

Linux Mail Server Install Standard Operating Procedure(Linux Server Install SOP.)

Linux OS Version : Linux Standaer 9.0

Linux Kernel Version : 2.4.20-8

Install Mode : Text Mode

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PC Hardware Spec.

CPU : Intel Pentium III-800EB MHz RAM : 128 MB SD-RAM(PC-133)

HDD : WD WDC200EB-00BHF0 CD-ROM : IDE 52X CD-ROM

NIC : RealTak 8139A VGA : SIS 6326 – 8MB

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作 者 : MacLiu

網 址 : <http://www.mac-tech.idv.tw>

聯絡方式 : macliu@mac-tech.idv.tw

Setup Step(安裝作業系統)：

1. Language Selection : [English]
2. Keyboard Selection : [us]
3. Mouse Selection : [No-mouse] (如果單純當做 Server , 可以不必滑鼠)
4. Installation Type : [Custom] (建議選該項 , 只安裝最小之必需檔案 , 所占空間最小 , 且可避免掉許多無謂的系統漏洞)
5. Disk Partitioning Setup : [Autopartition] (我都是用該項)
6. Automatic Partitioning : [Remove all Partitions on this system]
7. Boot Loader Configuration : [Use LILO Boot Loader] (建議選該項)
8. Boot Loader Configuration : Type "linux" (就只是打入該 Loader's Name , 隨自己高興吧)
 - 8.1 : Boot Loader Configuration : Default (如果你有多重開機 , 再來研究這個選項吧!)
 - 8.2 : Boot Loader Configuration : [/dev/hda Master Boot Record(MBR)]
9. Network Configuration for eth0 : [Use bootp/dhcp Disable] (這個畫面很重要 , 如果沒出現這個畫面代表你的網路介面沒有被抓到 , 趕緊想辦法弄出來 ; 還是第一個選擇是問你要不要用 bootp/dhcp , 如果你有固定 IP 可用 , 建議你取消 Use bootp/dhcp 後 , 自己手動設定 IP)
10. Hostname Configuration : [Hostname] (打入自己這台電腦的名字[要用 FQDN 表示法] , 記得不可與其它臺重覆)
11. Firewall Configuration : [No firewall] (這部份見人見智 , 由於我自己的網路環境本身已經有 Firewall 了 , 所以理論上我放在內部的機器應該是不需要再做)

12.Language Support : [English (USA)] <=這是 Default Value (由於我只打算安裝 Text Mode's Server , 所以並不需要安裝其他國家的語言套件 , 且在 Text Mode 中只 Support English(USA))

13.Time Zone Selection : [Asia/Taipei] (反正就是要找)

14.Root Password : ? ? ? ? ? ? (最小就是要有六個字元)

15.Authentication Configuration :

15.1 : [*] Use Shadow Passwords <=這是 Default Value (我不知道這是什麼 , 應該是某種加密方式)

15.2 : [*] Enable MD5 Passwords <=這是 Default Value (打開 MD5 加密模式為密碼檔加密--網路上有 MD5 的運算公式 , 我有解過這部份的密碼--)

15.3 : [] Enable NIS

15.4 : [] Enable LDAP

15.5 : [] Enable Keyberos

(以上三項 15.3 ~ 15.5 均為網域認證的類型 , 由於我沒有環境可以試 , 所以就不多加說明)

16.Package Group Selection : [取消所有選取的東西] , 這部份是安裝 Package 的選單 , 由於我自己是習慣取消所有再於安裝完成後再去安裝自己所需的個別 Package , 因此可以大大減小所佔有的空間 (目前 Linux 9.0 最小安裝之大小約為 474 MB)

17.Installation to begin : [OK]

18.Boot Diskette : (這是問你要不要製作 Linux 的開機磁片 , 以免發生 LILO 掛點時無法進入修復 , 一般建議是要做一片)

19.裝完嚟.....

