

# Roundcube Webmail on CentOS 8/RHEL 8 with Apache/Nginx

Last Updated: April 24, 2020 Xiao Guoan (Admin) 5 Comments CentOS, Mail Server, Redhat

Roundcube is a free and open source webmail client written in PHP. A webmail is a mail client in your browser, which means instead of reading and sending emails from a desktop mail client like Mozilla Thunderbird, you can access your email from a web browser. Roundcube functionality includes MIME support, address book, folder management, message searching and spell checking. This tutorial is going to show you how to install Roundcube webmail on CentOS 8/RHEL 8 with Apache or Nginx web server.

## Roundcube 1.4.2 Release

Roundcube 1.4.2 was released on January 2, 2020. This release features:

- A responsive skin called *Elastic* with full mobile device support
- Email Resent (Bounce) feature
- Improved Mailvelope integration
- Support for Redis and Memcached cache
- Support for SMTPUTF8 and GSSAPI
- Plus numerous improvements and bug fixes

## Prerequisites

To follow this tutorial, it's assumed that

- [Postfix SMTP server](#) and [Dovecot IMAP server](#) have been installed on your CentOS 8/RHEL 8 server

- You have already installed a [LAMP stack](#) or [LEMP stack](#) on CentOS 8/RHEL 8 server.

If not, please click the above links and follow the instructions to complete prerequisites. Now let's proceed to install Roundcube.

## Step 1: Download Roundcube Webmail on CentOS 8/RHEL 8

Log in to your CentOS/RHEL server via [SSH](#), then run the following command to download the latest 1.4.2 stable version from Roundcube Github repository.

```
wget  
https://github.com/roundcube/roundcubemail/releases/download/1.4.2/roundcubemail-1.4.2-complete.tar.gz
```

**Note:** You can always use the above URL format to download Roundcube from command line. If a new version comes out, simply replace 1.4.2 with the new version number. You can check if there's new release at [Roundcube download page](#).

Extract the tarball, move the newly created folder to web root (`/var/www/`) and rename it as `roundcube` at the same time.

```
tar xvf roundcubemail-1.4.2-complete.tar.gz  
  
sudo mkdir /var/www/  
  
sudo mv roundcubemail-1.4.2 /var/www/roundcube
```

## Step 2: Install Dependencies

Roundcube requires the php-imap module to create subfolders in mailboxes, but php-imap isn't included in the default CentOS 8/RHEL 8 repository, so we need to use the Remi repo to install this PHP module.

Install the Remi Repo.

```
sudo dnf install -y https://rpms.remirepo.net/enterprise/remi-release-8.rpm
```

Then reset PHP module streams.

```
sudo dnf module reset php
```

Enable the `php:remi-7.4` module stream.

```
sudo dnf module enable php:remi-7.4 -y
```

Then you can run the following command to install PHP modules required or recommended by Roundcube.

```
sudo dnf install php-ldap php-imagick php-common php-gd php-imap php-json php-curl php-zip php-xml  
php-mbstring php-bz2 php-intl php-gmp
```

## Step 3: Create a MariaDB Database and User for Roundcube

Log into MariaDB shell as root.

```
mysql -u root -p
```

Then create a new database for Roundcube using the following command. This tutorial name it `roundcube`, you can use whatever name you like for the database.

```
CREATE DATABASE roundcube DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_general_ci;
```

Next, create a new database user on localhost using the following command. Again, this tutorial name it `roundcubeuser`, you can use whatever name you like. Replace `password` with your preferred password.

```
CREATE USER roundcubeuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

Then grant all permission of the new database to the new user so later on Roundcube webmail can write to the database.

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON roundcube.* TO roundcubeuser@localhost;
```

Flush the privileges table for the changes to take effect.

```
flush privileges;
```

Exit MariaDB Shell:

```
exit;
```

Run the following command to import the initial tables to `roundcube` database. You need to enter the MariaDB root password.

```
mysql -u root -p roundcube < /var/www/roundcube/SQL/mysql.initial.sql
```

## Step 4: Create Apache Virtual Host or Nginx Config File for Roundcube

### Apache

If you use Apache web server, create a virtual host for Roundcube.

```
sudo nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/roundcube.conf
```

**Note:** If you followed my Postfix/Dovecot tutorial, a virtual host already exists. You should edit the following file.

```
sudo nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/mail.your-domain.com.conf
```

Put the following text into the file. Replace `mail.your-domain.com` with your real domain name and don't forget to set DNS A record for it.

