Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'mailaddr.7' command

$ man mailaddr.7

MAILADDR(7)   Linux User's Manual   MAILADDR(7)

NAME

    mailaddr - mail addressing description

DESCRIPTION

    This manual page gives a brief introduction to SMTP mail addresses, as

    used on the Internet. These addresses are in the general format

        user@domain

    where a domain is a hierarchical dot-separated list of subdomains.

    These examples are valid forms of the same address:

        john.doe@monet.example.com

        John Doe <john.doe@monet.example.com>

        john.doe@monet.example.com (John Doe)

    The domain part ("monet.example.com") is a mail-accepting domain. It

    can be a host and in the past it usually was, but it doesn't have to

    be. The domain part is not case sensitive.

    The local part ("john.doe") is often a username, but its meaning is

    defined by the local software. Sometimes it is case sensitive,

    although that is unusual. If you see a local-part that looks like

    garbage, it is usually because of a gateway between an internal e-mail

    system and the net, here are some examples:

        "surname/admd=telemail/c=us/o=hp/prmd=hp"@some.where

        USER%SOMETHING@some.where

        machine!machine!name@some.where

I2461572@some.where

(These are, respectively, an X.400 gateway, a gateway to an arbitrary
internal mail system that lacks proper internet support, an UUCP
gateway, and the last one is just boring username policy.)

The real-name part ("John Doe") can either be placed before <>, or in
() at the end. (Strictly speaking the two aren't the same, but the
difference is beyond the scope of this page.) The name may have to be
quoted using "", for example, if it contains ".":

        "John Q. Doe" <john.doe@monet.example.com>

  Abbreviation

    Some mail systems let users abbreviate the domain name. For instance,
    users at example.com may get away with "john.doe@monet" to send mail to
    John Doe. This behavior is deprecated. Sometimes it works, but you
    should not depend on it.

  Route-addrs

    In the past, sometimes one had to route a message through several hosts
    to get it to its final destination. Addresses which show these relays
    are termed "route-addrs". These use the syntax:

        <@hosta,@hostb:user@hostc>

    This specifies that the message should be sent to hosta, from there to
    hostb, and finally to hostc. Many hosts disregard route-addrs and send
    directly to hostc.

    Route-addrs are very unusual now. They occur sometimes in old mail
    archives. It is generally possible to ignore all but the "user@hostc"
    part of the address to determine the actual address.

  Postmaster

    Every site is required to have a user or user alias designated
    "postmaster" to which problems with the mail system may be addressed.
    The "postmaster" address is not case sensitive.

FILES

    /etc/aliases

    ~/.forward

SEE ALSO

mail(1), aliases(5), forward(5), sendmail(8)

IETF RFC 5322 ?http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5322.txt?

COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/.

4.2 Berkeley Distribution   2020-08-13   MAILADDR(7)