=====
以下是最小安裝之安裝檔案清單，等等我們就再來刪除一些用不到的檔案：

acl-2.2.3-1	ethtool-1.6-5	krb5-libs-1.2.7-10
anacron-2.3-25	expat-1.95.5-2	krbafs-1.1.1-9
apmd-3.0.2-18	fbset-2.1-13	kudzu-0.99.99-1
ash-0.3.8-8	file-3.39-9	less-378-7
aspell-0.33.7.1-21	filesystem-2.2.1-3	<i>lftp-2.6.3-3</i>
at-3.1.8-33	findutils-4.1.7-9	<i>lha-1.14i-9</i>
attr-2.2.0-1	<i>finger-0.17-16</i>	libacl-2.2.3-1
<i>authconfig-4.3.4-1</i>	ftp-0.17-17	libattr-2.2.0-1
autofs-3.1.7-36	gawk-3.1.1-9	libgcc-3.2.2-5
basesystem-8.0-2	gdbm-1.8.0-20	libstdc++-3.2.2-5
bash-2.05b-20	glib-1.2.10-10	libtermcap-2.0.8-35
bc-1.06-12	glib2-2.2.1-1	libtool-libs-1.4.3-5
bind-utils-9.2.1-16	glibc-2.3.2-11.9	libuser-0.51.7-1
<i>bzip2-1.0.2-8</i>	gmp-4.1.2-2	<i>libwvstreams-3.70-8</i>
bzip2-libs-1.0.2-8	gnupg-1.2.1-3	lilo-21.4.4-22
chkconfig-1.3.8-1	<i>gpm-1.19.3-27</i>	lockdev-1.0.0-23
comps-9-0.20030313	grep-2.5.1-7	logrotate-3.6.8-1
coreutils-4.5.3-19	groff-1.18.1-20	<i>logwatch-4.3.1-2</i>
cpio-2.5-3	<i>grub-0.93-4</i>	<i>lokkit-0.50-22</i>
cracklib-2.7-21	gzip-1.3.3-9	losetup-2.11y-9
cracklib-dicts-2.7-21	hdparm-5.2-4	<i>lrzsz-0.12.20-16</i>
crontabs-1.10-5	hesiod-3.0.2-26	lsof-4.63-4
cyrus-sasl-2.1.10-4	<i>hotplug-2002_04_01-17</i>	lvm-1.0.3-12
db4-4.0.14-20	hwdata-0.75-1	mailcap-2.1.13-1
dev-3.3.2-5	info-4.3-5	<i>mailx-8.1.1-28</i>
devlabel-0.26.08-3	initscripts-7.14-1	make-3.79.1-17
dhclient-3.0pl1-23	iproute-2.4.7-7	MAKEDEV-3.3.2-5
diffutils-2.8.1-6	<i>iptables-1.2.7a-2</i>	man-1.5k-6
<i>dos2unix-3.1-15</i>	iputils-20020927-2	man-pages-1.53-3
<i>dosfstools-2.8-6</i>	<i>irda-utils-0.9.14-9</i>	mingetty-1.01-1
dump-0.4b28-7	<i>isd4k-utils-3.1-62</i>	<i>minicom-2.00.0-12</i>
e2fsprogs-1.32-6	<i>jfsutils-1.0.17-6</i>	<i>mkbootdisk-1.5.1-1</i>
ed-0.2-31	jwhois-3.2.1-1	mkinitrd-3.4.42-1
eject-2.0.13-2	kbd-1.08-4	mktemp-1.5-18
elfutils-0.76-3	kernel-2.4.20-8	modutils-2.4.22-8
elfutils-libelf-0.76-3	<i>kernel-pcmcia-cs-3.1.31-13</i>	mount-2.11y-9

mttools-3.9.8-7
mtr-0.52-2
mt-st-0.7-10
ncurses-5.3-4
netconfig-0.8.14-2
net-tools-1.60-12
newt-0.51.4-1
nfs-utils-1.0.1-2.9
nscd-2.3.2-11.9
nss_ldap-202-5
ntsysv-1.3.8-1
openldap-2.0.27-8
openssh-3.5p1-6
openssl-0.9.7a-2
pam_krb5-1.60-1
pam_smb-1.1.6-7
pam-0.75-48
parted-1.6.3-11
passwd-0.68-3
pax-3.0-6
pciutils-2.1.10-7
pcre-3.9-10
perl-5.8.0-88
perl-Filter-1.29-3
pinfo-0.6.6-4
popt-1.8-0.69
portmap-4.0-54
ppp-2.4.1-10
procmail-3.22-9
procps-2.0.11-6
psmisc-21.2-4
pspell-0.12.2-16
pyOpenSSL-0.5.1-8
python-2.2.2-26

python-optik-1.4-2
pyx86config-0.3.5-1
quota-3.06-9
raidtools-1.00.3-2
rdate-1.3-2
rdist-6.1.5-26
readline-4.3-5
redhat-logos-1.1.12-1
redhat-release-9-3
reiserfs-utils-3.6.4-5
rhnlib-1.0-4
rhpl-0.93-1
rmt-0.4b28-7
rootfiles-7.2-6
rpm-4.2-0.69
rpm-python-4.2-0.69
rp-pppoe-3.5-2
rsh-0.17-14
rsync-2.5.5-4
sed-4.0.5-1
sendmail-8.12.8-4
setserial-2.17-12
setup-2.5.25-1
setuptools-1.12-1
shadow-utils-4.0.3-6
slang-1.4.5-16
slocate-2.6-8
specspo-9.0-1
star-1.5a08-4
statserial-1.1-32
stunnel-4.04-3
sudo-1.6.6-3
sysklogd-1.4.1-12
syslinux-2.00-4

SysVinit-2.84-13
talk-0.17-20
tar-1.13.25-11
tcp_wrappers-7.6-34
tcpdump-3.7.2-1
tcsh-6.12-4
telnet-0.17-25
termcap-11.0.1-16
time-1.7-21
tmpwatch-2.8.4-5
traceroute-1.4a12-9
unix2dos-2.2-19
unzip-5.50-7
up2date-3.1.23-1
usbutils-0.9-10
usermode-1.67-2
utempter-0.5.2-16
util-linux-2.11y-9
vconfig-1.6-2
vim-common-6.1-29
vim-minimal-6.1-29
vixie-cron-3.0.1-74
wget-1.8.2-9
which-2.14-5
wireless-tools-25-8
words-2-21
wvdial-1.53-9
ypbind-1.11-4
yp-tools-2.7-5
zip-2.3-16
zlib-1.1.4-8
Lokkit-0.50-22

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安裝兩個管理工具(Webmin & Usermin)

