This document supplements the recommendation for minimal features of an Internet Fax Gateway. In particular it covers guidelines of optional services for Internet FAX Gateway. This document does not apply to the gateway functions for "real-time Internet Fax", as described and defined in the RFC 2119. Functions of Internet Fax are mostly electronic mail transport agents (MTA) delivered an Internet fax message either into the recipient's or an offramp gateway. The operational mode of the Internet Fax is "store and forward", as defined in Section 2.5 of RFC 2119. It may thus happen that the offramp gateway receives multiple copies of the same Internet fax message, to be delivered to different GSTN destinations, all listed together, and repeatedly, into the e-mail message headers.

Electronic mail transport agents (MTA) deliver an Internet fax message either into the recipient's or an offramp gateway. The field is usually the best technique to ensure that a received message must be delivered to that address, and to avoid duplicate deliveries. The address is used as a contact point for further action, which in the case of the offramp gateway, will result in its delivery to the GSTN fax service.

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The information listed in the log MAY be the following:

- Date and time when the Internet fax is received
- Sender address
- Recipient address(es)
- Start date and time of delivery notice
- End date and time of delivery notice
- Number of transmission attempts (retries)
- Date and time of transmission of the (eventual) delivery notice

An offramp gateway SHOULD have a function which keeps information listed as a log, either specific to the fax gateway, or in a fixed form. If log information is kept and transferred, it SHOULD be saved as a log file. As a last resort, if no recording media are available, the log MAY be printed.

If case 2 is implemented, then the offramp gateway MAY choose also to send separate successful and failure notices, or to keep a log of the number of GSTN recipients handled per single return note, for example no more than 10 recipients per return note.

An offramp gateway can receive an Internet fax for delivery to multiple GSTN recipients. If errors occur, thus delivery notifications, then the offramp gateway has various possibilities to handle these multiple return notices:

1. The return notice is split to Informative and Normative functions are defined in RFC 2119. The offramp gateway may be able to split delivery notice information into multiple return notes. The Informative group protocols, the message header, and address IESG "Discuss".

2) if the gateway does not have enough capabilities to handle notice re-queuing, but has a log information. The gateway MAY choose to re-queue the delivered executable function, or to send a new delivery notice. The gateway may also have the ability to re-queue the delivery notice, if the gateway has a log of the return note information.

An offramp gateway MAY implement the Authorization function by requesting that a user ID and password information are presented to it. The user ID and password information are used to establish a secure connection over GSTN is established, before starting the GSTN fax negotiation, but other methods are also possible.

2.5 Electronic mail transport agents (MTA) deliver an Internet fax message either into the recipient's or an offramp gateway. The field is usually the best technique to ensure that a received message must be delivered to that address, and to avoid duplicate deliveries.