NAME
relocated - Postfix relocated table format

SYNOPSIS
postmap /etc/postfix/relocated

DESCRIPTION
The optional **relocated(5)** table provides the information that is used in "user has moved to *new_location*" bounce messages.

Normally, the **relocated(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/relocated**" to rebuild an indexed file after changing the corresponding relocated 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 expressions, or lookups can be directed to TCP-based server. In those case, the lookups are done in a slightly different way as described below under "REGULAR EXPRESSION TABLES" or "TCP-BASED TABLES".

Table lookups are case insensitive.

CASE FOLDING
The search string is folded to lowercase before database lookup. As of Postfix 2.3, the search string is not case folded with database types such as regexp: or pcre: whose lookup fields can match both upper and lower case.

TABLE FORMAT
The input format for the **postmap(1)** command is as follows:

- An entry has one of the following form:

  pattern new_location

  Where *new_location* specifies contact information such as an email address, or perhaps a street address or telephone number.

- Empty lines and whitespace-only lines are ignored, as are lines whose first non-whitespace character is a '#'.

- A logical line starts with non-whitespace text. A line that starts with whitespace continues a logical line.

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@domain
Matches *user@domain*. This form has precedence over all other forms.

user   Matches *user@site* when *site* is $**myorigin**, when *site* is listed in $**mydestination**, or when *site* is listed in $**inet_interfaces** or $**proxy_interfaces**.

@domain
Matches other addresses in *domain*. This form has the lowest precedence.

ADDRESS EXTENSION
When a mail address localpart contains the optional recipient delimiter (e.g., *user+foo@domain*), the lookup order becomes: *user+foo@domain*, *user@domain*, *user+foo*, *user*, and *@domain*.

REGULAR EXPRESSION TABLES

This section describes how the table lookups change when the table is given in the form of regular expressions or when lookups are directed to a TCP-based server. For a description of regular expression lookup table syntax, see **regexp_table(5)** or **pcre_table(5)**. For a description of the TCP client/server table lookup protocol, see **tcp_table(5)**. This feature is not available up to and including Postfix version 2.4.

Each pattern is a regular expression that is applied to the entire address being looked up. Thus, *user@domain* mail addresses are not broken up into their *user* and *@domain* constituent parts, nor is *user+foo* broken up into *user* and *foo*.

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 description of the TCP client/server lookup protocol, see **tcp_table(5)**. This feature is not available up to and including Postfix version 2.4.

Each lookup operation uses the entire address once. Thus, *user@domain* mail addresses are not broken up into their *user* and *@domain* constituent parts, nor is *user+foo* broken up into *user* and *foo*.

Results are the same as with indexed file lookups.

BUGS

The table format does not understand quoting conventions.

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.

relocated_maps
> List of lookup tables for relocated users or sites.

Other parameters of interest:

inet_interfaces
> The network interface addresses that this system receives mail on. You need to stop and start Postfix when this parameter changes.

mydestination
> List of domains that this mail system considers local.

myorigin
> The domain that is appended to locally-posted mail.

proxy_interfaces
> Other interfaces that this machine receives mail on by way of a proxy agent or network address translator.

SEE ALSO

trivial-rewrite(8),
address resolver
postmap(1),
Postfix lookup table manager
postconf(5),
configuration parameters

README FILES

Use "**postconf readme_directory**" or "**postconf html_directory**" to locate this information.
DATABASE_README, Postfix lookup table overview
ADDRESS_REWRITING_README, address rewriting guide

LICENSE

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