WebMin Download Address :

<http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/webmin-1.080-1.noarch.rpm>

UserMin Download Address :

<http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/webadmin/usermin-1.010-1.noarch.rpm>

Webmin Setup Step :

- 1.[root@linux /]# Mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom
- 2.[root@linux /]# cd /root
- 3.[root@linux root]# tar -zxvf /mnt/cdrom/ManegmentMin/webmin-1.080.tar.gz
- 4.[root@linux root]# cd /webmin-1.080
- 5.[root@linux webmin-1.080]# sh setup.sh

.....(中間大致上只要按 Enter , 但要安裝過程

會問你要使用 Port 多少 , 預設是 10000 , 可自己更改 , 再來記得敲入 Username & Password)

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Usermin Setup Step :

- 1.[root@linux /]# Mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom
- 2.[root@linux /]# cd /root
- 3.[root@linux root]# tar -zxvf /mnt/cdrom/ManegmentMin/usermin-1.010.tar.gz
- 4.[root@linux root]# cd /usermin-1.010
- 5.[root@linux usermin-1.010]# sh setup.sh

.....(中間大致上只要按 Enter , 但要安裝過程

會問你要使用 Port 多少 , 預設是 20000 , 可自己更改)

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安裝全套的 Mail Server + Web Mail UI

Open Webmail + postfix + POP3(imap) Setup Step [**Postfix**] :

1. [root@linux /]# cd /mnt/cdrom/postfix/
2. [root@linux /]# rpm -ivh postfix-2.0.8-1.rh9.i386.rpm (安裝 Postfix Server)

a : [root@linux /]# vi /etc/postfix/main.conf

b : 詢找 myhostname & mydomain , 並做適當之修改

(要修改之部份如下 :

I. [root@linux /]# cd /etc/postfix/

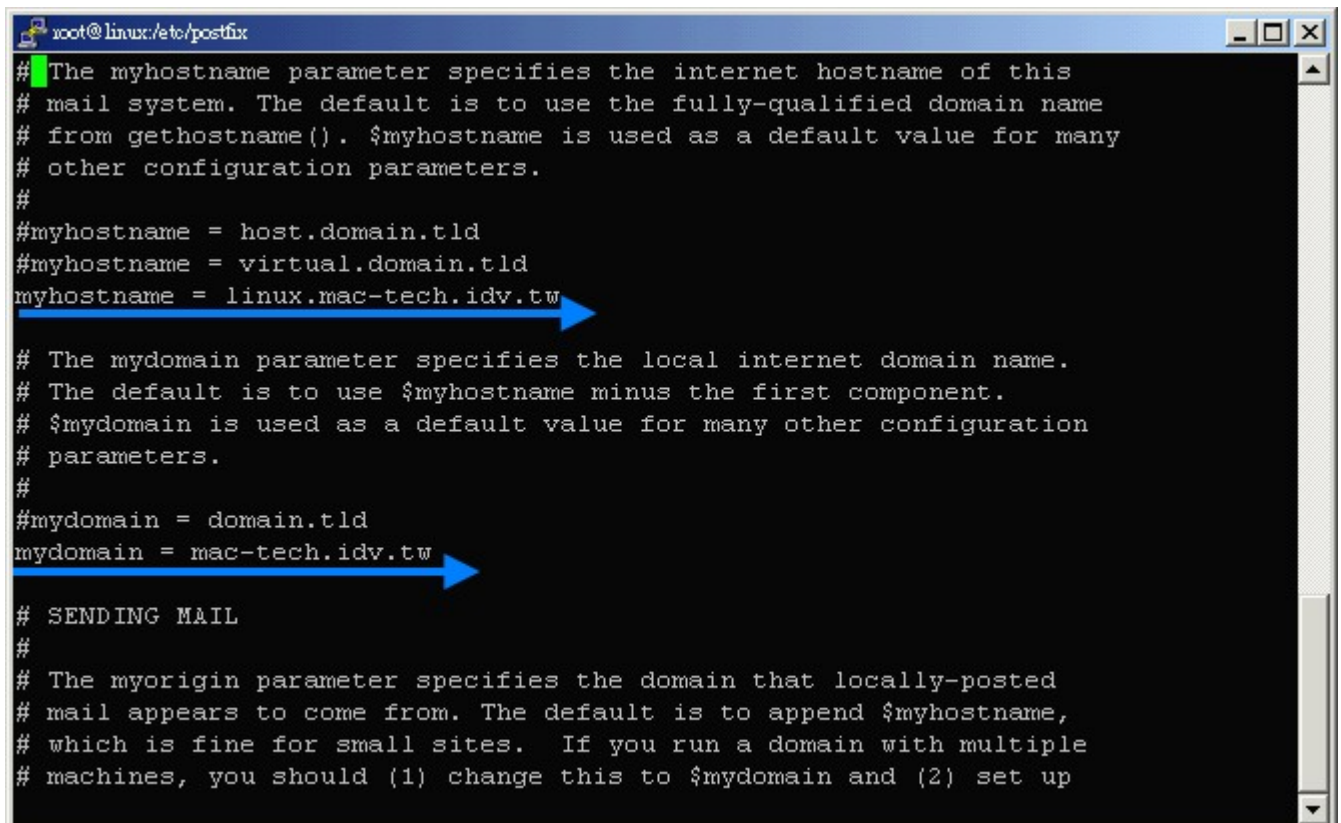
II. [root@linux postfix]# vi main.cf

III. 尋找 #myhostname = host.domain.tld (在下方加入這台 FQDN's

HostName[ex : linux.mac-tech.idv.tw])

