Postfix 2.0 完整解决方案

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用户手册维护者

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Postfix Group

0.1

Dedication

作者要解决的几个问题:

1. 规则过滤、反病毒、反拉圾邮件
2. ESMTP AUTH cram-md5,digset-md5...
3. SSL、IP遂道、ipv6、防火墙、chroot
4. 邮件分布式存储,备份,恢复,迁移
5. mail2other,other2mail 首先要解决mail2fax,mail2database,mail2sms...
6. Webmail 支持Postfix,Qmail

   支持md5,sha1,crypt,pam...认证

   支持数据与LDAP数字签名,证书服务,集成CA,PKI...

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讨论Postfix请进...

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注:下面的网站有些用户可能无法访问，请使用代理服务器

Postfix

Postfix VDA

Courier

Project Cyrus

AMaViS

McAfee http://www.nai.com/

SpamAssassin

A mail virus scanner that works as a content filter in Postfix. It scans incoming mail for spam pattern (using the well-known spamassassin) or viruses.

SASL Library

http://www.flakshack.com/anti-spam/

Openldap

参考资料

1

http://www.chinaunix.net/jh/14/155927.html

2

postfix-courier-ldap-howto

3

<<手把手装postfix+ldap>> 作者:hefish@cz8.net 出处:http://kunmail.cz8.net/install/install.htm

4

http://www.delouw.ch/linux/Postfix-Cyrus-Web-cyradm-HOWTO/html/t1.html

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准备工作

注意事项

1. 不要偷懒,而使用复制，粘贴功能，否则你会吃很多苦头。
2. 下载程序版本要一致，否则不能正确编译。
3. 有问题，一定要先看/var/log/maillog文件，然后在再BBS上问别人

```
[root@linux src]# cat /var/log/maillog
```

4. 请不要注意顺序，软件之间有依赖关系
5. 调试技巧：在调试过程中/var/log/maillog很长很乱，看着头大。建议你在postfix start之间

```
[root@linux postfix]# echo ---------------------------------------------- >> /var/log/maillog

or

[root@linux postfix]# echo > /var/log/maillog
```

建议在磁盘上单独分一块分区给邮件系统

下载程序

Postfix postfix-2.0.19.tar.gz

Postfix VDApostfix-2.0.19.patch.gz

Courier-IMAP courier-imap-3.0.3.tar.bz2

SASL Library cyrus-sasl-2.1.18.tar.gz

Maildrop maildrop-1.6.3.tar.bz2

SqWebMail sqwebmail-4.0.3.tar.bz2

amavisd-new amavisd-new-20030616-p9.tar.gz(md5sum)

SpamAssassin(tm) in tar.gz format. Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63.tar.gz

authldap.schema

qmail.schema

pam_ldap

当前工作目录为/usr/local/src/

下载程序

```
[root@linux root]# cd /usr/local/src/

[root@linux src]# pwd

/usr/local/src

[root@linux src]#
```

建议你使用wget下载所需的程序，使用方法wget url例如：

```
[root@linux src]# wget ftp://postfix.linuxaid.com.cn/pub/postfix/official/postfix-2.0.19.tar.gz
```

可以直接将下面的命令复制到putty终端窗口内，这样就不用自己输入了。

```
cd /usr/local/src/

wget ftp://postfix.linuxaid.com.cn/pub/postfix/official/postfix-2.0.19.tar.gz

wget http://web.onda.com.br/nadal/postfix/VDA/postfix-2.0.19.patch.gz

wget ftp://ftp.andrew.cmu.edu/pub/cyrus-mail/cyrus-sasl-2.1.18.tar.gz

wget http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/courier/courier-imap-3.0.3.tar.bz2

wget http://umn.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/courier/maildrop-1.6.3.tar.bz2

wget http://umn.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/courier/sqwebmail-4.0.3.tar.bz2

wget http://download.nai.com/products/evaluation/virusscan/english/cmdline/linux/v4.32/intel/vlnx432e.tar.Z

wget http://www.ijs.si/software/amavisd/amavisd-new-20030616-p9.tar.gz

wget http://eu.spamassassin.org/released/Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63.tar.gz

wget http://www.tom.sfc.keio.ac.jp/~torry/ldap/data/authldap.schema

wget http://www.free.de/homes/sascha/qmail-ldap/qmail.schema
```

下载程序

```
wget http://twtelecom.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/pam-mysql/pam_mysql-0.5.tar.gz

wget http://unc.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/phpmyadmin/phpMyAdmin-2.5.6.tar.gz
```


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解包

关于 .bz2 [1]

```
tar zxvf postfix-2.0.19.tar.gz

gunzip postfix-2.0.19.patch.gz

tar zxvf cyrus-sasl-2.1.18.tar.gz

tar jxvf courier-imap-3.0.3.tar.bz2

tar jxvf maildrop-1.6.3.tar.bz2

tar jxvf sqwebmail-4.0.3.tar.bz2

tar zxvf amavisd-new-20030616-p9.tar.gz

tar zxvf Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63.tar.gz



tar zxvf pam_mysql-0.5.tar.gz

tar zxvf phpMyAdmin-2.5.6.tar.gz
```

Notes

[1] tar.bz2 要使用bzip2来解压，tar 中使用j来调用b2zip。

卸载现有的邮件系统

停止sendmail. [1]

```
[root@linux src]# service sendmail stop
Shutting down sendmail:                    [  OK  ]
Shutting down sm-client:                   [  OK  ]
[root@linux src]# chkconfig --del sendmail
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/lib/sendmail /usr/lib/sendmail.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls /usr/sbin/sendmail -l
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         21 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/sbin/sendmail -> /etc/alternatives/mta
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/sbin/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls -l /usr/bin/newaliases
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         32 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/bin/newaliases -> /etc/alternatives/mta-newaliases
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/bin/newaliases /usr/bin/newaliases.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls -l /usr/bin/mailq
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         27 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/bin/mailq -> /etc/alternatives/mta-mailq
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/bin/mailq /usr/bin/mailq.OFF
```

Notes

[1] 其它平台请使用kill命令。

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域名

域名设置

注意！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！

域名设置这一步骤非常重要，如果设置不当，就会出现邮件发不出，收不到等等问题……

以中国万网的域名管理为例,下面是中国万网的域名管理面板

Figure 1. Domain Name

1. A 记录

   添加mail A记录，并解析到你服务器的IP
2. MX 邮件交换记录

添加mx 记录，并解析到你mail主机

3. 保存设置

保存设置后，一般会在48小时后生效

4. 注意事项

有一些域名提供商的mx 记录要在主机后加".",中国万网的不用，他们会自动给你加上。如果你的域名是在外国注册的。如美国，域名更新要4-7个工作日。

如果不想等48个小时，你可以修改你的系统DNS，设为你的域名提供商的DNS。这里以中国万网为例：

```
C:\>nslookup
Default Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

> set type=ns
> net.cn
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Non-authoritative answer:
net.cn  nameserver = sld-ns2.cnnic.net.cn
net.cn  nameserver = sld-ns3.cnnic.net.cn
net.cn  nameserver = sld-ns4.cnnic.net.cn
net.cn  nameserver = sld-ns5.cnnic.net.cn
net.cn  nameserver = cns.cernet.net
net.cn  nameserver = sld-ns1.cnnic.net.cn

sld-ns2.cnnic.net.cn    internet address = 202.97.16.197
sld-ns3.cnnic.net.cn    internet address = 210.52.214.85
sld-ns4.cnnic.net.cn    internet address = 61.145.114.119
sld-ns5.cnnic.net.cn    internet address = 61.139.76.54
cns.cernet.net  internet address = 202.112.0.24
sld-ns1.cnnic.net.cn    internet address = 159.226.1.3
> set querytype=ns
> www.net.cn
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Non-authoritative answer:
www.net.cn      nameserver = dns2.hichina.com
www.net.cn      nameserver = dns1.hichina.com

dns2.hichina.com        internet address = 202.106.169.100
dns1.hichina.com        internet address = 218.30.103.50
```

域名

```
> dns1.hichina.com
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

hichina.com
      primary name server = dns1.hichina.com
      responsible mail addr = hostmaster.hichina.com
      serial  = 2004040801
      refresh = 21601 (6 hours 1 sec)
      retry   = 3600 (1 hour)
      expire  = 1728000 (20 days)
      default TTL = 43200 (12 hours)
> dns2.hichina.com
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

hichina.com
      primary name server = dns1.hichina.com
      responsible mail addr = hostmaster.hichina.com
      serial  = 2004040801
      refresh = 21601 (6 hours 1 sec)
      retry   = 3600 (1 hour)
      expire  = 1728000 (20 days)
      default TTL = 43200 (12 hours)
> set type=a
> dns1.hichina.com
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:    dns1.hichina.com
Address:  218.30.103.50

> dns2.hichina.com
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:    dns2.hichina.com
Address:  202.106.169.100

>
> exit

C:\>
```