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
  ServerName mail.your-domain.com
  DocumentRoot /var/www/roundcube/

  ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/roundcube_error.log
  CustomLog /var/log/httpd/roundcube_access.log combined

  <Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride All
  </Directory>

  <Directory /var/www/roundcube/>
```

```
Options FollowSymLinks MultiViews
AllowOverride All
Order allow,deny
allow from all
</Directory>
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

Save and close the file. Reload Apache for the changes to take effect.

```
sudo systemctl reload httpd
```

Now you should be able to see the Roundcube web-based install wizard at <http://mail.your-domain.com/installer>.

## Nginx

If you use Nginx web server, create a virtual host for Roundcube.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/roundcube.conf
```

**Note:** If you followed my Postfix/Dovecot tutorial, a virtual host already exists. you should edit the following file.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/mail.your-domain.com.conf
```

Put the following text into the file. Replace the domain name and don't forget to set DNS A record for it.

```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;
```

```
server_name mail.your-domain.com;
root /var/www/roundcube/;
index index.php index.html index.htm;

error_log /var/log/nginx/roundcube.error;
access_log /var/log/nginx/roundcube.access;

location / {
    try_files $uri $uri/ /index.php;
}

location ~ /\.php$ {
    try_files $uri =404;
    fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php-fpm/www.sock;
    fastcgi_index index.php;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    include fastcgi_params;
}

location ~ /.well-known/acme-challenge {
    allow all;
}

location ~ ^/(README|INSTALL|LICENSE|CHANGELOG|UPGRADING)$ {
    deny all;
}

location ~ ^/(bin|SQL)/ {
    deny all;
}

# A long browser cache lifetime can speed up repeat visits to your page
location ~* \.(jpg|jpeg|gif|png|webp|svg|woff|woff2|ttf|css|js|ico|xml)$ {
    access_log off;
```

```
        log_not_found    off;  
        expires          360d;  
    }  
}
```

Save and close the file. Then test Nginx configurations.

```
sudo nginx -t
```

If the test is successful, reload Nginx for the changes to take effect.

```
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

Now you should be able to see the Roundcube web-based install wizard at <http://mail.your-domain.com/installer>.

## Step 5: Enabling HTTPS

It's highly recommended that you use TLS to encrypt your webmail. We can enable HTTPS by installing a free TLS certificate issued from Let's Encrypt.

If you use Apache, run this command to obtain and install TLS certificate.

```
sudo /usr/local/bin/certbot --apache --agree-tos --redirect --hsts --staple-ocsp --email  
you@your-domain.com -d mail.your-domain.com
```

If you use Nginx, run the following command to obtain and install TLS certificate.

```
sudo /usr/local/bin/certbot --nginx --agree-tos --redirect --hsts --staple-ocsp --email  
you@your-domain.com -d mail.your-domain.com
```

Where

- `--nginx`: Use the nginx plugin.
- `--apache`: Use the Apache plugin.
- `--agree-tos`: Agree to terms of service.
- `--redirect`: Force HTTPS by 301 redirect.
- `--hsts`: Add the Strict-Transport-Security header to every HTTP response. Forcing browser to always use TLS for the domain. Defends against SSL/TLS Stripping.
- `--staple-ocsp`: Enables OCSP Stapling. A valid OCSP response is stapled to the certificate that the server offers during TLS.

The certificate should now be obtained and automatically installed.

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- Congratulations! Your certificate and chain have been saved at:  
/etc/letsencrypt/live/mail.linuxbabe.com/fullchain.pem  
Your key file has been saved at:  
/etc/letsencrypt/live/mail.linuxbabe.com/privkey.pem  
Your cert will expire on 2020-04-13. To obtain a new or tweaked version of this certificate in the future, simply run certbot again with the "certonly" option. To non-interactively renew *all* of your certificates, run "certbot renew"
- If you like Certbot, please consider supporting our work by:  
  
Donating to ISRG / Let's Encrypt: <https://letsencrypt.org/donate>  
Donating to EFF: <https://eff.org/donate-le>

**Note:** If you followed my Postfix/Dovecot tutorial, and now you install Roundcube on the same server, then certbot will probably tell you that a certificate for `mail.your-domain.com` already exists as shown below, so you can choose to install the existing TLS certificate to your web server configuration file.

