



Version 9.3  
InternetLink Module Guide

## Edition

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## Chapter 1

# Creating FCL Documents with InternetLink Commands

The RightFax InternetLink Module is a component of the RightFax Enterprise Integration Module. The InternetLink Module enables the Integration Module to build documents in Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) or text format and send them via Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) through the Internet.

You can use the InternetLink Module to send documents in native mode or filter mode. For information on these two modes, see the *RightFax Integration Module Guide*.

## System Requirements

The InternetLink Module requires the following:

- RightFax Enterprise Server and Integration Module already installed.
- Network connection to the Internet.
- SMTP gateway on the network.
- TCP/IP connection from the RightFax Integration Module to the network

## Activating the InternetLink Module

The files required by the InternetLink Module are installed on all RightFax servers during the server installation. However, the InternetLink Module must be licensed and activated before its functionality will be enabled.

To activate the InternetLink Module, you must have licensed a RightFax server type that includes this connector, or purchased and licensed this connector separately. For information on activating new components on the RightFax server, refer to the *RightFax Installation Guide*.

Before you begin sending documents with the InternetLink Module, verify the name of your e-mail server.

### To verify the name of your e-mail server

1. On the RightFax server, select **Start > Programs > Enterprise Fax Manager**. The Enterprise Fax Manager window opens.
2. Select the RightFax server in the list of servers in the left pane of the window. A list of services appears in the lower-right pane.
3. In the **Service Name** list, double-click **RightFax Server Module**. The **Server Configuration** dialog box opens.
4. Click the **eTransport** tab.

- Verify that the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP server appears in the **SMTP Hostname** box. If the name of your server is not correct, enter the correct name.

To create and send documents with the InternetLink Module, use the InternetLink FCL commands.

## Understanding the InternetLink FCL Commands

Documents sent via the InternetLink Module require six FCL commands. Without all of these commands, the document will not be sent. The required commands are listed in the following table.

Table 1a Required FCL Commands

Command	Description
{{begin}}	Indicates the beginning of a document. The Integration Module will process all the data that appears between a {{begin}} and {{end}} command as a discreet document. Data that does not appear between the {{begin}} and {{end}} commands is ignored. This command must appear as the first command in each InternetLink document.
{{end}}	Indicates the end of a document. The Integration Module will process all the data that appears between a {{begin}} and {{end}} command as a discreet document. Data that does not appear between the {{begin}} and {{end}} commands is ignored. This command must appear as the last command in each InternetLink document.
{{from}}	Sender's e-mail address.
{{subject}}	Subject line of the e-mail message.

Table 1a Required FCL Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
{{to}}	Recipient's e-mail address.
{{type email}} or {{type mime}}	{{type email}} sends a document as the editable body of an e-mail message. {{type mime}} sends a document as an attachment to an empty e-mail message.

The commands {{begin}} and {{type}} can be replaced with a "shortcut" command, {{begin mime}} or {{begin email}}.

### Choosing document types

The document type determines the type of document that the recipient receives via e-mail. The type of document is specified with the {{type}} command.

- {{type email}} converts the document to the editable body text of an e-mail message. This is plain text; it has no formatting.
- {{type mime}} converts the document to an un-editable, MIME-encoded graphic attachment to an empty e-mail message. This retains all formatting and graphics. Sending documents in MIME format is best when the document must not be editable or when it must be an exact replica of a pre-printed, hardcopy form.

### Choosing image types

The image type refers to the type of graphic file that is created when you use the {{type mime}} command, PDF, TIF, or PCX. To specify an image type, use the {{imagetype}} command (see "IMAGETYPE" on [page 15](#)).

The default graphic format for {{type mime}} documents is Group 4 TIFF.

## Using include files with the InternetLink Module

When you activate the InternetLink Module, an empty include file called Mime.inc is created in the RightFax\Production\Include folder. You can insert plain text (but not FCL, formatted text, or graphics) in Mime.inc, and this text will become the body of a `{{type mime}}` document.

Mime.inc is linked by default to all InternetLink documents. Because it is empty, Mime.inc has no function unless you add information to it. If you add information to Mime.inc, then that information will appear in the body of each `{{type mime}}` message that is sent using the InternetLink Module.