域名

首先，单击开始菜单->运行->输入cmd。进入CLI(命令行界面)然后运行nslookup程序，nslookup会显示">"命令提示符

- set type=ns

  设计查询类型，ns是查询dns服务器

  net.cn

  显示net.cn域名的上级dns,可以看得出net.cn上级是cnnic(中国互联网络信息中心)
- set querytype=ns

  与set type=ns相同

  www.net.cn

  显示www.net.cn的dns服务器

  dns2.hichina.com

  dns1.hichina.com

  这就是我们要的dns服务器,你可以使用ping命令得到dns的IP,也可以使用正向解析得到它的IP。

```
C:\>ping dns2.hichina.com

Pinging dns2.hichina.com [202.106.169.100] with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 202.106.169.100: bytes=32 time=243ms TTL=241
Reply from 202.106.169.100: bytes=32 time=233ms TTL=241
Reply from 202.106.169.100: bytes=32 time=312ms TTL=241
Reply from 202.106.169.100: bytes=32 time=236ms TTL=241

Ping statistics for 202.106.169.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 233ms, Maximum = 312ms, Average = 256ms

C:\>
```

- set type=a

dns1.hichina.com

通过正向解析得到dns1.hichina.com的IP

设置Internet 协议（TCP/IP）

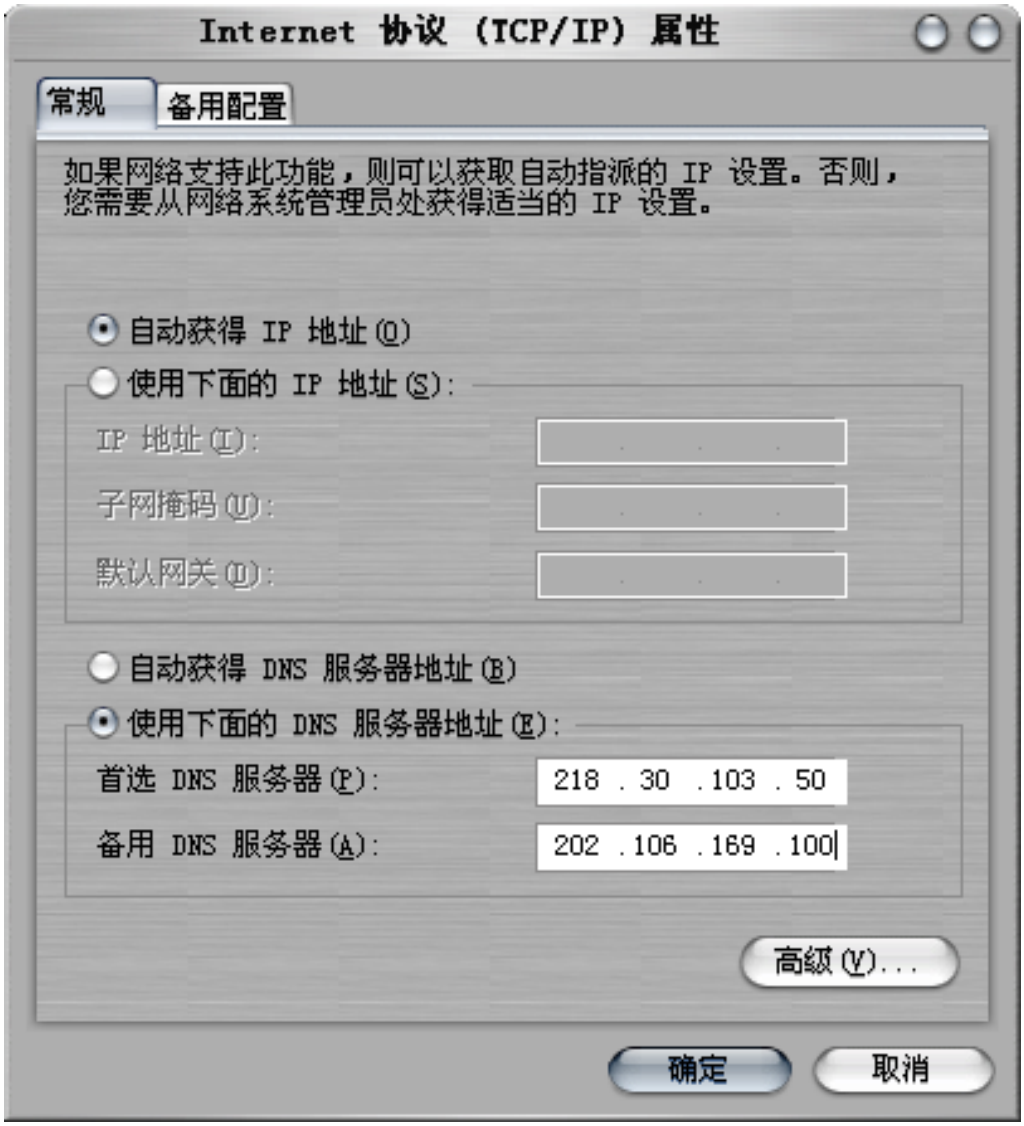

Figure 2. Internet 协议（TCP/IP）属性

Linux

```
[root@linux root]# vi /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 218.30.103.50
nameserver 202.106.169.100
```

测试你的域名

```
C:\>nslookup
Default Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

> 9812.net
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Name:    9812.net
Address:  202.103.190.130
> set type=ns
> 9812.net
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

Non-authoritative answer:
9812.net       nameserver = dns1.hichina.com
9812.net       nameserver = dns2.hichina.com

dns1.hichina.com       internet address = 218.30.103.50
dns2.hichina.com       internet address = 202.106.169.100
> set type=mx
> 9812.net
Server:  apngw.sz002.nfht
Address:  192.168.0.253

9812.net       MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = mail.9812.net
9812.net       nameserver = dns2.hichina.com
9812.net       nameserver = dns1.hichina.com
mail.9812.net   internet address = 202.103.190.130
dns2.hichina.com       internet address = 202.106.169.100
dns1.hichina.com       internet address = 218.30.103.50
>
```

Linux CLI

域名

```
[root@linux root]# nslookup
Note:  nslookup is deprecated and may be removed from future releases.
Consider using the `dig' or `host' programs instead.  Run nslookup with
the `-sil[ent]' option to prevent this message from appearing.
> 9812.net
Server:        202.96.128.68
Address:       202.96.128.68#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   9812.net
Address: 202.103.190.130
> set type=mx
> 9812.net
Server:        218.30.103.50
Address:       218.30.103.50#53

9812.net       mail exchanger = 10 mail.9812.net.
> set type=ns
> 9812.net
Server:        202.96.128.68
Address:       202.96.128.68#53

Non-authoritative answer:
9812.net       nameserver = dns1.hichina.com.
9812.net       nameserver = dns2.hichina.com.

Authoritative answers can be found from:
>
```

BIND 9 例子

目前我不打算介绍如何配置Bind,Windows DNS Server,主要是没有时间去写,以后我会加上.

我做过Bind 9做主DNS,windows DNS Server 做辅助DNS,让他们同步数据. 这样可以在WIN DNS看到域名信息，比较直观，也很方便。如果你有兴趣可以自己做试验

这里我只给出一个例子。首先配置/etc/resolv.conf文件

```
[root@linux src]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 202.96.128.68
nameserver 218.30.103.50
nameserver 202.106.169.100
[root@linux src]#
```

配置/etc/named.conf文件

```
[root@linux src]# cat /etc/named.conf
// generated by named-bootconf.pl

options {
        directory "/var/named";
        /*
         * If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
         * to talk to, you might need to uncomment the query-source
         * directive below.  Previous versions of BIND always asked
         * questions using port 53, but BIND 8.1 uses an unprivileged
         * port by default.
         */
        // query-source address * port 53;
};

//
```

```
// a caching only nameserver config
//
controls {
	inet 127.0.0.1 allow { localhost; } keys { rndckey; };
};
zone "." IN {
	type hint;
	file "named.ca";
};

zone "localhost" IN {
	type master;
	file "localhost.zone";
	allow-update { none; };
};

zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" IN {
	type master;
	file "named.local";
	allow-update { none; };
};
zone "example.net" IN {
	type master;
	file "example.net";
	allow-update { none; };
};
include "/etc/rndc.key";
```

创建文件/var/named/example.net

```
[root@linux src]# cat /var/named/example.net
@ IN SOA      example.net. root.example.net. (
                  200211131 ; serial, todays date + todays serial #
                  28800 ; refresh, seconds
                  7200 ; retry, seconds
                  3600000 ; expire, seconds
                  86400 ) ; minimum, seconds
      NS ns.example.net.
@     IN A       192.168.0.1
www   IN A       192.168.0.1
mail  IN A       192.168.0.1
@     MX 10 mail.example.net.
[root@linux src]#
```