```
You have an existing certificate that has exactly the same domains or certificate name you requested and isn't close to expiry.
(ref: /etc/letsencrypt/renewal/mail.linuxbabe.com.conf)

What would you like to do?
- - - - -
1: Attempt to reinstall this existing certificate
2: Renew & replace the cert (limit ~5 per 7 days)
- - - - -
Select the appropriate number [1-2] then [enter] (press 'c' to cancel): 1
```

## Step 6: Setting Up Permissions

First, we need to change the SELinux context of the web directory, so it can be used to serve web content.

```
sudo chcon -t httpd_sys_content_t /var/www/roundcube/ -R
```

The web server needs to write to the `temp` and `logs` directory. Change the SELinux context to make it writable.

```
sudo chcon -t httpd_sys_rw_content_t /var/www/roundcube/temp/ /var/www/roundcube/logs/ -R
```

Then grant write permission to the web server.

Apache:

```
sudo setfacl -R -m u:apache:rwX /var/www/roundcube/temp/ /var/www/roundcube/logs/
```

Nginx:

```
sudo setfacl -R -m u:nginx:rwX /var/www/roundcube/temp/ /var/www/roundcube/logs/
```

By default, SELinux forbids Apache/Nginx to make network requests to other servers, but later Apache/Nginx needs to request TLS certificate status from Let's Encrypt CA server for OCSP stapling, so we need to tell SELinux to allow Apache/Nginx with the following command.

```
sudo setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect 1
```

If you use Nginx, then you also need to run the following command to give the nginx user read and write permissions to 3 directories.

```
sudo setfacl -R -m u:nginx:rwX /var/lib/php/opcache/ /var/lib/php/session/ /var/lib/php/wsdlcache/
```

Restart Apache/Nginx.

```
sudo systemctl restart httpd
```

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

## Step 7: Finish the Installation in Web Browser

In your web browser, go to the Roundcube installer page.

