Exim Configuration Manager

(*WHM >> Home >> Service Configuration >> Exim Configuration Manager*)

Overview

Use the features in the *Exim Configuration Manager* interface to modify your Exim configuration. Exim is a mail transfer agent that cPanel & WHM includes. Mail transfer agents send and receive email messages for your server.

Many of the *Exim Configuration Manager* options involve Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Servers use SMTP as the standard protocol to send and receive email messages.

> **Warning:**
> - SMTP's simplicity causes it to be a relatively vulnerable protocol. Spammers who send email messages with falsified headers often abuse it.
> - Make **certain** that you define the system's SMTP options. They help spam attacks on and from your server. Spammers can send many spam messages within a short period of time, which use a large amount of your server's bandwidth.
> - We **strongly** recommend that you use the *Basic Editor* and *Advanced Editor* interfaces to make changes to your Exim configuration. Do **not** modify the Exim configuration files manually.

Basic Editor

Click the *Basic Editor* tab to modify the options in your Exim configuration.

For detailed information about each option in the *Basic Editor* tab, read our Exim Configuration Manager - Basic Editor documentation.

Advanced Editor

> **Warning:**
> This feature is for advanced users. Exercise **extreme** caution when you use this feature.
>
> - Changes that you make to the default configuration can significantly impact Exim's performance, and may render Exim **nonfunctional**.
> - Exim does **not** update your configuration changes across Exim updates and reinstallation.

Click the *Advanced Editor* tab to modify Exim's default configuration. For information about how to configure these directives, read Exim's documentation.

For most changes that you make to your Exim configuration, the system changes both the `/etc/exim.conf.localopts` and `/etc/exim.conf.local` files. The system uses the information in these files when it rebuilds the `/etc/exim.conf` file.

- The `/etc/exim.conf.local` file is Exim's override file and stores Exim's default configuration.

  > **Note:**
  > The `/etc/exim.conf.local` file does **not** exist by default. The system creates the `/etc/exim.conf.local` file **after** you configure Exim's settings to use non-default values.

- For custom ACL changes to the Exim configuration, the system creates a file in a subdirectory under the `/usr/local/cpanel/etc/exim/acls/` directory. For example, if you create a custom `acl_smtp_helo_block` entry, the system stores the setting in the `/usr/local/cpanel/etc/exim/acls/ACL_SMTP_HELO_BLOCK/custom_begin_smtp_helo` file.

To skip RBLs for specific domains, log in as the `root` user and use your preferred text editor to create and edit the `/etc/skiprbldomains` file.

- Add the domains to the file, with one domain name per line.
- After you create the `/etc/skiprbldomains` file, enable the `skip_rbl_domains` directive.

> **Warning:**
> cPanel & WHM uses the following directives in its Mail SNI integration:
>
> - `tls_privatekey`
> - `tls_certificate`
> - `tls_verify_certificates`
>
> If you manually change any of these directives, you may break Mail SNI integration in cPanel & WHM.

To set up smarthost authentication for a specific domain, enter the following lines in the `AUTH` section:

```
remoteserver_login:
  driver = plaintext
  public_name = user
  hide client_send = : user@example.com : 12345luggage
```

> **Notes:**
> These lines use the following examples:
>
> - `user` represents user's login ID.
> - `user@example.com` represents the email account to authenticate.
> - `12345luggage` represents the account's password.

Backup

Click the *Backup* tab to create a backup of your Exim configuration, which you can either download to your computer or save on the server.

To create a backup, perform the following steps:

1. Select one of the following options:
   - *Download* — Save the backup to a local drive on your computer.
   - *Save on Server* — Save the backup to the server.
2. Click *Run Backup*.

> **Note:**
> You **cannot** delete these backups.

Restore

Click the *Restore* tab to restore an existing backup of an Exim configuration.

To restore an Exim configuration backup that you saved to a local drive, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Choose File* to select the backup file. Backup files use the `.tar.gz` file format by default.
2. Click *Upload* to upload and restore the selected backup file.

To restore an Exim configuration backup that you saved to the server, click *Restore* for the file name of the backup that you wish to restore.

Reset

Click the *Reset* tab to restore Exim's default configuration. Select the type of reset to perform from the *Reset type* menu, and click *Reset*.

> **Important:**
> Read the description of your chosen reset type **carefully**. The description appears below the *Reset type* menu.

Additional documentation

- Exim Configuration Manager - Basic Editor
- Exim Configuration Manager
- Mail Delivery Reports
- Mail FAQ
- Mail Queue Manager

- Mail FAQ

- Exim Configuration Manager - Basic Editor
- Exim Configuration Manager
- How to Configure the Exim Outgoing IP Address
- Mail Delivery Reports
- CVE-2017-1000369 Exim - Stack Clash

- WHM API 1 Functions - get_unique_sender_recipient_count_per_user
- WHM API 1 Functions - get_unique_recipient_count_per_sender_for_user
- WHM API 1 Functions - validate_exim_configuration_syntax
- WHM API 1 Sections - Mail
- WHM API 1 Functions - get_mailbox_status