重新启动BIND(DNS 服务器)

```
[root@linux src]# service named restart
Stopping named:
[root@linux src]#                          [  OK  ]
```

测试

```
[root@linux src]# ping example.net
PING example.net (192.168.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.026 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.018 ms

--- example.net ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 7201ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.018/0.024/0.030/0.007 ms


[root@linux src]# ping mail.example.net
PING mail.example.net (192.168.0.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.022 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.032 ms
```

```
--- mail.example.net ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 1998ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.022/0.030/0.036/0.005 ms
```


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OpenLDAP

OpenLDAP

配置OpenLDAP

请参考我的另一篇文档实战OpenLDAP

查看OpenLDAP是否安装

```
[root@linux src]# rpm -aq |grep openldap
openldap-devel-2.0.27-8
openldap-servers-2.0.27-8
openldap-clients-2.0.27-8
openldap-2.0.27-8
```

配置/etc/ldap.conf

```
vi /etc/ldap.conf
# Your LDAP server. Must be resolvable without using LDAP.
host 127.0.0.1

# The distinguished name of the search base.
#base dc=example,dc=com
base dc=example,dc=net
```

配置.schema

```
[root@linux src]# cp authldap.schema qmail.schema /etc/openldap/schema/
[root@linux src]# ls /etc/openldap/schema/
authldap.schema       inetorgperson.schema         misc.schema.default
corba.schema          inetorgperson.schema.default  nis.schema
corba.schema.default   java.schema                  nis.schema.default
core.schema           java.schema.default          openldap.schema
core.schema.default    krb5-kdc.schema              openldap.schema.default
cosine.schema         krb5-kdc.schema.default      qmail.schema
cosine.schema.default  misc.schema                  redhat
[root@linux src]#
```

配置/etc/openldap/slapd.conf

```
[root@linux src]# vi /etc/openldap/slapd.conf

include       /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/redhat/rfc822-MailMember.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/redhat/autofs.schema
include       /etc/openldap/schema/redhat/kerberosobject.schema
# courier imap
include /etc/openldap/schema/authldap.schema
# postfix qmail
include /etc/openldap/schema/qmail.schema

#prevents user froom looking at passwords
access to attr=userpassword,clearpassword
by anonymous auth
by self write
by dn="cn=admin,dc=example,dc=net" write
by dn="cn=courier,dc=example,dc=net" read
by * none
#files need access to this
access to attr=accountstatus
by dn="cn=admin,dc=example,dc=net" read
by dn="cn=courier,dc=example,dc=net" read
access to *
by dn="cn=admin,dc=example,dc=net" write
```

```
by users read
by self write
by * none

#######################################################################
# ldbm database definitions
#######################################################################

database     ldbm
#suffix       "dc=my-domain,dc=com"
suffix       "dc=example,dc=net"
#suffix       "o=My Organization Name,c=US"
#rootdn       "cn=Manager,dc=my-domain,dc=com"
rootdn       "cn=Manager,dc=example,dc=net"
#rootdn       "cn=Manager,o=My Organization Name,c=US"
# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should
# be avoided.  See slappasswd(8) and slapd.conf(5) for details.
# Use of strong authentication encouraged.
# rootpw            secret
# rootpw       {crypt}ijFYNcSNctBYg
rootpw             {crypt}$1$tKdtixgz$y38ohV/5h3DBOLxMaF6Ai/
```

crypt 密码产生很简单，很多语言里都有crypt(key,salt)函数，不过最简单的办法是，使用UNIX Shadow 密码，

```
[root@linux src]# cat /etc/shadow
root:$1$tKdtixgz$y38ohV/5h3DBOLxMaF6Ai/:12361:0:99999:7:::
bin:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
daemon:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
adm:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
lp:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
sync:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
shutdown:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
halt:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
mail:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
news:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
uucp:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
operator:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
games:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
gopher:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
ftp:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
```

```
nobody:*:12361:0:99999:7:::
rpm:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
vcsa:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
nscd:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
sshd:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
rpc:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
rpcuser:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
nfsnobody:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
mailnull:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
smmsp:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
pcap:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
apache:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
squid:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
webalizer:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
xfs:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
named:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
ntp:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
gdm:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
amanda:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
canna:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
mysql:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
postgres:$1$84N0N0OR$UMZvKUpUZ1/iZOSet9b49.:12416:0:99999:7:::
pvm:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
desktop:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
radvd:!!:12361:0:99999:7:::
guest:!!:12362:0:99999:7:::
cvs:$1$otg8oROn$3iO2.cifZBp.RLjeKFVqS/:12368:0:99999:7:::
cvsroot:$1$KrwdCtt0$DO7CRXweQhRtmVSIwGEUe/:12368:0:99999:7:::
chen:$1$IFyZtPDW$aofwx1MF87m.01WtGv7cq0:12492:0:99999:7:::
ming:$1$55wV30qQ$xzJULQ4dUQZTe8dykc4nh/:12398:0:99999:7:::
axia:$1$3y5Cq/g4$2lPGV6o11pSy0lmjF54860:12451:0:99999:7:::
crm:$1$wWh6t77G$0UNVYs/EOeIbJyBeEySj/1:12472:0:99999:7:::
ldap:!!:12520::::::
[root@linux src]#
```

我上面使用的密码({crypt}1tKdtixgz$y38ohV/5h3DBOLxMaF6Ai/)，就是root的密码

注意事项 [1]

启动OpenLDAP

```
[root@linux src]# service ldap
Usage: /etc/init.d/ldap {start|stop|restart|status|condrestart}
[root@linux src]# service ldap start
Starting slapd:                            [  OK  ]
[root@linux src]#
```

Notes

[1]

- OpenLDAP默认使用ldbm数据库,你也可以使用Berkeley DB(bdb)
- 在很多LDAP文档中,一些用户喜欢将LDAP管理员用户rootdn "cn=Manager, dc=example,dc=net" 改为"cn=admin,dc=example,dc=net" 或者 "cn=root,dc=example, dc=net" 其实这改成什么都是一样的，与权限无关。
- 不要使用明文(rootpw secret)不安全，rootpw 前面不能有空格，否则提示ldap_bind: Invalid credentials
- 如果你想使用更复杂的加密算法，可以参考我的另一篇文章《Pure-FTPd + LDAP + MySQL + PGSQL + Virtual-Users + Quota How To》 (第二版)2003-07-24

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添加条目

添加条目

添加条目postfix.ldif

```
[root@linux src]# ldapadd -x -D "cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net" -f postfix.ldif -w chen
adding new entry "ou=people,dc=example,dc=net"

adding new entry "ou=postfix,dc=example,dc=net"

adding new entry "cn=courier, ou=postfix, dc=example,dc=net"

[root@linux src]# ldapsearch -x -D 'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -b 'dc=example,dc=net' 'objectclass=*' namingContexts -w
chen
version: 2

#
# filter: objectclass=*
# requesting: namingContexts
#

# example, net
dn: dc=example,dc=net

# System, example, net
dn: ou=System, dc=example,dc=net

# postfix, system, example, net
dn: ou=postfix, ou=system, dc=example,dc=net

# people, example, net
dn: ou=people,dc=example,dc=net

# postfix, example, net
dn: ou=postfix,dc=example,dc=net

# courier, postfix, example, net
dn: cn=courier, ou=postfix, dc=example,dc=net

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 7
# numEntries: 6
[root@linux src]#
```

```
[root@linux src]# ldapsearch -x -D 'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -b 'dc=example,dc=net' 'objectclass=*' -w chen
version: 2

#
# filter: objectclass=*
# requesting: ALL
#

# example, net
dn: dc=example,dc=net
objectClass: person
objectClass: organization
cn: example
sn: example
o: example.net
description:: VG9wIGxldmVsIG9mIGRpcmVjdG9yeSA=

# System, example, net
dn: ou=System, dc=example,dc=net
userPassword:: cGFzc3dvcmQ=
ou: system
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# postfix, system, example, net
dn: ou=postfix, ou=system, dc=example,dc=net
ou: postfix
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# people, example, net
dn: ou=people,dc=example,dc=net
ou: people
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# postfix, example, net
dn: ou=postfix,dc=example,dc=net
ou: postfix
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# courier, postfix, example, net
dn: cn=courier, ou=postfix, dc=example,dc=net
objectClass: person
cn: courier
sn: courier

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 7
# numEntries: 6
[root@linux src]#
```