```
https://mail.your-domain.com/installer
```

The web installer will first check if PHP extensions, database and 3rd party libraries are installed. If you follow this tutorial, then all requirements should be met.

Roundcube Webmail Installer - Google Chrome

Roundcube Webmail Insta x +

mail.linuxbabe.com/installer/

roundcube  
open source webmail software

[How-to Wiki](#)

## Roundcube Webmail Installer

1. Check environment    2. Create config    3. Test config

### Checking PHP version

Version: **OK** (PHP 7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 detected)

### Checking PHP extensions

The following modules/extensions are *required* to run Roundcube:

PCRE: **OK**  
DOM: **OK**  
Session: **OK**  
XML: **OK**  
JSON: **OK**  
PDO: **OK**  
Multibyte: **OK**  
OpenSSL: **OK**

The next couple of extensions are *optional* and recommended to get the best performance:

FileInfo: **OK**  
Libiconv: **OK**  
Intl: **OK**  
Exif: **OK**

Click Next button. In the 2nd page, you need to fill in MariaDB database details that you created in step 3.

**Database setup**

db\_dsnw

Database settings for read/write operations:

MySQL ▼ Database type

|               |                                                               |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| localhost     | Database server (omit for sqlite)                             |
| roundcube     | Database name (use absolute path and filename for sqlite)     |
| roundcubeuser | Database user name (needs write permissions)(omit for sqlite) |
| your-password | Database password (omit for sqlite)                           |

db\_prefix

Optional prefix that will be added to database object names (tables and sequences).

The IMAP and SMTP section allows you to configure how to receive and submit email. Enter the following values for IMAP.

- IMAP host: `ssl://mail.your-domain.com` port: `993`

### IMAP Settings

default\_host

The IMAP host(s) chosen to perform the log-in

 add

Leave blank to show a textbox at login. To use SSL/IMAPS connection, type ssl://hostname

default\_port

TCP port used for IMAP connections

Enter the following values for SMTP settings.

- SMTP port: `tls://mail.your-domain.com` port: `587`

### SMTP Settings

smtp\_server

Use this host for sending mails

To use SSL connection, set ssl://smtp.host.com.

smtp\_port

SMTP port (default is 587)

Next, you can scroll down to the `Plugins` section to enable some plugins. For example: the password plugin, mark as junk plugin and so on. I enabled all of them.

### Plugins

- ☒ **acl**  
IMAP Folders Access Control Lists Management (RFC4314, RFC2086).
- ☒ **additional\_message\_headers**  
Very simple plugin which will add additional headers to or remove them from outgoing messages.
- ☒ **archive**  
This adds a button to move the selected messages to an archive folder. The folder (and the optional structure of subfolder panel).
- ☒ **attachment\_reminder**  
This Roundcube plugin reminds the user to attach a file if the composed message text indicates that there should be any.
- ☒ **autologon**  
Sample plugin to try out some hooks
- ☒ **database\_attachments**

Once that's done, click `create config` button which will create configuration based on the information you entered. You need to copy the configuration and save it as `config.inc.php` under the `/var/www/roundcube/config/` directory.

# Roundcube Webmail Installer

1. Check environment      **2. Create config**      3. Test config

Copy or download the following configuration and save it as **config.inc.php** within the `/var/www/roundcube/config/` directory of your Roundcube installation.

Make sure that there are no characters outside the `<?php ?>` brackets when saving the file.

Download

Save in /tmp