For information on other types of include files, see the *RightFax Integration Module Guide*.

## Attaching Native Files to InternetLink Documents

Without the InternetLink Module, the Integration Module converts all attachments to fax format (a TIF image) before sending. The InternetLink Module gives you the option to attach documents in native file format. For example, a Microsoft Word document can be sent as a Word document.

To attach a file, use the `{{attach}}` or `{{beginnative}}` commands. For a description of both commands, see [Chapter 2, “FCL Commands”](#).

In the following example, Program.xls will be attached in its native format (as a Microsoft Excel document) to the host document.

**Example** `{{attach c:\\IST Files\\Programs.xls native}}`

If you create a `{{type mime}}` document that contains the `{{attach}}` command with the native option, then the attached document becomes the second attachment to an empty e-mail message.

If you use the `{{attach}}` command without the native option, then the attached document and the host document are merged into one graphic file that is attached to an empty e-mail message. You determine the image type of this graphic file with the `{{imagetype}}` command “[Choosing image types](#)” on [page 6](#).

Use the native option to the `{{attach}}` command when the file must be editable or when fax format cannot adequately represent the content of a file. For example, fax format cannot adequately represent the content of an audio file.

You can attach multiple documents by inserting multiple `{{attach}}` commands. The `{{attach}}` command cannot be used with the `{{type email}}` command.

## Example FCL for InternetLink documents that have attachments

The following examples illustrate FCL documents with attachments created for the InternetLink Module. In each example, the FCL (on the left) yields different final results (on the right).

In the following example, the host data (“Here are last week’s programs.”) is converted to PDF and is saved as the attachment called 5816.pdf (the file name is generated automatically by the system) through the use of the `{{type mime}}` and `{{imagetype pdf}}` commands. The attached document (Programs.xls) is also attached in its native format (a Microsoft Excel file) through the use of the `{{attach}}` command with the native option.

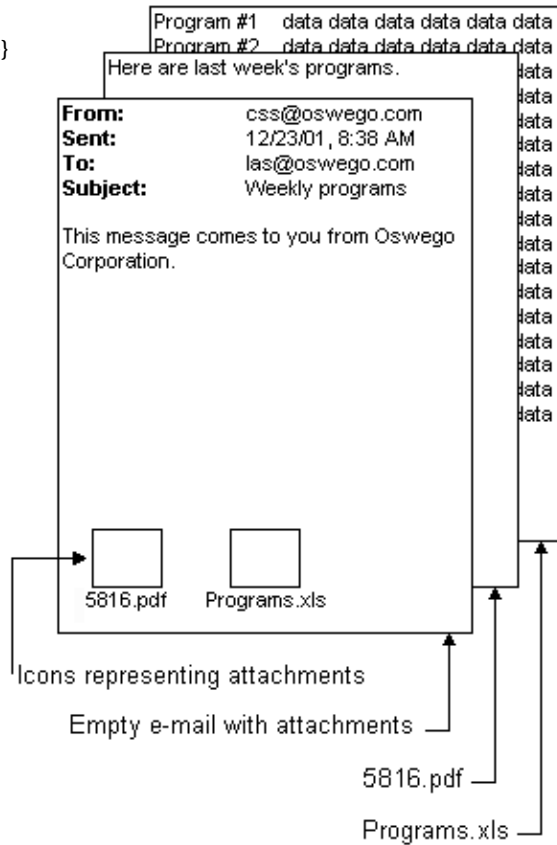
The example includes text that was added to Mime.inc, “This message comes to you from Oswego Corporation”. For more information, “[Using include files with the InternetLink Module](#)” on [page 7](#).

Figure 1.1 Attaching a File in its Native Format

```

{{begin}}
{{type mime}}
{{imagetype pdf}}
Here are last week's programs.
{{attach "c:\IST Files\Programs.xls" native}}
{{to css@oswego.com}}
{{subject Weekly programs}}
{{from las@oswego.com}}

```



In the following example, the host data (“Here are last week’s programs.”) is converted to PDF and becomes page 1 of the attachment called 5816.pdf through the use of the `{{type mime}}` and `{{imagetype pdf}}` commands.