添加条目

添加用户users.ldif

```
[root@linux src]# ldapadd -x -D "cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net" -f users.ldif -w chen
adding new entry "uid=chen,ou=postfix,dc=example,dc=net"

[root@linux src]# ldapsearch -x -D 'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -b 'dc=example,dc=net' 'cn=chen' -w chen
version: 2

#
# filter: cn=chen
# requesting: ALL
#

# chen, postfix, example, net
dn: uid=chen,ou=postfix,dc=example,dc=net
uid: chen
cn: chen
sn: chen
mail: chen@example.net
uidNumber: 1001
gidNumber: 1001
mailHost: mail.example.net
homeDirectory: /home/chen
mailMessageStore: /home/chen/maildir/
mailQuota: 200000000s,20000c
mailbox: chen/maildir/
objectClass: qmailuser
objectClass: couriermailaccount
objectClass: person

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 2
# numEntries: 1
[root@linux src]#
```

使用kunmail.schema

添加条目

```
[root@linux docbook]# cat kunmail.ldif
dn: cn=chen, ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: kunmailUser
sn: kun
cn: kunmail
userNo: 1
userName: chen@example.net
userUid: 1000
userGid: 1000
userHome: /home/chen
userMaildir: chen/Maildir
userQuota: 200000000s,20000c
userClearpw: chen
userFullname: neo chen

[root@linux docbook]# ldapadd -x -D'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -w chen -f kunmail.ldif
adding new entry "cn=chen, ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net"

[root@linux docbook]#

[root@linux docbook]# ldapsearch -x -D 'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -b 'dc=example,dc=net' 'objectclass=*' -w chen
version: 2

#
# filter: objectclass=*
# requesting: ALL
#

# example, net
dn: dc=example,dc=net
dc: example
objectClass: dcObject
objectClass: organization
description: kunmail system made by YuCa Studio.
o: YuCa Studio.

# admin, example, net
dn: ou=admin, dc=example,dc=net
ou: admin
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# kunmail, example, net
dn: ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net
ou: kunmail
objectClass: top
objectClass: organizationalUnit

# kunmail, admin, example, net
dn: cn=kunmail, ou=admin, dc=example,dc=net
```

```
userPassword:: Y3oyMDA0
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
sn: kun
cn: kunmail

# chen, kunmail, example, net
dn: cn=chen, ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: kunmailUser
sn: kun
cn: kunmail
userNo: 1
userName: chen@example.net
userUid: 1000
userGid: 1000
userHome: /home/chen
userMaildir: chen/Maildir
userQuota:: MjAwMDAwMDAwcywyMDAwMGMg
userClearpw: chen
userFullname: neo chen

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 6
# numEntries: 5
[root@linux docbook]#
```

测试

```
[root@linux docbook]# ldapsearch -x -D 'cn=kunmail,ou=admin,dc=example,dc=net' -b 'dc=example,dc=net' 'cn=*' -w
cz2004       version: 2

#
# filter: cn=*
# requesting: ALL
#

# kunmail, admin, example, net
dn: cn=kunmail, ou=admin, dc=example,dc=net
userPassword:: Y3oyMDA0
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
sn: kun
cn: kunmail

# chen, kunmail, example, net
```

```
dn: cn=chen, ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net
objectClass: top
objectClass: person
objectClass: kunmailUser
sn: kun
cn: kunmail
userNo: 1
userName: chen@example.net
userUid: 1000
userGid: 1000
userHome: /home/chen
userMaildir: chen/Maildir
userQuota:: MjAwMDAwMDAwcywyMDAwMGMg
userClearpw: chen
userFullname: neo chen

# search result
search: 2
result: 0 Success

# numResponses: 3
# numEntries: 2
[root@linux docbook]#
```

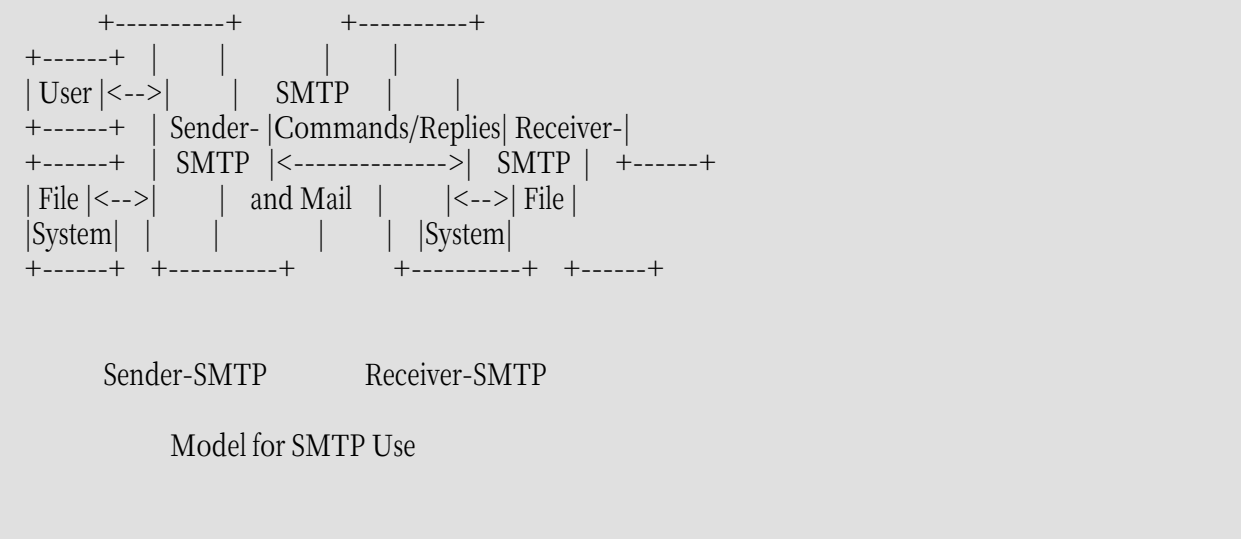
创建.ldif 文件时，建议最好手工输入。不要使用复制，粘贴方法。

这里暂时使用qmail的schema有时间我会做一个postfix.schema标准的并且支持Foxmail,Outlook.

在添加过程中.ldif文件难免会出一些错误，这时会用到删除命令ldapdelete

```
[root@linux docbook]# ldapdelete -x -D'cn=manager,dc=example,dc=net' -w chen 'cn=chen, ou=kunmail, dc=example,dc=net'
```

集成电子邮件系统(LDAP) 未完成



Cyrus-SASL

SASL (Simple Authentication Security Layer)简单认证安全层,在这里有功能主要是用于SMTP认证。

安装配置

1. 编译安装cyrus-sasl-2.1.18

```
[root@linux src]# cd cyrus-sasl-2.1.18
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make clean
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ./configure --disable-sample --disable-krb4 --disable-gssapi --disable-anon --disable-otp --disable-ntlm \
--enable-plain --enable-login --enable-cram --enable-digest \
--with-pwcheck=/var/pwcheck --without-saslauthd --without-pam

Configuration Complete. Type 'make' to build.
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make install
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ln -s /usr/local/lib/sasl2 /usr/lib/sasl2
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# echo /usr/local/lib/sasl2 >> /etc/ld.so.conf
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ldconfig
```

2. 给cyrus-sasl-2.1.18打ldap补丁pwcheck_ldap_0.2.patch

```
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# cp ../pwcheck_ldap-0.1/pwcheck_ldap_0.2.patch .
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# patch -p0 < pwcheck_ldap_0.2.patch
patching file pwcheck/.deps/pwcheck.Po
Hunk #1 FAILED at 14.
Hunk #2 FAILED at 57.
2 out of 2 hunks FAILED -- saving rejects to file pwcheck/.deps/pwcheck.Po.rej
patching file pwcheck/Makefile
Hunk #1 succeeded at 100 with fuzz 2.
patching file pwcheck/pwcheck.c
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make install
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# cp pwcheck/pwcheck /usr/local/sbin/pwcheck_ldap
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# mkdir /var/pwcheck
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# chmod 777 /var/pwcheck
```

注意：pwcheck_ldap_0.2.patch　只适用于cyrus-sasl-2.1.18

3. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX设置cyrus-sasl启用plain、login、cram、digest认证模块，Postfix使用SASL的saslauthd认证守护进程来支持smtp auth认证：

```
echo pwcheck_method: saslauthd > /usr/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf
echo mech_list: plain login cram digest>> /usr/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf
```

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添加条目 Installing Postfix

Installing Postfix

编译安装

1. 停止sendmail. [1]

```
[root@linux src]# service sendmail stop
Shutting down sendmail:                    [  OK  ]
Shutting down sm-client:                   [  OK  ]
[root@linux src]# chkconfig --del sendmail
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/lib/sendmail /usr/lib/sendmail.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls /usr/sbin/sendmail -l
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         21 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/sbin/sendmail -> /etc/alternatives/mta
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/sbin/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls -l /usr/bin/newaliases
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         32 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/bin/newaliases -> /etc/alternatives/mta-newaliases
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/bin/newaliases /usr/bin/newaliases.OFF
[root@linux src]# ls -l /usr/bin/mailq
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root         27 Nov  5 18:51 /usr/bin/mailq -> /etc/alternatives/mta-mailq
[root@linux src]# mv /usr/bin/mailq /usr/bin/mailq.OFF
```