```
<?php

/* Local configuration for Roundcube Webmail */

// -----
// SQL DATABASE
// -----
// Database connection string (DSN) for read+write operations
// Format (compatible with PEAR MDB2): db_provider://user:password@host/database
// Currently supported db_providers: mysql, pgsql, sqlite, mssql, sqlsrv, oracle
// For examples see http://pear.php.net/manual/en/package.database.mdb2.intro-dsn.php
// Note: for SQLite use absolute path (Linux): 'sqlite:///full/path/to/sqlite.db?mode=0646'
```

Once the config.inc.php file is created, click continue button. In the final step, test your SMTP and IMAP settings by sending a test email and checking IMAP login.

### Test SMTP config

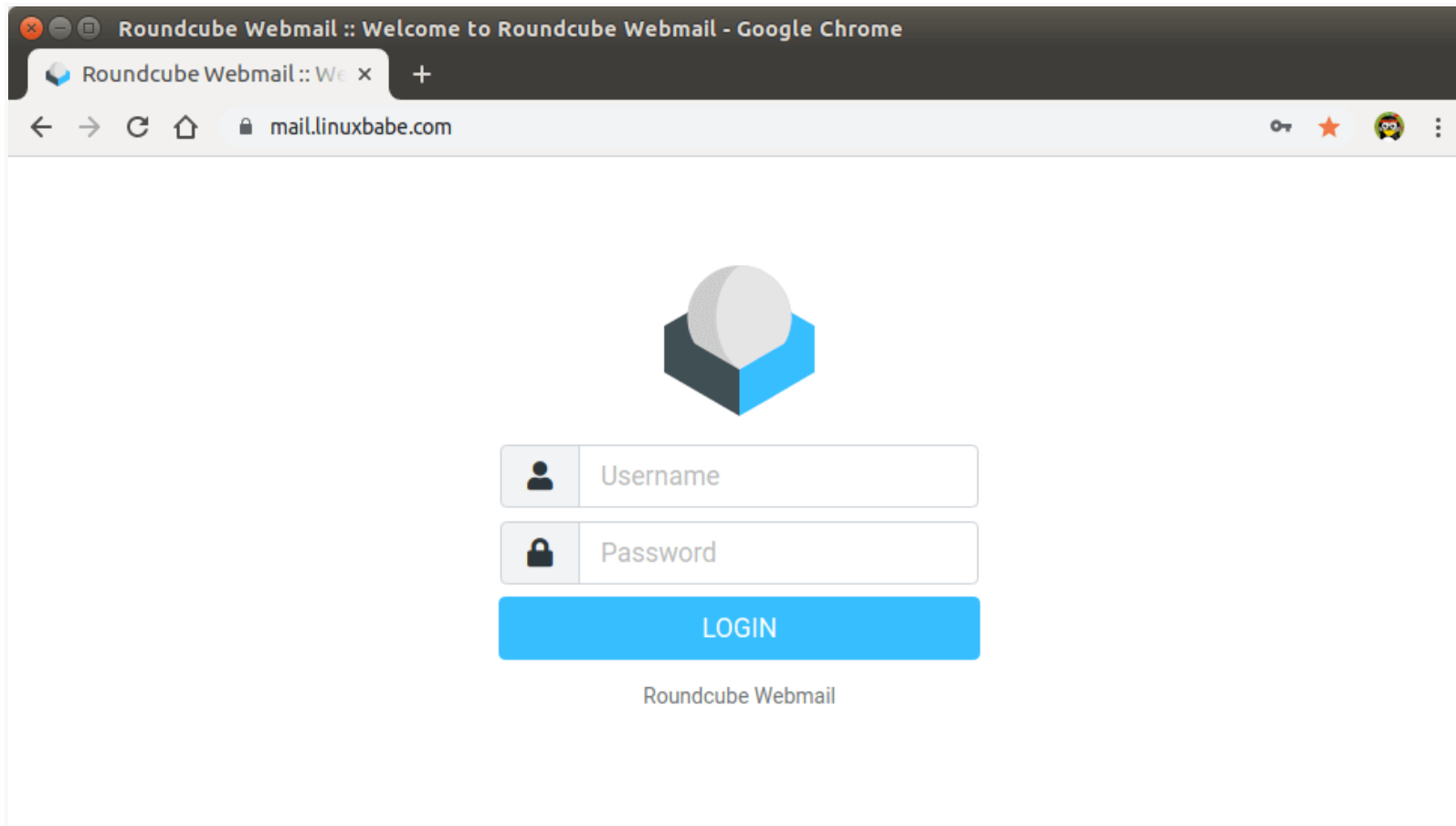
|           |                                                 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Server    | tls://mail.linuxbabe.com                        |
| Port      | 587                                             |
| Username  | <input type="text" value="xiao@linuxbabe.com"/> |
