

Error: Macro TranslatedPages(revision=7,outdated=Traduction partielle) failed

expected string or buffer

Error: Macro TOC(titleindex, heading=Documentation Contents, notitle, depth=2, Documentation/*) failed

unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'NoneType' and 'str'

Debuter rapidement

Ce chapitre est un guide pas-à-pas du fonctionnement de YAM. Il est assumé que vous avez déjà installé YAM sur votre système et que vous utilisez Miami comme logiciel TCP/IP.

Si vous avez déjà utilisé YAM auparavant, vous pouvez passer ce chapitre.


1. Obtenez les informations suivantes de votre fournisseur d'accès Internet:

- Votre adresse e-mail
- L'adresse Internet du serveur de mail (appelé serveur POP ou SMTP)
- Votre mot de passe, indispensable pour vous connecter au serveur de mail

Comme exemple prenons les paramètres d'un utilisateur que nous nommerons 'Jean Dupont' vivant en France. Son adresse e-mail est 'jdupont@?' et l'adresse de son serveur mail est 'mail.exemple.com'. Son mot de passe est 'nguz56'.

2. Démarrez YAM en double-cliquant sur son icône. Quand la fenêtre de copyrights se ferme, une nouvelle fenêtre s'ouvre avec deux listes (liste des dossiers et liste des messages) ainsi qu'une rangée de boutons.

3. Le programme doit être configuré avant que vous ne puissiez faire quoi que ce soit. Choisissez

'Configuration?' dans le menu 'Préférences?' ou cliquez simplement sur le bouton  pour ouvrir la fenêtre de configuration. La page qui apparaît alors est appelée 'Premiers pas?', et c'est là que vous devez entrer les informations nécessaires pour le transfert de données. En suivant notre exemple:

Nom réel: Jean Dupont

Adresse électronique: jdupont@?

Nom du serveur: mail.exemple.com

Mot de passe: nguz56


Pour des raisons de sécurité, le champ texte pour le mot de passe ne montre que des étoiles, une pour chaque caractère frappé.

4. YAM allows you to define a text passage which will be appended to all of your e-mail as a complimentary closing phrase. To define it you have to click on 'Write?' in the list on the left hand side of the configuration window. On the page appearing now select the text field 'Welcome phrase', delete the original text by hitting RAmiga-X and insert something such as:




Kind regards,\n Joe

The control string \n forces a new line after the word 'regards'.

5. Save the settings now by clicking on [Save]. YAM now has sufficient data to allow you to write your first message.

6. After saving the settings you're back in the main window. Click the button 'Write'  or choose 'New' from the 'Message' menu. The editor window? will open. Insert the e-mail address of the recipient into the 'To' textfield (e.g. 'jdoe\@example.com'). Normally of course you would put someone else's address, but right now you want to test the system, so put your own address instead. Insert two or three words to indicate the subject into the 'Subject' text field ('test' will do nicely for this one!). Now click in the large blank area and type the actual message.

If you were using YAM in a normal way, and wished to send copies (including hidden copies) to anyone, this could be done by clicking on 'Options', thus activating the third of the three sheets (Message, Attachments, Options) in the Write window.

7. Assuming you are not currently online (Miami is not running), click on [Send later]. This sends the message to the 'Outgoing' folder as opposed to transmitting the message right away [Send now].
8. Now start Miami and connect to the Internet. Open the 'Outgoing' folder by clicking on 'Outgoing' in the folder list contained in the main window. Send the message by clicking the 'Send' button . The transfer status window will appear and report progress as YAM logs in on the mail server and sends the message.
9. As you've probably noticed the mail has vanished from the 'Outgoing' folder. Don't panic! It has been moved to the 'Sent' folder. The letter symbol in the list has a little stamp on it now , which means that the message has been sent successfully.
10. When you double-click the message, the read window? will open. You should be able to recognize the text written by you. The lines in the upper part of the message have been inserted by YAM and contain data needed for mail transfer (the so-called "headers").
11. Since you've written the mail to yourself you should start looking for new mail now. Click the read window to the background or close it, then click on the 'Get' button .
12. The transfer status window you saw before opens again and you can watch how YAM downloads your mail from the mail server. Provided that everything runs as it should, a requester will open up with the message that you have received new mail. You can read the mail in the 'Incoming' folder.

If you've made it this far without major problems, you now know the essential functions of YAM. For further explanations and more detailed information on single topics, please read the following chapters.