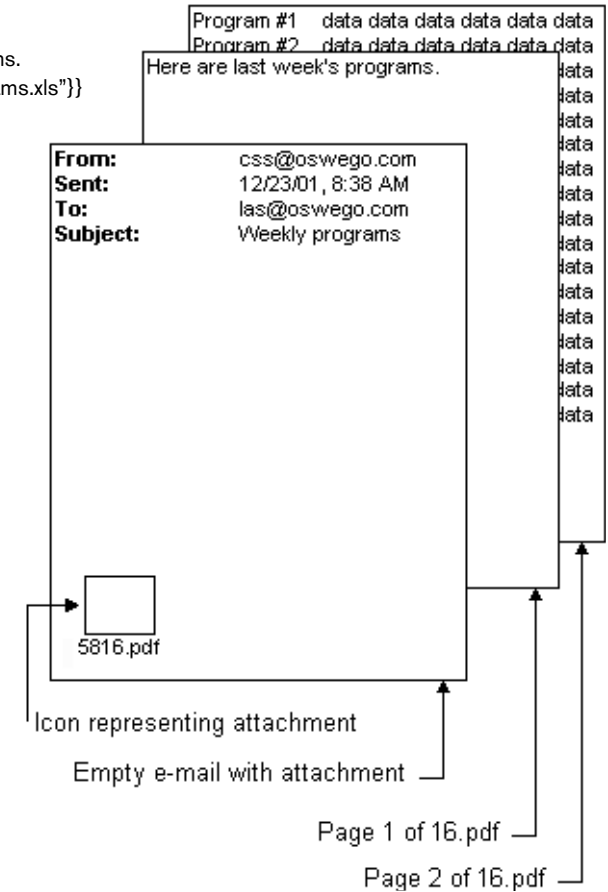
Because the native option of the `{{attach}}` command was not used, Programs.xls is converted to PDF and becomes page 2 of 16.pdf.

Figure 1.2 Attaching a File Converted to PDF Format

```

{{begin}}
{{type mime}}
{{imagetype pdf}}
Here are last week's programs.
{{attach "c:\IST Files\Programs.xls"}}
{{to css@oswego.com}}
{{subject Weekly programs}}
{{from las@oswego.com}}
{{end}}

```



## Sending Documents as E-mail if Faxes Fail

With the InternetLink Module, you can send e-mail documents if fax numbers fail. To do this, use the `{{onerror}}` command.

The `{{onerror}}` usage options relevant to the InternetLink Module are:

```
{{onerror {email|mime e-mail address}}}
```

Unlike the `{{type}}` command, the e-mail and mime options for the `{{onerror}}` command do the same thing. With either option, the document is sent as a graphic image attached to an empty e-mail message. With both options, you must use the `{{imagetype}}` command to specify the type of graphic image to create.

In the following example, if the document fails to send as a fax, then it will be sent as a PDF file attached to an empty e-mail message to `css@oswego.com`.

```
{{begin}}
{{fax 503-555-4489}}
{{onerror email css@oswego.com}}
{{imagetype pdf}}
Body of the document to be sent.
{{end}}
```

When a fax fails and is sent as an e-mail, all e-mail addressing options (such as `{{to}}` and `{{cc}}`) in the original document are replaced with the e-mail address specified in the `{{onerror}}` command. The content of the `{{contact}}` command is replaced with "To whom it may concern." All other fields, such as `{{subject}}` or `{{from}}`, are retained as they were in the original document.

## Receiving Notification When a Fax Fails and Is Sent as an E-mail

To create a notification that a fax has failed and has been sent as an e-mail, include the `^type^` keyword in the notification template. Refer to the chapters on notification messages in the *RightFax Integration Module Guide*.

■ ■ ■



## Chapter 2

# FCL Commands

### Standard FCL Commands with InternetLink Options

The following standard FCL commands have options that can be used with the InternetLink Module. The commands are described in detail in the *RightFax Integration Module Guide*.

