# Section 1.1 : i-Fax API for Sending Fax

Introduction :

Use a command to change some files format to gif and fax format.

Change some files format to gif format, the method is : export FILETYPE=gif /sbin/screenfilter <the file's path> <file1> <file2> ...<fileN>

After running screenfilter, each page of your original file will be changed to one gif file. And the original file will be deleted.

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After running screenfilter, each page of your original file will be changed to one gif file.

Change some files format to fax format, the method is :

export FILETYPE=g3

/sbin/screenfilter <the file's path> <file1> <file2> ... <fileN>

After running screenfilter, each page of your original file will be changed to one g3 file. And the original file will be deleted.

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After running screenfilter, each page of your original file will be changed to one g3 file.

## How to send fax with Class 2 fax modem:

Use the command "/sbin/sendfaxdid" to fax the files without result code, the method is : /sbin/sendfaxdid –l <modem port> <receiver's fax number> <file1.g3> <file2.g3> <fileN.g3> Notice: This method does NOT have result code so better use another method below.





And the receiver will receive the fax.

## How to send fax with Class 1 fax modem:

1. /etc/rc.d/init.d/ifax stop (Stop normal i-Fax procedures in order to avoid the dial-out conflict)

- 2. export FAXOUT\_NOW=yes
- 3. export FAXOUT\_SPOOL\_DIR=/directory\_full\_path\_storing\_your\_G3\_fax\_files/
- 4. /sbin/ifaxmodem -d /dev/tty?? -o 1f -t Fax\_Number Faxed\_G3\_Formatted\_File1 ...Other\_G3\_Files
- 5. /etc/rc.d/init.d/ifax start

Example: /etc/rc.d/init.d/ifax stop export FAXOUT\_NOW=yes export FAXOUT\_SPOOL\_DIR=/var/spool/fax/outgoing /sbin/ifaxmodem -d /dev/ttyS0 -o 1f -t 21992880 g3faxfile.01 g3faxfile.02 /etc/rc.d/init.d/ifax start

# Section 1.2 : i-Fax API for FaxMerge

Use command "/sbin/faxmerge" to do FaxMerge, the method is :

1) Firstly, export those fields you want to do FaxMerge. i-Fax support the following evirnoment fields.

ID, DATE, TIME, TOTAL\_PAGES, FROM\_COMPANY FROM\_PERSON, TO\_COMPANY, TO\_PERSON, SUBJECT FROM\_FAX, FROM\_EMAIL, TO\_FAX, TO\_EMAIL FROM\_VOICE, TO\_VOICE, COMMENT

Notice: All environment must match those Macro fields in the \*.htm or \*.ps files.

- Put the xxx.htm or xxx.ps in one folder and then do the following command. faxmerge <Filename\_with\_Full\_Path>
  - E.g.: export TO\_COMPANY="Your Client's Company Name" export TO\_PERSON="Your Client's Name" export SUBJECT="Fax Subject" export ... other environments /sbin/faxmerge /tmp/test.ps /sbin/faxmerge /var/spool/mysource/test.htm /sbin/faxmerge /home/myname/mydata/test.html

3) After doing "/sbin/faxmerge" command, the content (Macros) in \*.ps or \*.htm will be replaced by content of those environment fields.

# Section 1.3 : i-Fax API for Making Fax Queues

Use another command "/sbin/printfax" to create fax queues with result codes, the method is : export SERVER\_PORT=API ; export REMOTE\_ADDR=remote.ws.ip.addr cat faxqueue.dat | /sbin/printfax 2> status.log

### Notice:

- Before using this API, you must make sure the permission, owner and group to be right for /sbin/printfax. If they are wrong, please use these commands "chown root.ifax /sbin/printfax ; chmod u=rwxs,g=rx,o=rx /sbin/printfax" to correct the permission and owner for /sbin/printfax.
- 2) "remote.ws.ip.addr" means "IP Address of the remote machine connecting to this server".
- 3) The unique Fax IDs are stored in this file "status.log" for all successful fax queues in order that you can get back its status with another command later.
- 4) This method will write the result code "No Fax Job" or Fax IDs to the file "status.log" for you to get back the status of fax queue. Before calling this command, you must create one faxqueue file "faxqueue.dat" with the following method. You can get one sample "faxqueue.dat" inside the API package from this link http://www.unitednets.com/ifaxapi.htm

### How to create Fax Queue file "faxqueue.dat":

Please create one binary file with the content below and every line must be terminated by one '\n' except item #79.

- 1) To Client Fax numbers (Multiple Fields) --> Use '\1' to divide every fax number
- 2) i-Fax Login ID (1 Field)
- 3) Recipients' Names (Multiple Fields) --> Use '\1' to divide every recipient's name
- 4) Fax Subject Name (1 Field)
- 5) i-Fax Password (1 Field)
- 6) Recipients' Emails (Multiple Fields) --> Use '\1' to divide every recipient's email address
- 7) Recipients' Contact Phone Numbers (Multiple Fields) --> Use '\1' to divide every recipient's phone no
- 8) Recipients' Company Names (Multiple Fields)
- 9) Email Notification for Fax Result [Yes/No] (1 Field)
- 10) Email Fax Copy [Yes/No] (1 Field)
- 11) Fax Header [Yes/No] (1 Field)
- 12) Cover Page [Yes/No] (1 Field)
- 13) Fax Cover Template Full Path (1 Field)
- 14) Fax Cover Page Content (1 Field)
- 15) Sender's Company Name (1 Field)
- 16) Sender's Email Address(es) (Multiple Fields) ---> Use ' ' to divide every Email Address
- 17) Sender's Full Name (1 Field)
- 18) Sender's Company Telephone Number (1 Field)
- 19) Sender's Company Fax Number (1 Field)
- 20) Sender's Mobile Phone Number (1 Field)
- 21) Sender's Company Web Site URL (1 Field)
- 22) Sender's full Company Address (1 Field)
- --> Use "<BR>" to replace all "\r\n" or "\r" or "\n"

