

# Exim Configuration Manager

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## 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 FAQ](#)
- [Mail Queue Manager](#)
- [View Mail Statistics Summary](#)