IV. 尋找 #mydomain = domain.tld (在下方加入這台 Server's Domain

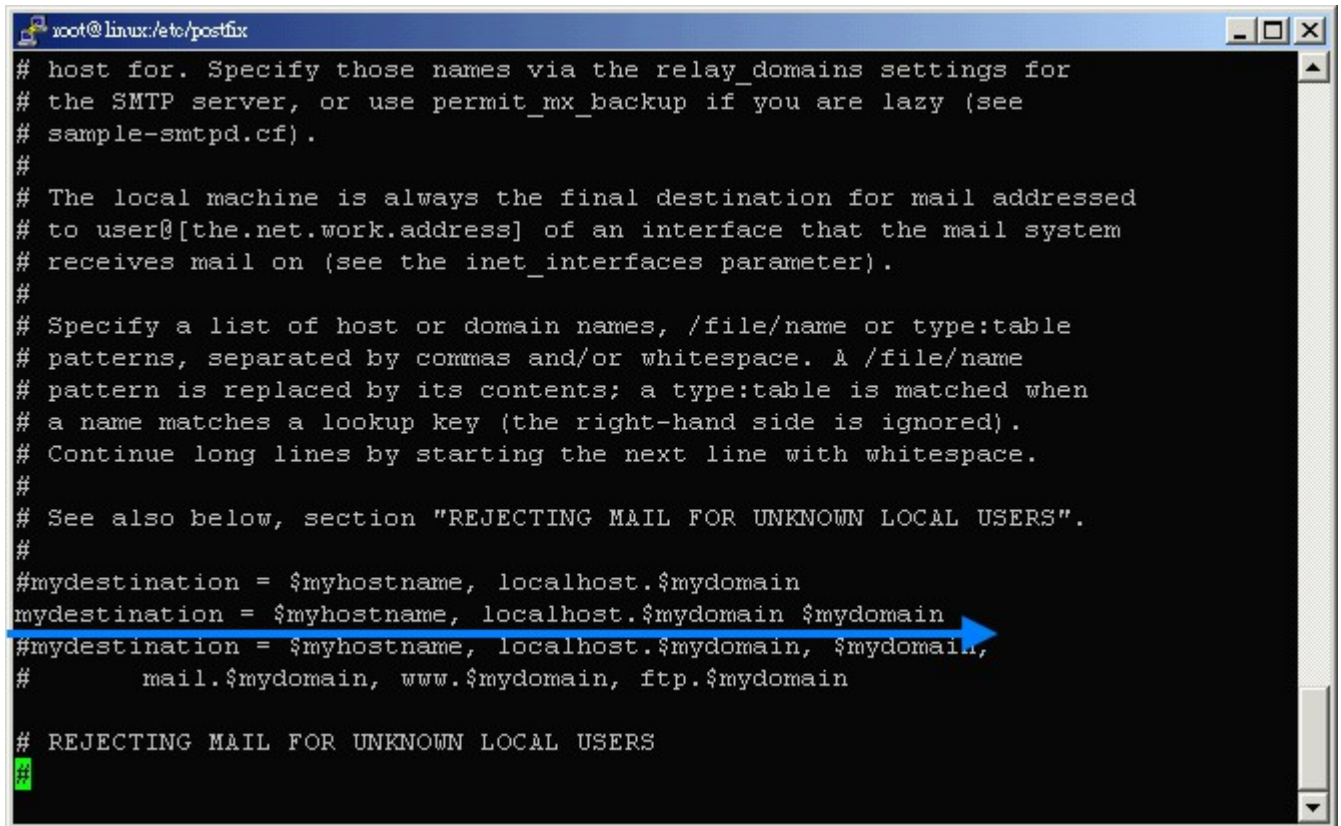
Name[ex : mac-tech.idv.tw])



```
root@linux:/etc/postfix
# The myhostname parameter specifies the internet hostname of this
# mail system. The default is to use the fully-qualified domain name
# from gethostname(). $myhostname is used as a default value for many
# other configuration parameters.
#
#myhostname = host.domain.tld
#myhostname = virtual.domain.tld
myhostname = linux.mac-tech.idv.tw
# The mydomain parameter specifies the local internet domain name.
# The default is to use $myhostname minus the first component.
# $mydomain is used as a default value for many other configuration
# parameters.
#
#mydomain = domain.tld
mydomain = mac-tech.idv.tw
# SENDING MAIL
#
# The myorigin parameter specifies the domain that locally-posted
# mail appears to come from. The default is to append $myhostname,
# which is fine for small sites. If you run a domain with multiple
# machines, you should (1) change this to $mydomain and (2) set up
```