2. 添加postfix用户 [2]BSD

```
[root@linux src]# groupadd -g 1000 postfix
[root@linux src]# groupadd -g 1001 postdrop
[root@linux src]# useradd postfix -u 1000 -g 1000 -d /dev/null -s /dev/null
```

3. 给Postfix邮箱空间配额打补丁

```
[root@linux src]# patch -p0 < postfix-2.0.19.patch
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/global/mail_params.h
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/util/file_limit.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/mailbox.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/maildir.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/virtual.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/virtual.h
```

编译安装

```
[root@linux src]# cd postfix-2.0.19
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make tidy
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make clean
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make -f Makefile.init makefiles 'CCARGS=-DHAS_LDAP -I/usr/include -DUSE_SASL_AUTH -I/
usr/local/include/sasl' \
'AUXLIBS=-L/usr/lib -llber -lldap -L/usr/local/lib -lsasl2'
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make install
```

make tidy(如果你之前编译过Postfix使用此命令)

make upgrade(升级老版本使用此命令)

p的lib目录> -llber -lldap -L/usr/local/lib -lsasl2'

!!!!!!这里切记要指定正确的SASL2的INCLUDE和LIB位置。由于现在很多linux发行版上都已经带有了sasl，如果不指定的话，很可能会使用了不同版本的头文件和库，在这种情况下，每次连接SMTP时，smtpd就会发生致命错误“ Fatal: SASL per-connection server init... ”而崩溃。

4. 配置安装目录

安装程序会提问一些问题，可以直接按回车采用默认值。

```
Please specify the prefix for installed file names. Specify this ONLY
if you are building ready-to-install packages for distribution to other
machines.
install_root: [/]

Please specify a directory for scratch files while installing Postfix. You
must have write permission in this directory.
tempdir: [/root/src/postfix-2.0.19]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
configuration files.
config_directory: [/etc/postfix]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
daemon programs. This directory should not be in the command search path
of any users.
daemon_directory: [/usr/libexec/postfix]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
administrative commands. This directory should be in the command search
path of adminstrative users.
command_directory: [/usr/sbin]

Please specify the final destination directory for Postfix queues.
queue_directory: [/var/spool/postfix]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
sendmail command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail posting interface.
sendmail_path: [/usr/sbin/sendmail]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
newaliases command. This is the Sendmail-compatible command to build
alias databases for the Postfix local delivery agent.
newaliases_path: [/usr/bin/newaliases]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
mailq command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail queue listing command.
mailq_path: [/usr/bin/mailq]

Please specify the owner of the Postfix queue. Specify an account with
numerical user ID and group ID values that are not used by any other
accounts on the system.
```

```
mail_owner: [postfix]

Please specify the group for mail submission and for queue management
commands. Specify a group name with a numerical group ID that is
not shared with other accounts, not even with the Postfix mail_owner
account. You can no longer specify "no" here.
setgid_group: [postdrop]

Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix on-line manual
pages. You can no longer specify "no" here.
manpage_directory: [/usr/local/man]

Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix sample
configuration files.
sample_directory: [/etc/postfix]

Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix README
files. Specify "no" if you do not want to install these files.
readme_directory: [no]
```

5.

```
[root@linux src]# vi /etc/postfix/pwcheck_ldap.conf
#
# pwcheck_ldap.conf
# written by hefish@example.net
#

# AUTHTYPE LDAP/UNIX
AUTHTYPE LDAP

LDAP_SERVER localhost
LDAP_PORT 389
ACCESS_DN cn=kunmail,ou=admin,dc=example,dc=net
ACCESS_PWD cz2004
SEARCH_DN ou=kunmail,dc=example,dc=net
USER_ATTR userName
PASS_ATTR userClearpw
DEFAULT_DOMAIN example.net
```

6. 配置Postfix

给postfix用户做一个系统别名，并将超级用户的邮箱转发到一个普通用户。使用/etc/postfix/aliases别名数据库

```
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# echo 'postfix: root' >> /etc/aliases
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# /usr/bin/newaliases
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# echo 'root: netkiller@9812.net' >> /etc/postfix/aliases
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# postalias /etc/postfix/aliases  (生成/etc/postfix/aliases别名数据库)
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# postmap /etc/postfix/virtual
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# cd /etc/postfix/
```

注:运行(echo 'postfix: root' >> /etc/aliases)之前请查看/etc/aliases文件中是否已经存在postfix: root

配置relay_domains,transport

example.net maildrop:使用maildrop来投递邮件

不使用maildrop改为example.net virtual:

```
[root@linux postfix]# echo "example.net example.net" >relay_domains
[root@linux postfix]# echo "example.net maildrop:">>transport
[root@linux postfix]# postmap relay_domains
[root@linux postfix]# postmap transport
[root@linux postfix]# postmap /etc/aliases
[root@linux postfix]# mkdir /var/mail/example.net
[root@linux postfix]# chown postfix.postfix -R /var/mail/example.net/
```

main.cf

```
[root@linux postfix]# echo ---------------------------------------------- >> /var/log/maillog
```

main.cf

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

#============== BASE ==============
mydomain = example.net
myhostname = mail.example.net
mydestination = $mydomain $myhostname
local_recipient_maps =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.1, 192.168.0.0/24

#========= Virual Domain===========
relay_domains = $mydestination hash:/etc/postfix/relay_domains
transport_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/transport

#=========== Maildrop ==============
maildrop_destination_recipient_limit = 1
mailbox_transport = maildrop
local_destination_concurrency_limit = 1

#========== User Group =============
#home_mailbox = Maildir/
# mailboxe = virtual_mailbox_base + Maildir
local_transport = virtual
virtual_mailbox_base=/var/mail/
virtual_uid_maps = static:1000
virtual_gid_maps = static:1000

#============= Maildir =============
virtual_mailbox_maps = ldap:kunmailuser

kunmailuser_timeout=10
kunmailuser_server_host=localhost
kunmailuser_server_port=389
kunmailuser_search_base=ou=kunmail,dc=example,dc=net
#kunmailuser_query_filter=(%s)(userActive=1))
kunmailuser_query_filter=(userName=%s)
kunmailuser_result_attribute=userMaildir
#kunmailuser_bind=no
kunmailuser_bind=yes
kunmailuser_bind_dn=cn=kunmail,ou=admin,dc=example,dc=net
kunmailuser_bind_pw=cz2004
kunmailuser_version=3
```

```
#============ Quota ===============
message_size_limit = 8388608
virtual_mailbox_limit_size = 8388608
virtual_mailbox_limit_maps = ldap:kunmailquota

kunmailquota_timeout=10
kunmailquota_server_host=localhost
kunmailquota_server_port=389
kunmailquota_search_base=ou=kunmail,dc=example,dc=net
kunmailquota_query_filter=(userName=%s)
kunmailquota_result_attribute=userQuota
#kunmailquota_bind=no
kunmailquota_bind=yes
kunmailquota_bind_dn=cn=kunmail,ou=admin,dc=example,dc=net
kunmailquota_bind_pw=cz2004
kunmailquota_version=3

virtual_mailbox_limit_override=yes

#============== SASL ================
smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
smtpd_sasl_local_domain = $mydomain
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = permit_mynetworks permit_sasl_authenticated permit_auth_destination reject
smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous
smtpd_client_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated

smtpd_banner = Public Mail System v1.0 (based on Postfix)



#=============================================================================================

postfix stop
echo > /var/log/maillog
postfix start
postfix flush
cat /var/log/maillog


#======= BASE ==============
#smtp_banner=$myhostname Esmtp No NCE
debug_peer_level=2
delay_warning_time=4
```

```
myhostname = mail.9812.net
mydomain = 9812.net
home_mailbox=Maildir/
myorigin = $mydomain
mydestination = $myhostname,$mydomain,localhost.$mydomain
local_recipient_maps = 为空
mynetworks=127.0.0.0/8
mailbox_command= /usr/lib/courier-imap/bin/deliverquota -w 90 ~/Maildir

masquerade_domain=$mydomain
masquerade_exceptions=root,mailer_daemon,postmaster
local_transport=virtual
local_recipient_maps=$virtual_mailbox_maps


