

HOWTO - Configure ESVA to relay for multiple domains

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v0.01, 19/10/06

This document describes how to configure ESVA to accept, process and deliver mail for multiple domains.

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2. How-To

In `/etc/postfix/main.cf`:

- Comment out the `relayhost` line (if configured)
- Comment out the existing `relay_domains` line and replace with `relay_domains = hash:/etc/postfix/transport` (e.g.below)

```
# relay_domains = $mydomain
relay_domains = hash:/etc/postfix/transport
```

In `/etc/postfix/transport`:

- Insert entries for all domains as per Appendices B & C
- Remember to use `[]` around addresses to avoid DNS lookups and resulting mail loops where ESVA is the primary mx for that particular domain.

Run `postmap /etc/postfix/transport`

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Appendix B - /etc/postfix/transport usage

```
# TRANSPORT(5)                                TRANSPORT(5)
#
# NAME
#     transport - Postfix transport table format
#
# SYNOPSIS
#     postmap /etc/postfix/transport
#
#     postmap -q "string" /etc/postfix/transport
#
#     postmap -q - /etc/postfix/transport <inputfile
#
# DESCRIPTION
#     The optional transport(5) table specifies a mapping from
#     email addresses to message delivery transports and/or
#     relay hosts. The mapping is used by the trivial-rewrite(8)
#     daemon.
#
#     This mapping overrides the default routing that is built
#     into Postfix:
#
#     mydestination
#         A list of domains that is by default delivered via
#         $local_transport. This also includes domains that
#         match $inet_interfaces or $proxy_interfaces.
#
#     virtual_mailbox_domains
#         A list of domains that is by default delivered via
#         $virtual_transport.
#
#     relay_domains
```

```

#           A list of domains that is by default delivered via
#           $relay_transport.
#
#   any other destination
#           Mail for any other destination is by default deliv-
#           ered via $default_transport.
#
#   Normally, the transport(5) table is specified as a text
#   file that serves as input to the postmap(1) command. The
#   result, an indexed file in dbm or db format, is used for
#   fast searching by the mail system. Execute the command
#   "postmap /etc/postfix/transport" in order to rebuild the
#   indexed file after changing the transport table.
#
#   When the table is provided via other means such as NIS,
#   LDAP or SQL, the same lookups are done as for ordinary
#   indexed files.
#
#   Alternatively, the table can be provided as a regular-
#   expression map where patterns are given as regular expres-
#   sions, or lookups can be directed to TCP-based server. In
#   that case, the lookups are done in a slightly different
#   way as described below under "REGULAR EXPRESSION TABLES"
#   and "TCP-BASED TABLES".
#
# TABLE FORMAT
#   The input format for the postmap(1) command is as follows:
#
#   pattern result
#           When pattern matches the recipient address or
#           domain, use the corresponding result.
#
#   blank lines and comments
#           Empty lines and whitespace-only lines are ignored,
#           as are lines whose first non-whitespace character
#           is a `#'.
#
#   multi-line text
#           A logical line starts with non-whitespace text. A
#           line that starts with whitespace continues a logi-
#           cal line.
#
#   The pattern specifies an email address, a domain name, or
#   a domain name hierarchy, as described in section "TABLE
#   LOOKUP".
#
#   The result is of the form transport:nexthop and specifies
#   how or where to deliver mail. This is described in section
#   "RESULT FORMAT".
#
# TABLE SEARCH ORDER
#   With lookups from indexed files such as DB or DBM, or from
#   networked tables such as NIS, LDAP or SQL, patterns are
#   tried in the order as listed below:
#
#   user+extension@domain transport:nexthop
#           Deliver mail for user+extension@domain through
#           transport to nexthop.
#
#   user@domain transport:nexthop
#           Deliver mail for user@domain through transport to
#           nexthop.
#
#   domain transport:nexthop
#           Deliver mail for domain through transport to nex-
#           thop.
#
#   .domain transport:nexthop
#           Deliver mail for any subdomain of domain through
#           transport to nexthop. This applies only when the
#           string transport_maps is not listed in the par-