--> Use '\1' to divide every recipient's co name

23) Recipients' full Company Addresses (Multiple Fields)

--> Use '\1' to divide every Company Address & use "<BR>" to replace all "\r\n" or "\r" or "\n"

24) Recipients' Company Web Site URLs (Multiple Fields) --> Use '\1' to divide every URL

25) Number for Total Retries used by sending fax (1 Field) [Default = 10]

26) Filename Extension to specify the file type (1 Field) [e.g. tif, tiff, gif, ps, doc ...etc, Default = ps]

27) Client Type (1 Field) [Value = IFAX or API, Default = IFAX]

'\n' '\n' '\n	' '\n' '\n' '\n' '\n' '\n' '\n' '\n' '\	> Padding
78	3) '\0' '\n'	> End of Header Information
79	) Fax Data Content (Stream)	> Fax Content such as postscript data from Printer Driver via Samba or
others		
80	)) EOF	> End of Stream = NOTHING = Action is "Close this file" or "close the

#### TCP port"

Remark: Use '\1' to divide every field for all above lines with multiple fields except line #16 for "char Email[1000];"

After you have used this API to create the fax queues from the queue file "faxqueue.dat", you can see the created fax queues listed in your Outbox. If want to check the status of the fax queues at any time, you can use another command for checking.

#### How to get current status of every fax queue:

/sbin/getsentfaxstatus SentFaxID

Notice: "SentFaxID" means "Fax ID" created by the previous command "/sbin/printfax".

You can also use this command "/sbin/getsentfaxstatus SentFaxID > faxstatus.log" to capture the result for your further usage.

### Example (Screen Shot) for using i-Fax API to make Fax Queues:

[root@ifax server]# ls -l -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 22031 8月 7 16:54 faxqueue.dat

[root@ifax server]# export SERVER\_PORT=API ; export REMOTE\_ADDR=192.168.0.123

[root@ifax server]# cat faxqueue.dat | /sbin/printfax 2> status.log

[root@ifax server]# cat status.log 00000841 00000842

[root@ifax server]#/sbin/getsentfaxstatus 00000841
Server Port : Server01ttyS0
Status : Sent
Description : Fax Sent Successfully

#### How to transfer one fax queue from one Linux machine to another Linux machine running i-Fax server:

- Copy the Fax Queue file from the local Linux machine to the remote i-Fax server :scp -i identity\_file faxqueue.dat <u>user@remote\_hostdomain</u>:
- Create one new fax queue on the remote i-Fax server :ssh user@remote\_hostdomain -i identity\_file "export SERVER\_PORT=API ; export REMOTE\_ADDR=remote.ws.ip.addr ; cat faxqueue.dat | /sbin/printfax 2>&1" > status.log
- Get status of one fax queue on the remote i-Fax server:ssh user@remote\_hostdomain -i identity\_file "/sbin/getsentfaxstatus SentFaxID 2>&1" > faxstatus.log Remark: SentFaxID is content of file "status.log" created in item #2 above.

**Notice:** Before doing the above steps, must create one key pair by running ssh-keygen. Then, store the private key in /home/ifax/.ssh/id\_dsa and the public key in /home/ifax/.ssh/authorized\_keys in the user's home directory with suitable permission and ownership. Follow all steps of "man ssh" in detail to set up one auto login for user "ifax" with key file without entering any password !! After that, you must use the following command line on the local Linux machine to login the remote i-Fax server once at least in order to create one entry of trusted-host .

ssh user@remote\_hostdomain -i identity\_file "pwd"

If you can login the remote i-Fax server with this command line and see home directory's name, you can start other steps for making queues.

### Example (Screen Shot) for using i-Fax API to make Fax Queues to remote server:

[root@Linux server]# ls -1 22031 8月 7 16:54 faxqueue.dat -rw-r--r-- 1 root root [root@Linux server]# scp -i /home/ifax/.ssh/id\_dsa faxqueue.dat ifax@192.168.0.1: [root@Linux server]# ssh ifax@192.168.0.1 - i /home/ifax/.ssh/id\_dsa "export SERVER\_PORT=API; export REMOTE\_ADDR=192.168.0.123 ; cat faxqueue.dat | /sbin/printfax 2>&1" > status.log [root@Linux server]# cat status.log 00000841 00000842 [root@Linux server]# ssh ifax@192.168.0.1 -i /home/ifax/.ssh/id\_dsa "/sbin/getsentfaxstatus 00000841" Server Port : Server01ttyS0 Status : Sent Description : Fax Sent Successfully