#======= Quota ============
message_size_limit = 2097152 //限制每次发邮件的大小 2MB
virtual_mailbox_limit = 10485760 //总邮箱的大小 10MB
virtual_mailbox_limit_inbox = no
virtual_mailbox_limit_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/mailboxsize-mysql.cf
virtual_mailbox_limit_override = yes
virtual_maildir_extended = yes
virtual_create_maildirsize = yes

virtual_mailbox_maps=ldap:ldapsource
recipient_limit=1
message_size_limit=10280000
mailbox_size_limit=20480000

virtual_uid_maps=ldap:ldapuid
virtual_gid_maps=static:1001
virtual_recipient_size_limit=200000000s,20000c
virtual_minimum_uid=500
virtual_mailbox_base=/home/
virtual_result_attribute=mailbox
virtual_mailbox_maps=ldap:ldapsource
virtual_maildir_extended=yes

ldapuid_timeout=10
ldapuid_server_host=ldap.365.net
ldapuid_server_port=389
```

```
ldapuid_search_base=ou=mailaccounts,dc=365,dc=net
ldapuid_domain=365.net
ldapuid_query_filter=(%s)(accountstatus=active))
ldapuid_result_attribute=uidnumber
ldapuid_bind=yes
ldapuid_bind_dn=cn=postfix,dc=365,dc=net
ldapuid_bind_pw=yoursecret

ldapsource_timeout=10
ldapuid_server_host=ldap.365.net
ldapuid_server_port=389
ldapuid_search_base=ou=mailaccounts,dc=365,dc=net
ldapuid_domain=365.net
ldapuid_query_filter=(%s)(accountstatus=active))
ldapuid_result_attribute=mailbox
ldapuid_bind=yes
ldapuid_bind_dn=cn=postfix,dc=365,dc=net
ldapuid_bind_pw=yoursecret

#some basic restrictions for SMTP Doucmented in the postfix document
smtpd_dient_restrictions=
smtpd_helo_restrictions=
smtp_sender_restrictions=

#classic way to configure postfix to user Pop-before-smtp
smtpd_reciplent_restrictions=permit_mynetworks,
reject_non_fqdn_recipient,
check_client_access hash:/var/lib/pop-before-smtp/hosts,
check_relay_domain,

reject_unauth_pipelining,
reject_non_fqdn_recipient,
permit_mynetworks,
reject_unknow_sender_domain,
reject_unknow_recipient_domain
reject_unauth_destination,
reject_invialid_hostname,
reject_non_fqdn_hostname,
permit

#====== SASL ================
smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes
```

```
smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous
broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated permit_auth_destinatio reject
#smtpd_sasl_local_domain = $mydomain
smtpd_client_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated



# Virtual delivery
```

igured as:

```
local_transport = virtual
virtual_mailbox_base = /
virtual_mailbox_maps = ldap:ldapvirtual
virtual_uid_maps = static:5000
virtual_gid_maps = static:5000
virtual_minimum_uid = 500
virtual_mailbox_limit = 0
ldapvirtual_server_host = ldapserverhostname
ldapvirtual_server_port = 389
ldapvirtual_bind = yes
ldapvirtual_bind_dn = system-leave
ldapvirtual_bind_pw = ldapSystemPassword
ldapvirtual_search_base = account-leave
ldapvirtual_query_filter = ((mail=%s)(mailAlternateAddress=%s))(|(AccountStatus=active)(accountStatus=shared)))
ldapvirtual_result_attribute = mailMessageStore
```

2.3 mydestination

The local domains are looked up in ldap, this is configured in main.cf:

```
mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost.localdomain, ldap:acceptdomains
acceptdomains_server_host = ldapserverhostname
acceptdomains_server_port = 389
acceptdomains_bind = yes
acceptdomains_bind_dn = system-leave
acceptdomains_bind_pw = ldapSystemPassword
acceptdomains_search_base = ou=postfix,system-leave
acceptdomains_query_filter = (associatedDomain=*)
```

```
acceptdomains_result_attribute = associatedDomain


2.4 virtual_maps
These lookups are responsible for seeing the mailAlternateAddress as an alias, this part is configured in main.cf as:




virtual_maps = ldap:ldapalias
ldapalias_server_host = ldapserverhostname
ldapalias_server_port = 389
ldapalias_bind = yes
ldapalias_bind_dn = system-leave
ldapalias_bind_pw = ldapSystemPassword
ldapalias_search_base = account-leave
ldapalias_query_filter = ((mail=%s)(mailAlternateAddress=%s))(|(AccountStatus=active)(AccountStatus=shared)))
ldapalias_result_attribute = mail
```

卸载Postfix

```
postfix stop
postfix stop
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/bounce
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/cleanup
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/error
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/flush
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/lmtp
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/local
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/master
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/nqmgr
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/pickup
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/pipe
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/proxymap
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/qmgr
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/qmqpd
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/showq
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/smtp
```

```
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/smtpd
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/spawn
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/trivial-rewrite
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/virtual
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postalias
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postcat
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postconf
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postfix
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postkick
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postlock
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postlog
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postmap
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postsuper
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postdrop
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postqueue
rm -rf /usr/sbin/sendmail
rm -rf /usr/bin/newaliases
rm -rf /usr/bin/mailq
rm -rf /etc/postfix/LICENSE
rm -rf /etc/postfix/access
rm -rf /etc/postfix/aliases
rm -rf /etc/postfix/canonical
rm -rf /etc/postfix/main.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/main.cf.default
rm -rf /etc/postfix/master.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/pcre_table
rm -rf /etc/postfix/postfix-files
rm -rf /etc/postfix/regexp_table
rm -rf /etc/postfix/relocated
rm -rf /etc/postfix/transport
rm -rf /etc/postfix/virtual
rm -rf /etc/postfix/postfix-script
rm -rf /etc/postfix/post-install
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/mailq.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/newaliases.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postalias.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postcat.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postconf.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postdrop.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postfix.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postkick.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postlock.1
```

```
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postlog.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postmap.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postqueue.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postsuper.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/sendmail.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/access.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/aliases.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/canonical.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/pcre_table.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/regexp_table.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/relocated.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/transport.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/virtual.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/bounce.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/cleanup.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/defer.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/error.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/flush.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/lmtp.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/local.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/master.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/nqmgr.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/pickup.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/pipe.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/proxymap.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/qmgr.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/qmqpd.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/showq.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/smtp.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/smtpd.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/spawn.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/trivial-rewrite.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/virtual.8
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-aliases.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-auth.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-canonical.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-compatibility.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-debug.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-filter.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-flush.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-ldap.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-lmtp.cf
```

```
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-local.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-mime.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-misc.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-access.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-body.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-header.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-qmqpd.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-rate.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-access.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-body.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-header.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-relocated.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-resource.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-rewrite.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-smtp.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-smtpd.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-transport.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-virtual.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix
rm -rf /var/spool/postfix
```

1. 工作环境
2.
3.

Notes

[1] 其它平台请使用kill命令。

[2] BSD 平台请使用下面命令：

```
# pw groupadd postfix -g 2003
# pw groupadd postdrop -g 2004
# pw useradd postfix -u 2003 -g 2003 -d /dev/null -s /nologin
```

集成电子邮件系统(LDAP) 未完成	Up	courier-imap

courier-imap

```
bunzip2 courier-imap-1.7.1.tar.bz2tar xvf courier-imap-1.7.1.tar
su other./configure --without-authpwd --without-authpam --without-authuserdb --without-authshadow \--without-cram --
without-chkpw --without-ldap --without-pgsql --without-authdaemon \--without-authcustom --with-authmysql --with-redhat

./configure --with-redhat \
--disable-root-check --enable-unicode=utf-8,iso-8859-1,gb2312,gbk,gb18030 \
--with-trashquota --with-dirsync


make make check su rootmake install make install-configure

[root@linuxas3 etc]# vi /usr/lib/courier-imap/etc/authdaemonrc
authmodulelist="authmysql"
authmodulelistorig="authmysql"
version="authdaemond.mysql"

[root@linuxas3 etc]# vi authdaemonrc
#authmodulelist="authcustom authcram authuserdb authldap authpgsql authmysql authpam"
authmodulelist="authmysql"
```

Authenticated SMTP

hii

1. 工作环境

```
[root@linux src]# cd postfix-2.0.19
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# pwd
/root/src/postfix-2.0.19
```

2. 编译