#### ATTACH

The `{{attach}}` command ends the current page (unless it is blank) and attaches one or more files, optionally deleting them after they have been added to the current document.

This command can specify that an attached file be sent in its native format, such as Word or Excel). Include the “native” option in the command, as illustrated in the following example.

The `{{attach}}` command cannot be used with the `{{type email}}` command.

**Example** `{{attach “C:\Pricing\PriceList.xls” native}}`

#### ONERROR

The `{{onerror}}` command specifies an action for the document in the event that it fails in transmission. For example, the document can be faxed or e-mailed to alternate recipients.

#### ONSUCCESS

The `{{onsuccess}}` command specifies an action for the document in the event that it is successfully transmitted. For example, a copy of the document can be faxed or e-mailed to alternate recipients, such as the original sender of the document.

#### TYPE

The `{{type}}` command establishes the type of document that should be sent.

- The `{{type email}}` command specifies that the document will be sent as the editable body text of an e-mail message.
- The `{{type mime}}` command specifies that the document will be sent as an un-editable, MIME-encoded graphic attachment to an empty e-mail message.

If you choose `{{type mime}}`, then you must also use the `{{imatype}}` command to specify the type of MIME-encoded graphic attachment to create (PCX, TIF, or PDF).

If you use the `{{begin mime}}` or `{{begin email}}` commands, do not use the `{{type}}` command.

## InternetLink FCL Commands

The following commands are specific to the InternetLink Module.

### BEGIN MIME or BEGIN EMAIL

**Syntax** `{{begin {mime|email}}}`

**Examples** `{{begin email}}`  
`{{begin mime}}`

The `{{begin mime}}` and `{{begin email}}` commands specify the transmission type. They can replace the `{{begin}}` and `{{type}}` commands.

### BEGINNATIVE

`{{Beginnative}}` is similar to the `{{attach}}` command with the native option. Both commands let you send documents in native format. The `{{beginnative}}` command also lets you specify advanced configuration options that `{{attach}}` does not support. The key difference between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{attach}}` is that `{{beginnative}}` requires you to put the content of the to-be-attached file in the FCL itself, while `{{attach}}` attaches a file from a different location.

The body option of `{{beginnative}}` inserts the data (which appears between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands in your host data stream) into the body of an e-mail message.

The inline option suggests to the recipient e-mail client that the data between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands be displayed as an embedded object in the body of the e-mail message. If the recipient e-mail client cannot display the host data in this way, then the data will be sent as an attachment that is represented by an icon in the body of the e-mail message. The icon can be opened with the appropriate application.

`{{Beginnative}}` requires `{{endnative}}`.

**Syntax** `{{beginnative "filename" [body] [inline] [mediatype=type] [base64|quotedprintable]}}`

**Example** `{{beginnative "Body.txt" body mediatype=text/plain}}`

The example creates an attachment called Body.txt (whose content is the host data between the `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands in the FCL document). The attachment will be displayed as editable text in the body of an e-mail message.

Configurable attributes of `{{beginnative}}`:

- File name, described on [page 12](#)
- Body, described on [page 13](#)
- Inline, described on [page 13](#)
- Mediatype, described on [page 14](#)
- Base64 or quotedprintable, described on [page 14](#)

### File name

This is the suggested file name for the data. You need not supply a path with this file name because the file data is stored between the `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands. This is the only required parameter of `{{beginnative}}`.

**Example** `{{beginnative "File.pdf" inline mediatype=application/pdf}}`  
 Here are the files you wanted  
`{{endnative}}`

In this example, RightFax will suggest to the recipient e-mail client that "Here are the files you wanted" be displayed as an embedded object in the body of the e-mail message. If the recipient e-mail client cannot perform this task, then an icon labeled File.pdf will appear in the e-mail message. The content of File.pdf will be "Here are the files you wanted."

## Body

This sends the data that appears between the `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands as text in the body of the e-mail message.

Using the body option, you can specify alternative file formats when you want to choose the format that the recipient's e-mail software should display.

For example, you can send a text file and an HTML file. Generally, the recipient's e-mail software will display the file in the format that it supports. It will not display both files.

