubject());
                   forward.setFrom(new InternetAddress(to));
                   // Create the message part
MimeBodyPart messageBodyPart = new MimeBodyPart();
// Create a multipart message
Multipart multipart = new MimeMultipart();
                    // set content
messageBodyPart.setContent(message, "message/rfc822");
                    // Add part to multi part
                    multipart.addBodyPart(messageBodyPart);
// Associate multi-part with message
                    forward.setContent(multipart);
                    forward.saveChanges();
                   // Send the message by authenticating the SMTP server
// Create a Transport instance and call the sendMessage
Transport t = session.getTransport("smtp");
                   try {
                        //connect to the smpt server using transport instance
//change the user and password accordingly
t.connect("abc", "*****");
                          t.sendMessage(forward, forward.getAllRecipients());
                    } finally {
                       t.close();
                   System.out.println("message forwarded successfully....");
               // close the store and folder objects
               folder.close(false);
              store.close();
}// end if
}// end for 
}// end if
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
```

您可以通过取消注释语句上设置调试 session.setDebug(true);

编译**并运行**

现在类准备好了,编译上面的类。我已经保存了

类ForwardEmail.java目录:/home/manisha/JavaMailAPIExercise. 我们需要javax.mail.jar 和 activation.jar 在 classpath中。执行下面的命令从命令提示符编译类(两个jar 放置在 /home/manisha/ 目录下):



现在,这个类被编译,执行下面的命令来运行:

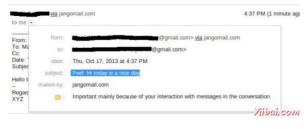
java -cp /home/manisha/activation.jar:/home/manisha/javax.mail.jar: ForwardEmail

验证输出

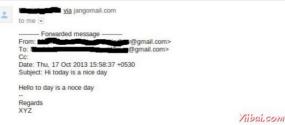
你应该看到下面的消息命令控制台上:

```
From: ABC <abc@gmail.com>
Reply-to: abc@trioteksolutions.com
To: XYZ <xyz@gmail.com>
Subject: Hi today is a nice day
Sent: Thu Oct 17 15:58:37 IST 2013
Do you want to reply [y/n]: y
message forwarded successfully....
```

检查该邮件发送的收件箱。在我们的例子中转发的邮件看起来如下:



Hi today is a nice day





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