```

```

3. /etc/group

Installing Courier POP and IMAP

fff

文件管理器由标题栏、菜单栏、工具栏、地址栏、侧栏、状态栏、视图区组成。

Installing Courier Maildrop

fff

Outlook address book in ldap

http://techno.isafeelin.org/~joenix/vriesman.tk/outlook.html

Postfix 2.0 完整解决方案

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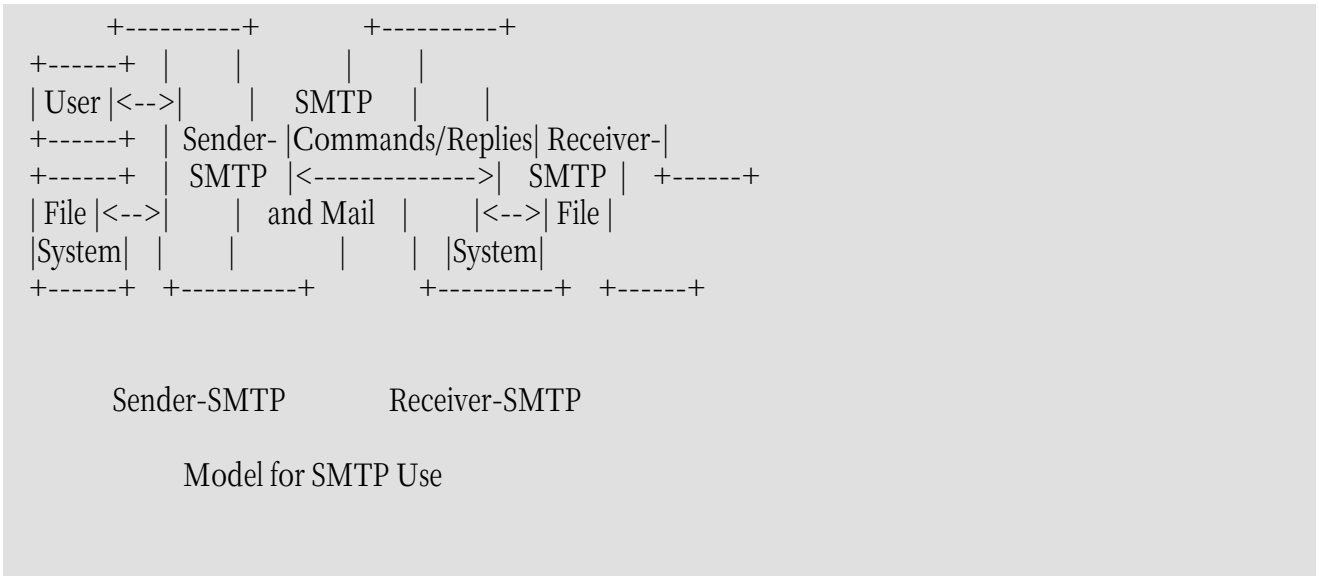
集成电子邮件系统(MYSQL)

Postfix + Mysql + Maildrop + ...



Mysql

查看MYSQL是否已经安装

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# rpm -qa |grep MySQL
MySQL-Max-4.0.18-0
MySQL-client-4.0.18-0
MySQL-bench-4.0.18-0
MySQL-shared-compat-4.0.18-0
MySQL-server-4.0.18-0
MySQL-embedded-4.0.18-0
MySQL-devel-4.0.18-0
perl-DBD-MySQL-2.1021-3
MySQL-shared-4.0.18-0
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

postfix 数据库脚本

```
# Database postfix running on localhost
# phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
# version 2.5.6
# http://www.phpmyadmin.net
#
# Host: localhost
# Generation Time: Apr 21, 2004 at 03:00 PM
# Server version: 4.0.18
# PHP Version: 4.3.2
#
# Database : `postfix`
#

# --------------------------------------------------------

#
# Table structure for table `postfix_aliases`
#

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `postfix_aliases`;
CREATE TABLE `postfix_aliases` (
  `id` int(32) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
  `alias` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
  `rcpt` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
  `domain` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
  `create_date` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
  `change_date` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
  `active` tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '1',
  PRIMARY KEY  (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `aliases_unique` (`id`,`alias`),
  KEY `aliases_index` (`id`,`alias`)
) TYPE=MyISAM AUTO_INCREMENT=9 ;

#
# Dumping data for table `postfix_aliases`
#

INSERT INTO `postfix_aliases` VALUES (3, 'root@example.net', 'postmaster@example.net', 'example.net', '2003-06-26 14:58:46',
'2003-06-26 14:58:46', 1);
INSERT INTO `postfix_aliases` VALUES (8, 'postfix@example.net', 'postmaster@example.net', 'example.net', '0000-00-00
00:00:00', '0000-00-00 00:00:00', 1);

# --------------------------------------------------------

#
# Table structure for table `postfix_forward`
#

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `postfix_forward`;
CREATE TABLE `postfix_forward` (
  `id` int(32) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
  `username` varchar(50) NOT NULL default '',
```

```
  `domain` varchar(40) NOT NULL default '',
  `forward_addr` text NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY  (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM AUTO_INCREMENT=1 ;

#
# Dumping data for table `postfix_forward`
#


# --------------------------------------------------------

#
# Table structure for table `postfix_transport`
#

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `postfix_transport`;
CREATE TABLE `postfix_transport` (
  `id` int(32) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
  `domain` varchar(128) NOT NULL default 'example.net',
  `transport` enum('local:','virtual:','maildrop:') NOT NULL default 'virtual:',
  `description` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
  `begin_date` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
  `end_date` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
  `active` tinyint(4) NOT NULL default '1',
  PRIMARY KEY  (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `transport_unique` (`domain`),
  KEY `transport_index` (`id`,`domain`)
) TYPE=MyISAM AUTO_INCREMENT=2 ;

#
# Dumping data for table `postfix_transport`
#

INSERT INTO `postfix_transport` VALUES (1, 'example.net', 'virtual:', '', '0000-00-00 00:00:00', '0000-00-00 00:00:00', 1);

# --------------------------------------------------------

#
# Table structure for table `postfix_users`
#

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `postfix_users`;
CREATE TABLE `postfix_users` (
  `id` int(32) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
  `user` varchar(50) NOT NULL default '',
  `name` varchar(60) NOT NULL default '',
  `passwd` varchar(128) NOT NULL default '',
  `domain` varchar(50) NOT NULL default '9812.net',
  `uid` smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '1000',
  `gid` smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '1000',
  `clearpw` varchar(20) binary NOT NULL default '',
```

```
  `home` varchar(100) NOT NULL default '/var/mail/',
  `maildir` varchar(150) NOT NULL default '',
  `imapok` tinyint(3) unsigned NOT NULL default '1',
  `quota` varchar(100) NOT NULL default '200000000s,20000c',
  `create_date` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
  `last_access` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
  `status` varchar(5) NOT NULL default 'Y',
  PRIMARY KEY  (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `mailbox_unique` (`id`,`name`),
  KEY `mailbox_index` (`id`,`name`)
) TYPE=MyISAM AUTO_INCREMENT=3 ;

#
# Dumping data for table `postfix_users`
#

INSERT INTO `postfix_users` VALUES (1, 'chen@example.net', 'chen', 'chen', 'example.net', 1000, 1000, '', '/var/mail/', 'example.
net/chen/Maildir/', 1, '200000000s,20000c', '0000-00-00 00:00:00', 0, 'Y');
INSERT INTO `postfix_users` VALUES (2, 'postmaster@example.net', 'postmaster', 'chen', 'example.net', 1000, 1000, '', '/var/
mail/', 'postmaster@example.net/Maildir/', 1, '200000000s,20000c', '0000-00-00 00:00:00', 0, 'Y');
```

<<< Previous | Home | Next >>>
Outlook address book in ldap | pam_mysql-0.5

pam_mysql-0.5

```
tar zxvf pam_mysql-0.5.tar.gz
cd pam_mysql
make
cp pam_mysql.so /lib/security
cd ..
rm -rf pam_mysql
```

Cyrus-SASL

SASL (Simple Authentication Security Layer)简单认证安全层,在这里有功能主要是用于SMTP认证。

安装配置

1. 首先查看系统是否已经安装了cyrus-sasl

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# rpm -qa |grep cyrus-sasl
cyrus-sasl-plain-2.1.15-3
cyrus-sasl-md5-2.1.15-3
cyrus-sasl-2.1.15-3
cyrus-sasl-gssapi-2.1.15-3
cyrus-sasl-devel-2.1.15-3
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

   如果安装已经，就请卸载它，或使用下面方法关闭它

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# mv /usr/lib/sasl /usr/lib/sasl.OFF
[root@linuxas3 src]# mv /usr/lib/sasl2 /usr/lib/sasl2.OFF
```

2. 编译安装cyrus-sasl-2.1.18

```
[root@linux src]# cd cyrus-sasl-2.1.18
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make clean
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ./configure --disable-sample --disable-saslauthd --disable-pwcheck \
--disable-krb4 --disable-gssapi --disable-anon \
--enable-plain --enable-login --enable-cram --enable-digest \
--with-saslauthd=/var/run/saslauthd
Configuration Complete. Type 'make' to build.
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# make install
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ln -s /usr/local/include/sasl/ /usr/include/sasl
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ln -s /usr/local/lib/sasl2 /usr/lib/sasl2
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# echo /usr/local/lib/sasl2 >> /etc/ld.so.conf
[root@linux cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# ldconfig

[root@linuxas3 src]# ll -d /usr/lib/sasl2
lrwxrwxrwx    1 root     root          20 Apr 19 20:00 /usr/lib/sasl2 -> /usr/local/lib/sasl2
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

3. 设置cyrus-sasl启用plain、login、cram、digest认证模块，Postfix使用SASL的saslauthd认证守护进程来支持smtp auth认证：