```

```

#         ent_domain_matches_subdomains configuration set-
#         ting. Otherwise, a domain name matches itself and
#         its subdomains.
#
# Note 1: the special pattern * represents any address (i.e.
# it functions as the wild-card pattern).
#
# Note 2: the null recipient address is looked up as
# $empty_address_recipient@$myhostname (default: mailer-dae-
# mon@hostname).
#
# Note 3: user@domain or user+extension@domain lookup is
# available in Postfix 2.0 and later.
#
# RESULT FORMAT
# The lookup result is of the form transport:nexthop. The
# transport field specifies a mail delivery transport such
# as smtp or local. The nexthop field specifies where and
# how to deliver mail.
#
# The transport field specifies the name of a mail delivery
# transport (the first name of a mail delivery service entry
# in the Postfix master.cf file).
#
# The interpretation of the nexthop field is transport
# dependent. In the case of SMTP, specify a service on a
# non-default port as host:service, and disable MX (mail
# exchanger) DNS lookups with [host] or [host]:port. The []
# form is required when you specify an IP address instead of
# a hostname.
#
# A null transport and null nexthop result means "do not
# change": use the delivery transport and nexthop informa-
# tion that would be used when the entire transport table
# did not exist.
#
# A non-null transport field with a null nexthop field
# resets the nexthop information to the recipient domain.
#
# A null transport field with non-null nexthop field does
# not modify the transport information.
#
# EXAMPLES
# In order to deliver internal mail directly, while using a
# mail relay for all other mail, specify a null entry for
# internal destinations (do not change the delivery trans-
# port or the nexthop information) and specify a wildcard
# for all other destinations.
#
#         my.domain      :
#         .my.domain    :
#         *              smtp:outbound-relay.my.domain
#
# In order to send mail for example.com and its subdomains
# via the uucp transport to the UUCP host named example:
#
#         example.com    uucp:example
#         .example.com   uucp:example
#
# When no nexthop host name is specified, the destination
# domain name is used instead. For example, the following
# directs mail for user@example.com via the slow transport
# to a mail exchanger for example.com. The slow transport
# could be configured to run at most one delivery process at
# a time:
#
#         example.com    slow:
#
# When no transport is specified, Postfix uses the transport
# that matches the address domain class (see DESCRIPTION
# above). The following sends all mail for example.com and

```

```

#       its subdomains to host gateway.example.com:
#
#       example.com       :[gateway.example.com]
#       .example.com     :[gateway.example.com]
#
#       In the above example, the [] suppress MX lookups.  This
#       prevents mail routing loops when your machine is primary
#       MX host for example.com.
#
#       In the case of delivery via SMTP, one may specify host-
#       name:service instead of just a host:
#
#       example.com       smtp:bar.example:2025
#
#       This directs mail for user@example.com to host bar.example
#       port 2025.  Instead of a numerical port a symbolic name may
#       be used.  Specify [] around the hostname if MX lookups must
#       be disabled.
#
#       The error mailer can be used to bounce mail:
#
#       .example.com     error:mail for *.example.com is not
#       deliverable
#
#       This causes all mail for user@anything.example.com to be
#       bounced.
#
# REGULAR EXPRESSION TABLES
#       This section describes how the table lookups change when
#       the table is given in the form of regular expressions.  For
#       a description of regular expression lookup table syntax,
#       see regexp_table(5) or pcre_table(5).
#
#       Each pattern is a regular expression that is applied to
#       the entire address being looked up.  Thus,
#       some.domain.hierarchy is not looked up via its parent
#       domains, nor is user+foo@domain looked up as user@domain.
#
#       Patterns are applied in the order as specified in the
#       table, until a pattern is found that matches the search
#       string.
#
#       Results are the same as with indexed file lookups, with
#       the additional feature that parenthesized substrings from
#       the pattern can be interpolated as $1, $2 and so on.
#
# TCP-BASED TABLES
#       This section describes how the table lookups change when
#       lookups are directed to a TCP-based server.  For a descrip-
#       tion of the TCP client/server lookup protocol, see
#       tcp_table(5).  This feature is not available up to and
#       including Postfix version 2.2.
#
#       Each lookup operation uses the entire recipient address
#       once.  Thus, some.domain.hierarchy is not looked up via
#       its parent domains, nor is user+foo@domain looked up as
#       user@domain.
#
#       Results are the same as with indexed file lookups.
#
# CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS
#       The following main.cf parameters are especially relevant.
#       The text below provides only a parameter summary.  See
#       postconf(5) for more details including examples.
#
#       empty_address_recipient
#           The address that is looked up instead of the null
#           sender address.
#
#       parent_domain_matches_subdomains
#           List of Postfix features that use domain.tld pat-

```