V. 尋找 #mydestination = \$myhostname, localhost.\$mydomain, \$mydomain (應

該是在第二行，把前面的#拿掉)



```
root@linux:/etc/postfix
# host for. Specify those names via the relay_domains settings for
# the SMTP server, or use permit_mx_backup if you are lazy (see
# sample-smtpd.cf).
#
# The local machine is always the final destination for mail addressed
# to user@[the.net.work.address] of an interface that the mail system
# receives mail on (see the inet_interfaces parameter).
#
# Specify a list of host or domain names, /file/name or type:table
# patterns, separated by commas and/or whitespace. A /file/name
# pattern is replaced by its contents; a type:table is matched when
# a name matches a lookup key (the right-hand side is ignored).
# Continue long lines by starting the next line with whitespace.
#
# See also below, section "REJECTING MAIL FOR UNKNOWN LOCAL USERS".
#
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain
mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain $mydomain
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, $mydomain,
#     mail.$mydomain, www.$mydomain, ftp.$mydomain
#
# REJECTING MAIL FOR UNKNOWN LOCAL USERS
```

VI. 修改好後存檔並重新啟動

(啟動命令[root@linux postfix]# /etc/rc.d/init.d/postfix restart)

Open Webmail + postfix + POP3(imap) Setup Step [Opwn WebMail] :

3. [root@linux /]# cd /root
4. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/httpd-2.0.4-0-21.i386.rpm
5. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/httpd-devel-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
6. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
7. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/libtool-1.4.3-5.i386.rpm
8. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/autoconf-2.57-3.noarch.rpm

9. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/automake-1.6.3-5.noarch.rpm
 10. [root@linux root]# wget
http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/m4-1.4.1-13.i386.rpm
 11. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
 12. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh httpd-devel-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
 13. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
 14. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh libtool-1.4.3-5.i386.rpm
 15. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh autoconf-2.57-3.noarch.rpm
 16. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh automake-1.6.3-5.noarch.rpm
 17. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh m4-1.4.1-13.i386.rpm
- == (上列 4 ~ 17 是為 Linux 下載 / 安裝 Web Server 所需之額外相關套件) 安裝完 httpd 後, 請修改 httpd 之部份權限 ==
18. [root@linux root]# cd /etc/httpd/conf
 19. [root@linux conf]# vi httpd.conf (開始修改 httpd 的組態)

(請找到原為 # User apache 及 # Group apache , 改成(或加入) User nobody 及 Group nobody)

```

root@linux:/etc/httpd/conf
# If you wish httpd to run as a different user or group, you must run
# httpd as root initially and it will switch.
#
# User/Group: The name (or #number) of the user/group to run httpd as.
# . On SCO (ODT 3) use "User nouser" and "Group nogroup".
# . On HPUX you may not be able to use shared memory as nobody, and the
#   suggested workaround is to create a user www and use that user.
# NOTE that some kernels refuse to setgid(Group) or semctl(IPC_SET)
# when the value of (unsigned)Group is above 60000;
# don't use Group #-1 on these systems!
#
#User apache
#Group apache
User nobody
Group nobody
#
# ServerAdmin: Your address, where problems with the server should be
# e-mailed. This address appears on some server-generated pages, such
# as error documents. e.g. admin@your-domain.com
#
ServerAdmin root@localhost