| Password  | <input type="password" value="....."/>          |
| Sender    | <input type="text"/>                            |
| Recipient | <input type="text"/>                            |

### Test IMAP config

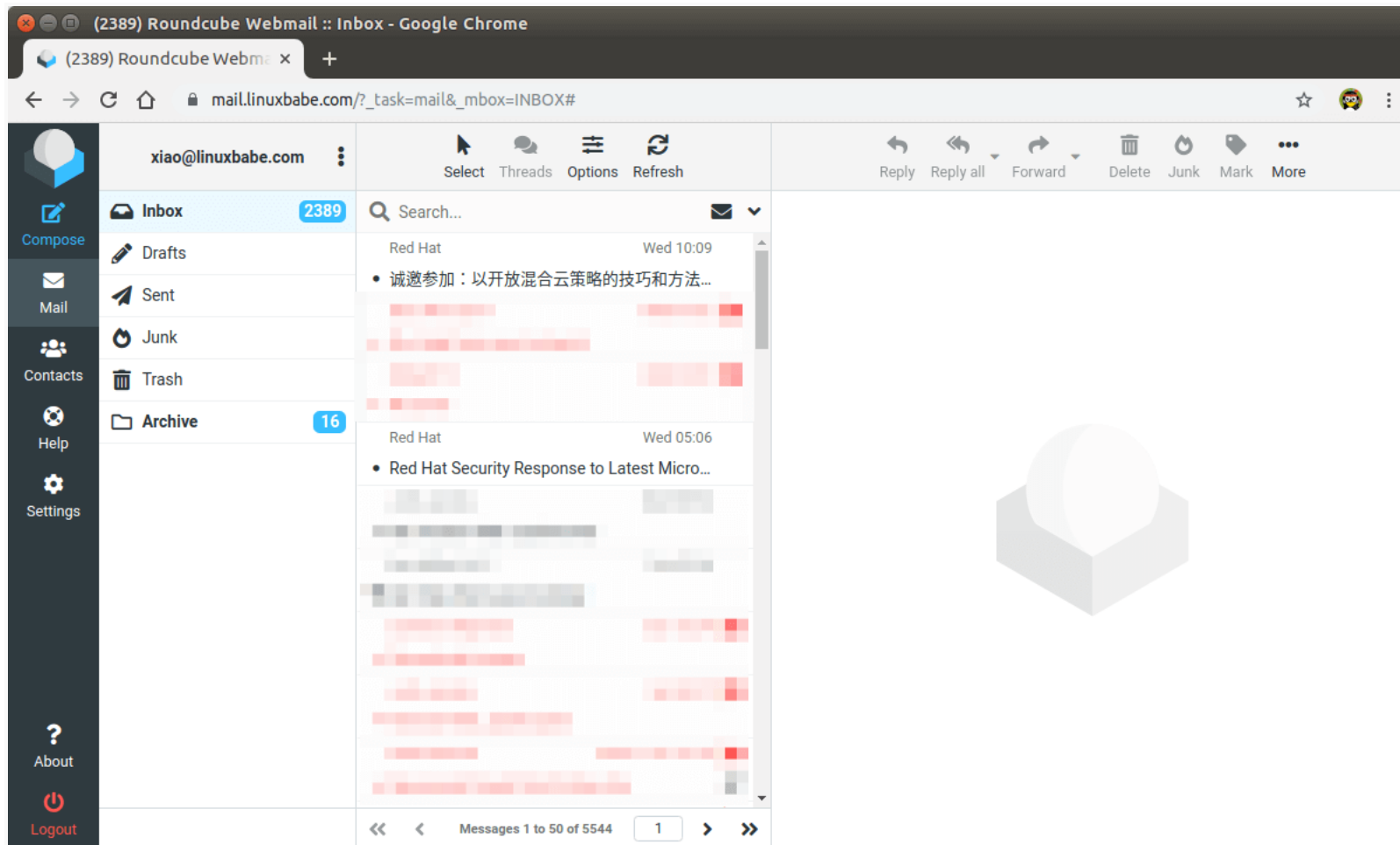
|          |                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Server   | <input type="text" value="ssl://mail.linuxbabe.com"/> |
| Port     | 993                                                   |
| Username | <input type="text"/>                                  |
| Password | <input type="password"/>                              |

If the test fails, then you can click the [2. Create config](#) link on the top of page to go back to step 2 and recreate the `config.inc.php` file.

If test is successful, go to your Webmail domain without `/installer` and login.



Roundcube Webmail interface



Now you should **remove** the whole installer folder from the document root or make sure that `enable_installer` option in `config.inc.php` file is disabled.

