



Bindings

Help Documentation

Bindings

IP Addresses

System administrators can use this section to specify on which ports the IPs on the server should listen. All ports being used should be assigned to at least one IP. However, SmarterMail provides system administrators with some flexibility when configuring IP bindings. This means, for example, that the system administrator can allow POP on the IP 111.111.111.11 but not on the IP 222.222.222.22.

To access the IP address settings, click the settings icon and expand the Bindings folder in the navigation pane. Then click IP Addresses . A list of IP addresses on the server will load in the content pane and the following options will be available in the content pane toolbar:

- Edit - Edits the ports assigned to the selected IP.

Ports

System administrators can use this section to configure the ports that can be assigned to IPs. In addition, this section is used to add Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) rules.

To access the port settings, click the settings icon and expand the Bindings folder in the navigation pane. Then click Ports . A list of ports will load in the content pane and the following options will be available in the content pane toolbar:

- New - Creates a new port.
- Edit - Edits the selected port options.
- Delete - Permanently deletes the selected port(s).

Creating New Ports

When adding a new port there are several fields that need to be completed. These fields are:

- Protocol - The type of communications protocol that should be used (SMTP, IMAP, LDAP, POP or submission port).
- Encryption - If the port requires SSL or TLS encryption, select the appropriate option from the list. SSL always assumes the connection will be secure and sends the encryption immediately. TSL connects normally and then looks to see if the connection is secure before sending the encryption.
- Name - The friendly name for the port.

- Port - The port number on which to listen for the selected protocol.
- Certificate Path - The path to the certificate file on the server. Typically, named a *.cer file.

Note: This option is only available if SSL or TLS encryption is enabled for the port. The certificate you are using must be added to the Certificates Microsoft Management Console within your Windows operating system. In addition, you must associate the Private Key with this same certificate.

- Description - A short description of the port.