```

(請打 :?ScriptAlias /cgi-bin "/home/www/cgi-bin" , 增加下面幾行

<Directory "/home/www/cgi-bin">
AllowOverride All

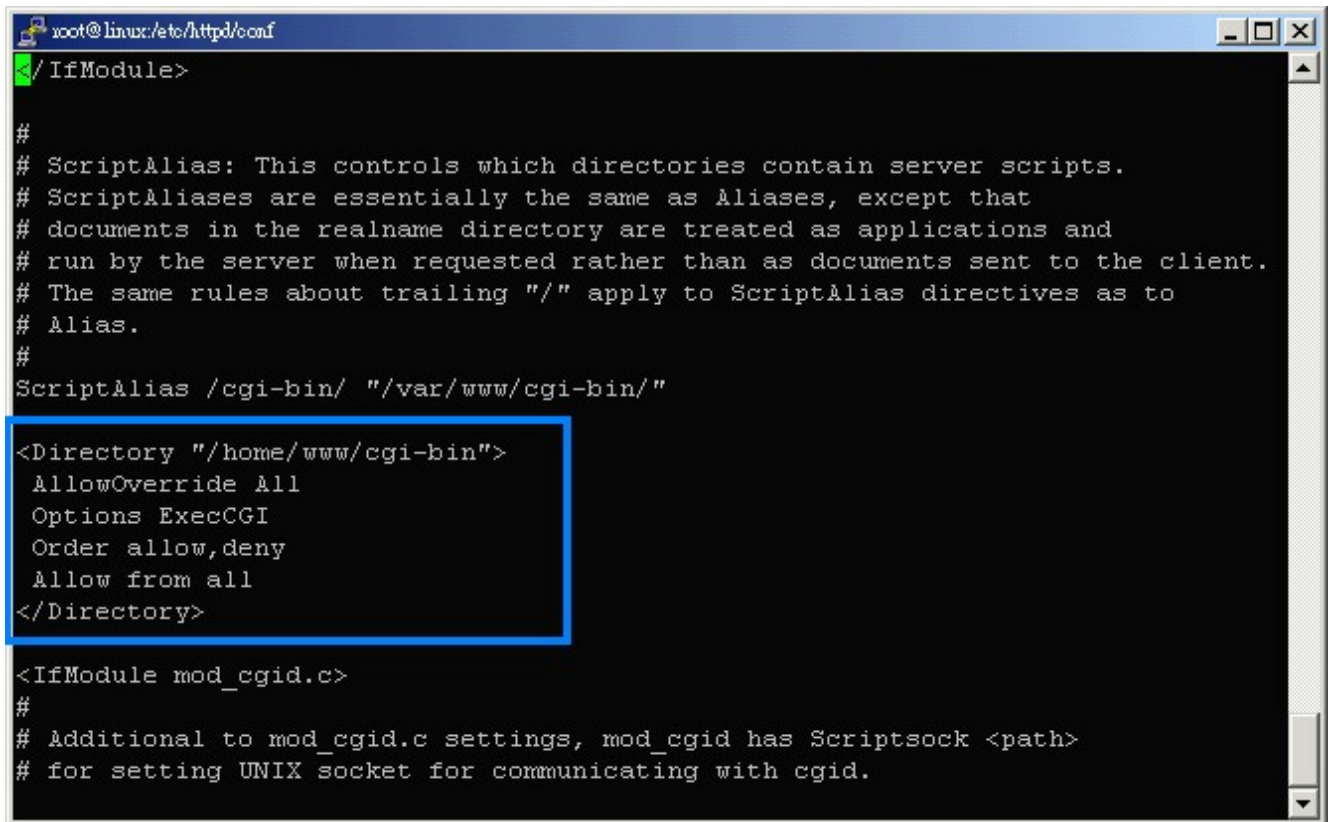
Options ExecCGI

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

</Directory>

)



```
root@linux:/etc/httpd/conf
</IfModule>
#
# ScriptAlias: This controls which directories contain server scripts.
# ScriptAliases are essentially the same as Aliases, except that
# documents in the realname directory are treated as applications and
# run by the server when requested rather than as documents sent to the client.
# The same rules about trailing "/" apply to ScriptAlias directives as to
# Alias.
#
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/ "/var/www/cgi-bin/"

<Directory "/home/www/cgi-bin">
  AllowOverride All
  Options ExecCGI
  Order allow,deny
  Allow from all
</Directory>

<IfModule mod_cgid.c>
#
# Additional to mod_cgid.c settings, mod_cgid has Scriptsock <path>
# for setting UNIX socket for communicating with cgid.
```

20. [root@linux conf]# cd /mnt/cdrom/Openwebmail

21. [root@linux openwebmail]# rpm -ivh openwebmail-2.00-20030408.i386.rpm

(安裝完成後要切換目錄去修改 openwebmail 參數檔)

22. [root@linux openwebmail]# cd /var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc

23. [root@linux etc]# vi openwebmail.conf

(修改 dbmopen_ext 後參數為 %dbm_ext% ; dbmopen_haslock 後參數為 yes ;

default_language 後參數為 zh_TW.Big5 ; default_iconset 後參數為

Cool3D.Chinese.Traditional)

```
root@linux:/var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc
# 2003/04/08 tchung@openwebmail.org

domainnames          auto 這裡建議手動改成自己的domain
auth_module          auth_unix.pl
mailspooldir         /var/mail
# To check the correct values for dbm options:
# 1) cd /var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail
# 2) ./openwebmail-tool.pl --init'
dbm_ext              .db
dbmopen_ext          %dbm_ext%
dbmopen_haslock      yes
ow_cgidir            /var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail
ow_cgiurl            /cgi-bin/openwebmail
ow_htmlurl           /data/openwebmail
ow_htmlurl           /data/openwebmail
logfile              /var/log/openwebmail.log
spellcheck           /usr/bin/aspell
default_language     zh_TW.Big5
help_url             @@@HELP_URL@@@
help_text            @@@HELP_TEXT@@@

# These are my personal preferences
#default_iconset     Cool3D.English
```

```
root@linux:/var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc
help_text            @@@HELP_TEXT@@@

# These are my personal preferences
#default_iconset     Cool3D.English
default_iconset      Cool3D.Chinese.Traditional
default_confirmmsgmovecopy no
default_moveoldmsgfrominbox no
default_replywithorigmsg at_end
default_refreshinterval 5
default_ctrlposition_folderview bottom
default_ctrlposition_msgread bottom

<default_signature>
--
Open WebMail Project (http://openwebmail.org)
</default_signature>

<page_footer>
<a href="%ow_htmlurl%/openwebmail.html" target="_blank">%name%</a>
version %version%
&nbsp;
<a accesskey="H" href="%help_url%" target="_help">%help_text%?</a>
</page_footer>
```