```
sudo rm /var/www/roundcube/installer/ -r
```

These files may expose sensitive configuration data like server passwords and encryption keys to the public. Make sure you cannot access the installer page from your browser.

## Step 8: Configure the Sieve Message Filter

You can create folders in Roundcube webmail and then create rules to filter email messages into different folders. In order to do this, you need to install the `dovecot-pigeonhole` package with the following command.

```
sudo dnf install dovecot-pigeonhole
```

Open the `/etc/dovecot/conf.d/15-lda.conf` file.

```
sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/15-lda.conf
```

Scroll to the end of the file, uncomment the `mail_plugins` line and add the sieve plugin to local delivery agent (LDA).

```
protocol lda {  
    # Space separated list of plugins to load (default is global mail_plugins).  
    mail_plugins = $mail_plugins sieve  
}
```

Save and close the file. If you can find the `20-lmtp.conf` file under `/etc/dovecot/conf.d/` directory, then you should also enable the sieve plugin in that file like below.

```
protocol lmtp {  
    mail_plugins = quota sieve
```

```
}
```

Edit the `/etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf` file.

```
sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf
```

Sieve scripts are stored under each user's home directory. If you followed my [PostfixAdmin tutorial](#) and are using virtual mailbox domains, then you need to enable `mail_home` for the virtual users by adding the following line in the file, because virtual users don't have home directories by default.

```
mail_home = /var/vmail/%d/%n
```

Save and close the file.

By default, Postfix uses its builtin local delivery agent (LDA) to move inbound emails to the *message store* (inbox, sent, trash, Junk, etc). We can configure it to use Dovecot to deliver emails, via the LMTP protocol, which is a simplified version of SMTP. LMTP allows for a highly scalable and reliable mail system and it is required if you want to use the sieve plugin to filter inbound messages to different folders.

Edit the Dovecot main configuration file.

```
sudo nano /etc/dovecot/dovecot.conf
```

Add `lmtp` and `sieve` to the supported protocols.

```
protocols = imap lmtp sieve
```

Save and close the file. Then edit the Dovecot *10-master.conf* file.

```
sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-master.conf
```

Change the lmtp service definition to the following.

```
service lmtp {  
  unix_listener /var/spool/postfix/private/dovecot-lmtp {  
    group = postfix  
    mode = 0600  
    user = postfix  
  }  
}
```

Next, edit the Postfix main configuration file.

```
sudo nano /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

Add the following lines at the end of the file. The first line tells Postfix to deliver emails to local message store via the dovecot LMTP server. The second line disables SMTPUTF8 in Postfix, because Dovecot-LMTP doesn't support this email extension.

```
mailbox_transport = lmtp:unix:private/dovecot-lmtp  
smtputf8_enable = no
```

Save and close the file. Finally, restart Postfix and Dovecot.

```
sudo systemctl restart postfix dovecot
```

Now you can go to Roundcube webmail, open an email message and click the **more** button and select **create filters** to create message filters. For example, I create a filter that moves every email sent from redhat.com to the Red Hat folder.

**New filter** ✕

Filter name

Red Hat

Filter set

roundcube

Scope

matching all of the following rules

**Rules**

From

contains

email@engage.redhat

✕

⚙️

+

✕

To

contains

xiao@linuxbabe.com

✕

⚙️

+

✕

**Actions**

Move message to

Red Hat

+

✕

Stop evaluating rules

+

✕

✓ Save

✕ Cancel

## Step 9: Adding Local DNS Entry

It's recommended to edit the `/etc/hosts` file and add the following entry so that Roundcube won't have to query the public DNS, which will speed up web page loading a little bit.

```
127.0.0.1    localhost mail.your-domain.com
```

## Step 10: Removing Sensitive Information from Email Headers

By default, Roundcube will add a `User-Agent` email header, indicating that you are using Roundcube webmail and the version number. You can tell Postfix to ignore it so recipient can not see it. Run the following command to create a header check file.

```
sudo nano /etc/postfix/smtp_header_checks
```

Put the following lines into the file.

```
/^User-Agent.*Roundcube Webmail/          IGNORE
```

Save and close the file. Then edit the Postfix main configuration file.

```
sudo nano /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

Add the following line at the end of the file.

```
smtp_header_checks = regexp:/etc/postfix/smtp_header_checks
```

Save and close the file. Then run the following command to rebuild hash table.

```
sudo postmap /etc/postfix/smtp_header_checks
```

Reload Postfix for the change to take effect.

```
sudo systemctl reload postfix
```

Now Postfix won't include `User-Agent: Roundcube Webmail` in the headers when sending outgoing emails.

## Step 11: Configure the Password Plugin in Roundcube

Roundcube includes a password plugin that allows users to change their password from the webmail interface. However, we need to configure it before it will work. Edit the password plugin configuration file.

```
sudo nano /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/config.inc.php
```

If your Roundcube doesn't have the config.inc.php file, then copy the default config file and edit the file.