The sequence of the file formats determines the format that the recipient's e-mail software will display. Generally, it will display the first file format that it supports. For example, if you specify text and HTML format, a software program that supports both formats will display text first.

To specify alternative formats, use multiple `{{beginnative}}` commands with the body option.

**Example** To send a document that contains both HTML and text, you might use the following FCL:

```
{{begin mime}}
{{to drew@MetroCleaners.com}}
{{from sarah@MetroCleaners.com}}
{{subject Sample of text and HTML in the body of the
message}}
{{beginnative "body.txt" body mediatype=text/plain}}
Drew,
Here are the files that you asked for.
{{endnative}}
{{beginnative "body.htm" body mediatype=text/html}}
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE></TITLE><META
content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1"
http-equiv=Content-Type></HEAD>
<BODY><HR><STRONG>Drew,</STRONG><BR>
Here are the file that you asked for.<HR>
</BODY></HTML>
{{endnative}}
{{end}}
```

## Inline

This suggests to the recipient e-mail client that the data between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands be displayed as an embedded object in the body of the e-mail message. If the recipient e-mail client cannot display the host data in this way, then the data will be sent as an attachment that is represented by an icon in the body of the e-mail message. The icon can be opened with the appropriate application.

## Mediatype

Specifies the nature of the data between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands. The content type (which is required if you use the `mediatype` option) is represented by a top-level mediatype, a slash, and a subtype.

**Example** `text/plain`

The top-level media type identifies a general type of data, and the subtype identifies a specific format for that type of data. Thus, a media type of `image/tif` is enough to tell a recipient e-mail client that the data is an image, even if the recipient e-mail client cannot interpret the specific image format of `.tif`.

The default mediatype for native documents with the `body` option is `text/plain`. Without the `body` option, the default mediatype is `application/octet-stream`. Other common mediatypes are (but are not limited to):

- `application/ms-word`
- `application/pdf`
- `audio/mid`
- `audio/wav`
- `image/gif`
- `text/html`
- `text/xml`
- `video/mpeg`

If you do not supply a media type, or if you supply a media type that the recipient e-mail client cannot interpret, the document most likely will not fail because most current e-mail clients can detect the media type.

## Base64 or Quotedprintable

The data between `{{beginnative}}` and `{{endnative}}` commands will be encoded using the specified scheme. This does not necessarily require that the attachment be encoded using this scheme in the e-mail that is sent to the recipient. If these options are not specified, then the data will not be encoded (8 bit).

## CC

Stores the SMTP address for a carbon copy recipient of a document. To store multiple addresses, repeat this command for each recipient.

**Syntax** `{{cc address}}`

**Example** `{{cc Justin@OKtires.com}}`  
`{{cc Tommy@OKtires.com}}`

The examples send a copy of the e-mail message to both `Justin@OKtires.com` and `Tommy@OKtires.com`.

## ENDNATIVE

Ends the processing of an attached native document that was begun with the `{{beginnative}}` command.

**Syntax** `{{endnative}}`

**Example** `{{endnative}}`

## FROM

Stores the return SMTP address of the sender of the document.

**Syntax** `{{from address}}`

**Example** `{{from Donny@Pacific.com}}`

The example uses `Donny@Pacific.com` as the return e-mail address for the e-mail message.

## IMAGETYPE

Selects the graphic format of a `{{type mime}}` document.

**Syntax** `{{imagetype {pdf|group3|group4|pcx}}}`

**Example** `{{imagetype pdf}}`

The example identifies PDF as the graphic format for a `{{type mime}}` document.

## SUBJECT

Stores the subject of an SMTP document. The subject appears in the subject field of the e-mail message.

**Syntax** `{{subject topic}}`

**Example** `{{subject RightFax InternetLink example.}}`

The example creates an e-mail message with a subject field that says, "RightFax InternetLink example."

## TO

Stores the SMTP address for the recipient of an SMTP document.

**Syntax** `{{to address}}`

**Example** `{{to John@OregonManufacturers.com}}`

The example sends the e-mail message to `John@OregonManufacturers.com`.

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