24. [root@linux etc]# vi openwebmail.conf.default

(修改如下圖所示，第一個是 domainname 改為你目前用的 Domain[原本是 Auto，會自動設定為 hostname.domain]；第二個是 dbmopen_ext 後參數為 %dbm_ext%；dbmopen_haslock 後參數為 yes)

```
root@linux:/var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc
#####
domainnames          mac-tech.idv.tw
smtpserver           127.0.0.1
smtpport             25
smtpauth             no
virtusertable        /etc/mail/virtusertable
auth_module          auth_unix.pl
auth_withdomain      no
auth_domain          auto
mailspooldir         /var/mail
use_hashedmailspools no
use_syshomedir       yes
create_syshomedir   no
use_homedirspools   no
homedirspoolname     Mailbox
homedirfolderdirname mail
use_dotlockfile      no
dbm_ext              .db
dbmopen_ext          %dbm_ext%
dbmopen_haslock      yes
deliver_use_GMT      no
savedsuid_support    yes
```

```
root@linux:/var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc
#####
# openwebmail system configuration
#####
ow_cgidir            /usr/local/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail
ow_cgiurl            /cgi-bin/openwebmail
ow_htmlurl           /usr/local/www/data/openwebmail
ow_htmlurl           /openwebmail
ow_etcdir            %ow_cgidir%/etc
ow_stylesdir         %ow_etcdir%/styles
ow_langdir           %ow_etcdir%/lang
ow_templatesdir     %ow_etcdir%/templates
ow_holidaysdir      %ow_etcdir%/holidays
ow_sitesconfdir     %ow_etcdir%/sites.conf
ow_usersconfdir     %ow_etcdir%/users.conf
ow_usersdir         %ow_etcdir%/users
ow_sessionsdir      %ow_etcdir%/sessions

start_url            %ow_cgiurl%/openwebmail.pl
ico_url              %ow_htmlurl%/images/openwebmail.ico
logo_url             %ow_htmlurl%/images/openwebmail.gif
logo_link            http://openwebmail.org/
help_url             @@@HELP_URL@@@
help_text            @@@HELP_TEXT@@@
```

(第三個是 logo_url & logo_link , 這一項就是看自己要不要設定^^)

```
root@linux:/var/www/cgi-bin/openwebmail/etc
about_info_client          yes
xmailer_has_version       yes
xoriginatingip_has_userid yes

enable_setfromemail       yes
enable_autoreply          yes
enable_setforward         yes
enable_strictforward      no
enable_stationery         yes
enable_smartfilters       yes
enable_calendar           yes
enable_webdisk            yes
enable_sshterm            yes
enable_vdomain            no

enable_pop3               yes
disallowed_pop3servers   your_server, your_server.domain
delpop3mail_by_default   yes
delpop3mail_hidden       no

pop3_authserver           localhost
pop3_authport             110
getmail_from_pop3_authserver no
```

第四個是 `enable_setfromemail`、`enable_autoreply`、`enable_setforward`、`enable_strictforward`、`enable_stationery`、`enable_smartfilters`、`enable_calendar`、`enable_webdisk`、`enable_sshterm`、`enable_vdomain`，以下將說明這幾個參數的用途

- i. `enable_setfromemail`：????(目前功能未測試出來，建議用預設值 yes)
- ii. `enable_autoreply`：是否要啟動自動回覆功能，當你啟動時在個人設定中可以看到”自動回覆：□ 標題：.....”，且下方有一個文字欄位可以輸入最多 250 中文字的自動回覆內容。
- iii. `enable_setforward`：????(目前功能未測試出來，建議用預設值 yes)
- iv. `enable_strictforward`：
- v. `enable_stationery`：
- vi. `enable_smartfilters`：
- vii. `enable_calendar`：

- viii. **enable_webdisk** : 是否要啟用 WebDisk's Icon , 讓登入使用者可以將自己的 mail Box 當作是 Web HDD(我個人建議是不要用 , 除非你的硬碟空間真的非常的大!)
- ix. **enable_sshterm** : 是否要啟用 SSH's Icon , 可以讓登入使用者再透過 SSH Client(有點類似 Telnet)登入到本地 Server , 個人建議也是把它關掉。
- x. **enable_vdomain** : ????(目前功能未測試出來 , 建議用預設值 yes)

)

25. [root@linux etc]# cd /root

26. [root@linux root]# wget

http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/perl-suidperl-5.8.0-88.i386.rpm

27. [root@linux root]# wget

http://openwebmail.com/openwebmail/download/redhat/rpm/packages/rh9/perl-CGI-2.81-88.i386.rpm

28. [root@linux root]# wget

http://openwebmail.com/openwebmail/download/redhat/rpm/packages/rh9/perl-Text-Iconv-1.2-RH80.i386.rpm

29. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh perl-suidperl-5.8.0-88.i386.rpm

30. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh perl-CGI-2.81-88.i386.rpm

31. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh perl-Text-Iconv-1.2-RH80.i386.rpm

== (上列 26 ~ 31 是為 Linux 下載 / 安裝 Open Webmail 所需之額外相關套件) ==

32. [root@linux root]# cd /usr/bin

33. [root@linux bin]# chown -R root:mail suidperl

34. [root@linux bin]# chmod 4555 suidperl

35. [root@linux openwebmail]# ./openwebmail-tool.pl -init

Open Webmail + postfix + POP3(imap) Setup Step [**IMAP Server(POP3)**] :

36. [root@linux openwebmail]# cd /root

37. [root@linux root]# wget

http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/imap-2001a-18.i386.rpm

38. [root@linux root]# wget

http://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/linux/9/en/os/i386/RedHat/RPMS/xinetd-2.3.10-6.i386.rpm

39. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh xinetd-2.3.10-6.i386.rpm

(注意！這個跟 *imap* 是關聯套件，所以在安裝 *imap* 前建議先下達 *rpm -qa xinetd** 看看是否有安裝，如果有安裝，可以在下載後下達