```
cd /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/  
sudo cp config.inc.php.dist config.inc.php  
sudo nano config.inc.php
```

Find the following line:

```
$config['password_db_dsn'] = '';
```

This parameter is used to tell the password plugin where the user passwords are stored. By default, the value is empty and it will query the `roundcube` database, which doesn't store user passwords. If you followed [my PostfixAdmin tutorial](#), then user passwords are stored in the `postfixadmin` database, so we need to change the value to:

```
$config['password_db_dsn'] = 'mysql://postfixadmin:postfixadmin_database_password@127.0.0.1/postfixadmin';
```

This tells the password plugin to connect to the `postfixadmin` database. If you don't remember your postfixadmin database password, you can find it in the `/etc/dovecot/dovecot-sql.conf.ext` file.

Then find the following line.

```
$config['password_query'] = 'SELECT update_passwd(%c, %u)';
```

Change it to the following.

```
$config['password_query'] = "UPDATE mailbox SET password=%D,modified=NOW() WHERE username=%u";
```

I recommend enabling a password strength checker to prevent users from setting weak passwords. Go to the beginning of this file, you can find the following line.

```
$config['password_strength_driver'] = null;
```

We can use the `zxcvbn` password strength driver, so change it to:

```
$config['password_strength_driver'] = 'zxcvbn';
```

Add the following line in this file to allow strong passwords only.

```
$config['password_zxcvbn_min_score'] = 5;
```

**Note:** The `$config['password_minimum_score']` parameter doesn't work with the `zxcvbn` driver, so leave it alone.

You can also set a minimum length for the password. Find the following line.

```
$config['password_minimum_length'] = 0;
```

Change it to:

```
$config['password_minimum_length'] = 8;
```

Save and close the file. Since this file contains the database password, we should allow only the web server user to read and write to this file.

Apache

```
sudo chown apache:apache /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/config.inc.php
sudo chmod 600 /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/config.inc.php
```

Nginx

```
sudo chown nginx:nginx /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/config.inc.php
sudo chmod 600 /var/www/roundcube/plugins/password/config.inc.php
```

Now users should be able to change their passwords in the Roundcube webmail interface.

|                                                                                               |                                                                                               |                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | <b>Settings</b>                                                                               |                                                                 |
| <br>Compose  |  Preferences | Current Password: <input type="password"/>                      |
| <br>Mail     |  Folders     | New Password: <input type="password"/>                          |
| <br>Contacts |  Identities  | Confirm New Password: <input type="password"/>                  |
| <br>Help     |  Responses   | <i>Password must be at least 8 characters long.</i>             |
| <br>Settings |  PGP Keys    | <i>Password should not be a sequence like 123456 or QWERTY.</i> |
|                                                                                               |  Fetchmail   | <i>Password should not be a common word or name.</i>            |
|                                                                                               |  Filters     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Save                        |
|                                                                                               |  Password    |                                                                 |
|                                                                                               |  User info   |                                                                 |

## How to Set Up Vacation/Out-of-Office Messages

We can use the sieve filter to create vacation/out-of-office messages. Go to Roundcube **Settings** -> **Filters**. Then click the **create** button to create a filter.

- Give this filter a name like “out of office”.
- New filters are not disabled, so you can leave the button alone.
- In the **Scope** field, select all messages.
- Select **Replay with message** in the Actions settings, and enter the message that will be automatically sent.
- Enter **1** in **how often send messages**. Leave other text field empty.
- Click the **Save** button and you are done.

Create

Delete

Filter name

out of office

Filter disabled

Scope

all messages

Actions

Reply with message

Message body (vacation reason):

Dear sender, thank you for your message. I'm currently out of office and have no access to my e-mails. I will get back to you at my earliest convenience. Please note that your e-mail is not being forwarded.

Message subject:

Reply sender address:

My e-mail addresses:

Fill with all my addresses

How often send messages:

1

days

Save

When you are back to office, you can toggle the “**Filter disabled**” button, and click the **Save** button to disable this filter.