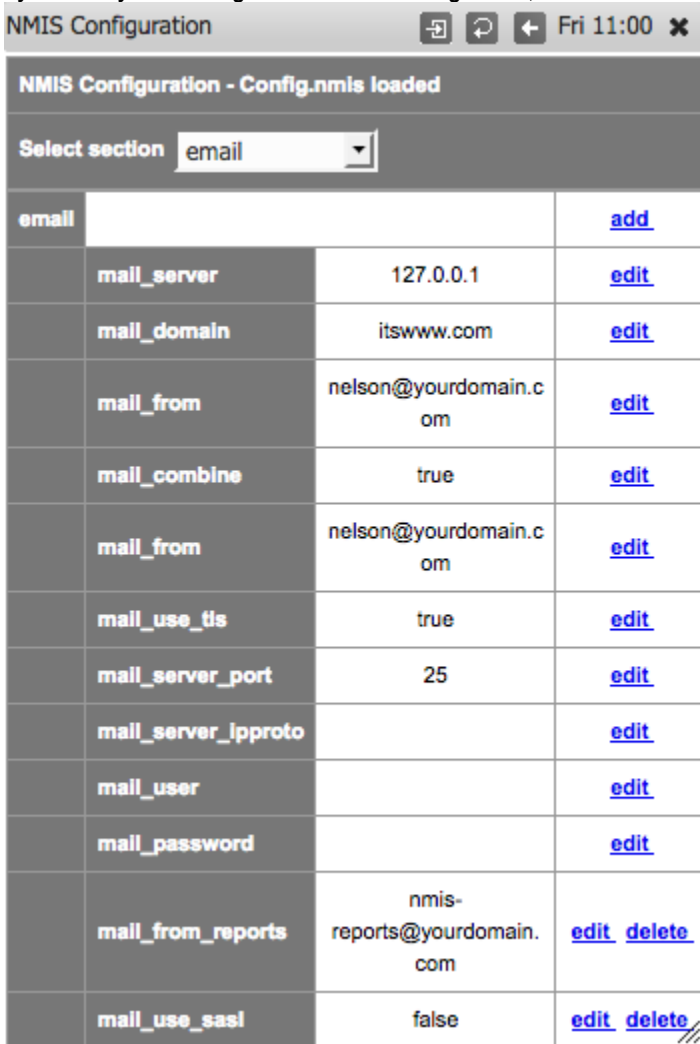


NMIS8 Email

Email

Configure the email section to allow NMIS to send out emails. The settings are straight forward, the mail server to use, the domain the email is coming from, the email address the email should come from an and option to combine emails so notifications about devices are grouped instead of sent individually.

- **System -> System Configuration -> NMIS Configuration**, choose "email" from the drop down.



The screenshot shows the NMIS Configuration web interface. At the top, there's a title bar with "NMIS Configuration" and some navigation icons. Below that, a header says "NMIS Configuration - Config.nmis loaded". A dropdown menu labeled "Select section" is set to "email". The main content is a table with email configuration settings. The table has columns for the setting name, its value, and action links. The settings include mail_server, mail_domain, mail_from, mail_combine, mail_use_tls, mail_server_port, mail_server_ipproto, mail_user, mail_password, mail_from_reports, and mail_use_sasl.

email			add
mail_server	127.0.0.1		edit
mail_domain	itswww.com		edit
mail_from	nelson@yourdomain.com		edit
mail_combine	true		edit
mail_from	nelson@yourdomain.com		edit
mail_use_tls	true		edit
mail_server_port	25		edit
mail_server_ipproto			edit
mail_user			edit
mail_password			edit
mail_from_reports	nmis-reports@yourdomain.com		edit delete
mail_use_sasl	false		edit delete

If you are using the local host (127.0.0.1) to deliver mail there are a couple of things to remember. Make sure you have the mail daemon running, on CentOS the default is sendmail:

```
sudo chkconfig --list sendmail
# sendmail 0:off 1:off 2:off 3:off 4:off 5:off 6:off

# enable sendmail by default
sudo chkconfig sendmail on

# double check that it will be started
sudo chkconfig --list sendmail
# sendmail 0:off 1:off 2:on 3:on 4:on 5:on 6:off

# now start the daemon so we can use it right away
sudo service sendmail start
```

If you leave sendmail with its default configuration it will need a DNS server to resolve domain names for it. If you don't have DNS setup you will find that emails will be stuck in mail queues. To check this you can try:

```
# to see if there is mail in the mail queue
sudo mailq
# if you take a look at one of the pieces of mail you will likely find something like this (with your domain
name instead of ours)
(host map: lookup (opmantek.com): deferred)
```

You have some options to fix this, here we show how to quickly setup the `dnsmasq` daemon, you can also disable the DNS requirement and/or enable `SMART_HOST`, see <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/43970/configuring-sendmail-behind-a-firewall>). As long as your server can currently resolve names (pinging a named host works, ie ping google.com) then this should fix the problem:

```
yum install dnsmasq
chkconfig dnsmasq on
service dnsmasq start
```

Send a test email

The script `<nmis_base>/admin/testmail.pl` will send an email to the default user `contact1`. If you would like to send a test email edit the `contact1` contact and set the email address (if you're not sure how to do this see the contacts section). Then run the script:

```
/usr/local/nmis8/admin/testemail.pl
# This script will send a test email to the contact contact1 user@opmantek.com
# Using the configured email server 127.0.0.1
# 07:44:37 sendEmail to=user@opmantek.com subject=Normal Priority Test Email from NMIS8
# <snip>
```

The emails should show up in the inbox you specified shortly after running the script. If they don't try using the `mailq` command above, or check out <http://www.electrictoolbox.com/show-sendmail-mail-queue/>