[root@linux root]# rpm -Uvh xinetd-2.3.10-6.i386.rpm，以升級 *xinetd*)

40. [root@linux root]# rpm -ivh imap-2001a-18.i386.rpm (這邊安裝完整後不用特別

設定，但記得到 *Setup* 中把 *pop2 & pop3* 設 *，方可在重開後就執行)

=====

恭喜，裝到這邊基本上 MAIL 應該都可以 Run 了，快來測試自己的郵件主機吧

測試方式

1. SMTP :

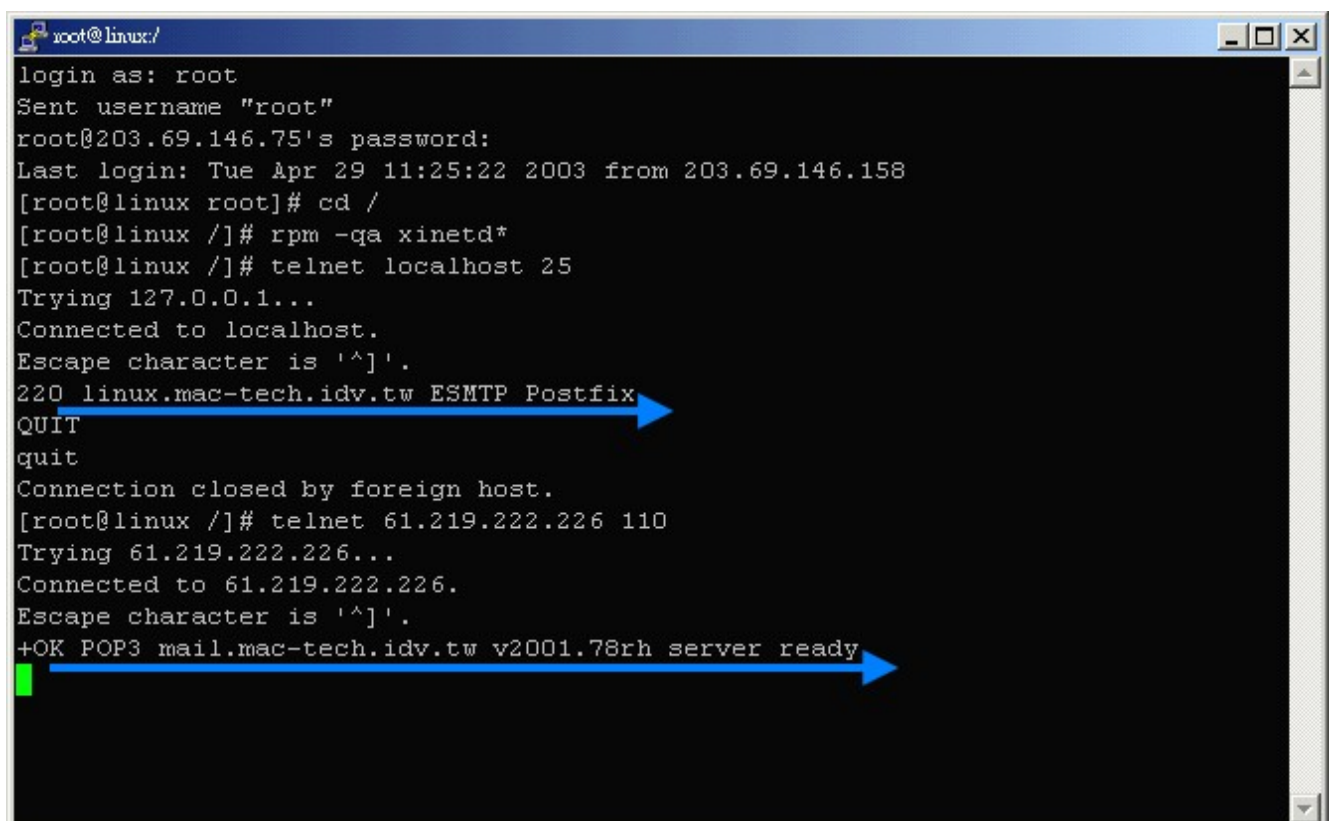
[root@linux /]# Telnet localhost 25

看是否有出現如下圖上方的訊息

2. POP3

[root@linux /]# Telnet localhost 110

看是否有出現如下圖下方的訊息



```
root@linux:/
login as: root
Sent username "root"
root@203.69.146.75's password:
Last login: Tue Apr 29 11:25:22 2003 from 203.69.146.158
[root@linux root]# cd /
[root@linux /]# rpm -qa xinetd*
[root@linux /]# telnet localhost 25
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 linux.mac-tech.idv.tw ESMTPl Postfix
QUIT
quit
Connection closed by foreign host.
[root@linux /]# telnet 61.219.222.226 110
Trying 61.219.222.226...
Connected to 61.219.222.226.
Escape character is '^]'.
+OK POP3 mail.mac-tech.idv.tw v2001.78rh server ready
```

3. WebMail

請隨便找一台有瀏覽器且可連到這台 Server 的電腦，在 URL 列打入 `http://Server IP/cgi-bin/openwebmail/openwebmail.pl` 看是否有出現下方的歡迎畫面，如果有代表您的 WebMail 已經正常。

