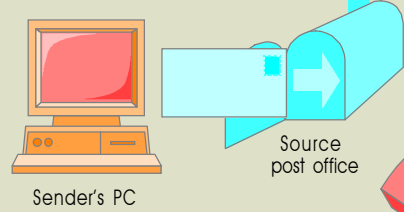


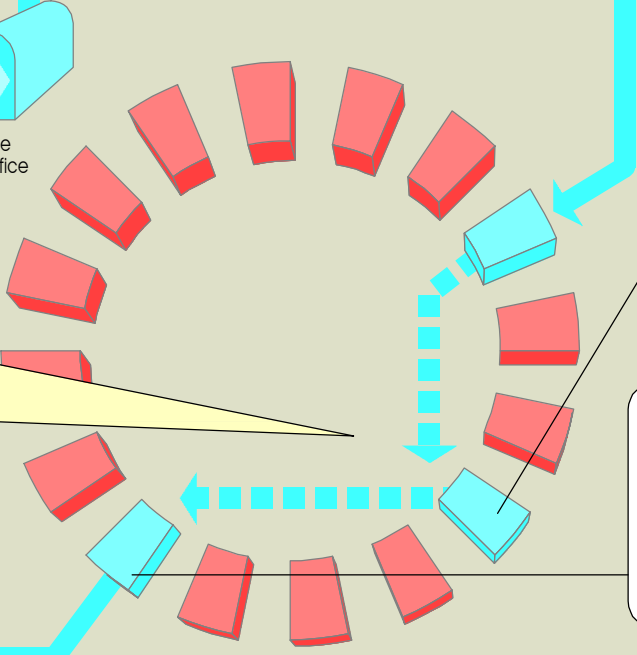
MOVING MAIL ON THE INTERNET

1 To send e-mail across the Internet using any of the packages reviewed in this article, your PC must be connected via TCP/IP—whether directly over a LAN or through a modem link using SLIP or PPP. The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) then carries the message from your PC to a server that starts it on its way to its destination.

2 Internet mail servers run either the Post Office Protocol (POP) or the newer Internet Mail Access Protocol (IMAP). Mail clients based on POP can access IMAP servers, but they can't take advantage of IMAP's more advanced mail-management capabilities.



3 The inter connected computers that make up the Internet move e-mail from its point of origin to its destination mail server (the one containing the recipient's mailbox) via an ad hoc path. Typically, a message passes through several node servers during its journey. The identity of each server and the arrival and departure times of each leg are recorded in the message header.



```
Received: by
slip 104-
139.mn.us.ibm.net (IBM OS/2
SENDMAIL VERSION
1.3.6)/1.0um) id
AA0030, Fri 27
Jan 95 21:34:48
-0800 X-Mailer;
Ultimedia Mail/2
Lite, IBM T. J.
Watson Research
Center
```

```
Received from
slip.104-
139.mn.us.ibm.net
(129.37.104.139) by
smtp-
gw01.ny.us.ibm.net via
smap (V1.3mjr) id
smah98Dmb; Sat Jan 28
03:32:43 1995
```

4 The mail client software on the recipient's system collects mail from the mail server via a direct TCP/IP or dial-up (SLIP or PPP) connection. If the message has attachments, the client software decodes them. POP-based mail clients automatically download all waiting mail; IMAP-based clients give you the option of downloading what you want and leaving other mail on the server.