```
echo MECH=pam > /etc/sysconfig/saslauthd
echo pwcheck_method: saslauthd > /usr/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf
echo mech_list: plain login cram digest>> /usr/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf
```

4. 配置PAM

```
[root@linuxas3 cyrus-sasl-2.1.18]# cd /etc/pam.d/
[root@linuxas3 pam.d]# cat smtp
#%PAM-1.0
#auth      required    pam_stack.so service=system-auth
#account   required    pam_stack.so service=system-auth
auth   optional      pam_mysql.so   host=localhost  db=postfix user=postfix passwd=6AJx9Nqv9x8hg table=postfix_users
usercolumn=user passwdcolumn=passwd crypt=0
account required      pam_mysql.so   host=localhost  db=postfix user=postfix passwd=6AJx9Nqv9x8hg table=postfix_users
usercolumn=user passwdcolumn=passwd crypt=0
[root@linuxas3 pam.d]#
```

crypt= n

1. crypt=0: 明文密码
2. crypt=1: 使用crpyt()函数(对应SQL数据里的encrypt()，encrypt()随机产生salt)
3. crypt=2: 使用MYSQL中的password()函数加密
4. crypt=3：表示使用md5的散列方式

5. 启动SMTP认证进程(Authenticated SMTP)

```
[root@linuxas3 init.d]# service saslauthd start
Starting saslauthd:                        [  OK  ]
[root@linuxas3 init.d]#
or
[root@linuxas3 init.d]# /etc/init.d/saslauthd start
```

Installing Postfix

编译安装

1. xxxx
2. 添加postfix用户 [1]BSD

```
[root@linux src]# groupadd -g 1000 postfix
[root@linux src]# groupadd -g 1001 postdrop
[root@linux src]# useradd postfix -u 1000 -g 1000 -d /dev/null -s /bin/false
```

3. 给Postfix邮箱空间配额打补丁

```
[root@linux src]# patch -p0 < postfix-2.0.19.patch
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/global/mail_params.h
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/util/file_limit.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/mailbox.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/maildir.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/virtual.c
patching file postfix-2.0.19/src/virtual/virtual.h
```

编译安装

```
[root@linux src]# cd postfix-2.0.19
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make tidy
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make clean
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make -f Makefile.init makefiles 'CCARGS=-DUSE_SASL_AUTH -DHAS_MYSQL -I/usr/include/
mysql -I/usr/include/sasl' \
'AUXLIBS=-L/usr/lib/mysql -L/usr/lib/sasl2 -lmysqlclient -lsasl2 -lz -lm'
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make
[root@linux postfix-2.0.19]# make install
```

make tidy(如果你之前编译过Postfix使用此命令)

make upgrade(升级老版本使用此命令)

make -f Makefile.init makefiles 'CCARGS=-DHAS_LDAP -I<ldap的include目录> -DUSE_SASL_AUTH -I/usr/local/include/
sasl' 'AUXLIBS=-L<ldap的lib目录> -llber -lldap -L/usr/local/lib -lsasl2'

!!!!!!这里切记要指定正确的SASL2的INCLUDE和LIB位置。由于现在很多linux发行版上都已经带有了sasl，如果不指定的话，很可能会使用了不同版本的头文件和库，在这种情况下，每次连接SMTP时，smtpd就会发生致命错误“ Fatal:

SASL per-connection server init... ” 而崩溃。

4. 配置安装目录

安装程序会提问一些问题，可以直接按回车采用默认值。

```
Please specify the prefix for installed file names. Specify this ONLY
if you are building ready-to-install packages for distribution to other
machines.
install_root: [/]

Please specify a directory for scratch files while installing Postfix. You
must have write permission in this directory.
tempdir: [/root/src/postfix-2.0.19]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
configuration files.
config_directory: [/etc/postfix]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
daemon programs. This directory should not be in the command search path
of any users.
daemon_directory: [/usr/libexec/postfix]

Please specify the final destination directory for installed Postfix
administrative commands. This directory should be in the command search
path of adminstrative users.
command_directory: [/usr/sbin]

Please specify the final destination directory for Postfix queues.
queue_directory: [/var/spool/postfix]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
sendmail command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail posting interface.
sendmail_path: [/usr/sbin/sendmail]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
newaliases command. This is the Sendmail-compatible command to build
alias databases for the Postfix local delivery agent.
newaliases_path: [/usr/bin/newaliases]

Please specify the final destination pathname for the installed Postfix
mailq command. This is the Sendmail-compatible mail queue listing command.
mailq_path: [/usr/bin/mailq]

Please specify the owner of the Postfix queue. Specify an account with
numerical user ID and group ID values that are not used by any other
accounts on the system.
mail_owner: [postfix]

Please specify the group for mail submission and for queue management
commands. Specify a group name with a numerical group ID that is
not shared with other accounts, not even with the Postfix mail_owner
account. You can no longer specify "no" here.
setgid_group: [postdrop]
```

```
Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix on-line manual
pages. You can no longer specify "no" here.
manpage_directory: [/usr/local/man]

Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix sample
configuration files.
sample_directory: [/etc/postfix]

Please specify the destination directory for the Postfix README
files. Specify "no" if you do not want to install these files.
readme_directory: [no]
```

5. main.cf

```
[root@linux postfix]# vi main.cf
#======= BASE ==============
#mail_spool_directory = /var/mail/
myhostname = mail.example.net
mydomain = example.net
home_mailbox=Maildir/
mydestination = $myhostname, $mydomain, $transport_maps
local_recipient_maps =
#mailbox_command= /usr/lib/courier-imap/bin/deliverquota -w 90 ~/Maildir
#mailbox_command = /usr/local/maildrop/bin/maildrop
#local_destination_concurrency_limit = 1
#======= MYSQL =============
transport_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/mysql_transport.cf
virtual_mailbox_base = /var/mail
virtual_mailbox_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual.cf
virtual_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/mysql_aliases.cf
#virtual_uid_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/uids.cf
#virtual_gid_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/gids.cf
virtual_uid_maps = static:1000
virtual_gid_maps = static:1000
#======= Quota ============
#50MB
virtual_mailbox_limit = 500000000
#5MB
message_size_limit = 50000000
virtual_mailbox_limit_inbox = no
virtual_mailbox_limit_maps = mysql:/etc/postfix/mysql_quota.cf
virtual_mailbox_limit_override = yes
virtual_maildir_extended = yes
virtual_create_maildirsize = yes
#====== SASL ================
smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes
smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous
broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated permit_auth_destination reject
#smtpd_sasl_local_domain = $mydomain
smtpd_client_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated
```

6. /etc/postfix/mysql_transport.cf

```
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# cat /etc/postfix/mysql_transport.cf
#mysql_transport.cf
hosts = localhost
user = postfix
password = 6AJx9Nqv9x8hg
dbname = postfix
table = postfix_transport
select_field = transport
where_field = domain
[root@linuxas3 postfix]#
```

7. /etc/postfix/mysql_virtual.cf

```
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# cat /etc/postfix/mysql_virtual.cf
#mysql_virtual.cf
hosts = localhost
user = postfix
password= 6AJx9Nqv9x8hg
dbname = postfix
table = postfix_users
select_field = maildir
where_field = user
[root@linuxas3 postfix]#
```

8. /etc/postfix/mysql_aliases.cf

```
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# cat /etc/postfix/mysql_aliases.cf
#mysql.aliases.cf
hosts = localhost
user = postfix
password= 6AJx9Nqv9x8hg
dbname = postfix
table = postfix_aliases
select_field = rcpt
where_field = alias
[root@linuxas3 postfix]#
```

9. /etc/postfix/mysql_quota.cf

```
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# cat /etc/postfix/mysql_quota.cf
#mailboxsize-mysql.cf
hosts = localhost
user = postfix
password = 6AJx9Nqv9x8hg
dbname = postfix
table = postfix_users
select_field = quota
where_field = user
[root@linuxas3 postfix]#
```

10. 运行,测试

    postfix start

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# telnet localhost 25
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to linuxas3.9812.net (127.0.0.1).
Escape character is '^]'.
220 mail.example.net ESMTP Postfix
quit
221 Bye
Connection closed by foreign host.
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

卸载Postfix [2]

Notes

[1] BSD 平台请使用下面命令：

```
# pw groupadd postfix -g 2003
# pw groupadd postdrop -g 2004
# pw useradd postfix -u 2003 -g 2003 -d /dev/null -s /nologin
```

[2] 复制下面命令粘贴到CLI上即可。

```
postfix stop
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/bounce
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/cleanup
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/error
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/flush
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/lmtp
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/local
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/master
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/nqmgr
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/pickup
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/pipe
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/proxymap
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/qmgr
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/qmqpd
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/showq
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/smtp
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/smtpd
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/spawn
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/trivial-rewrite
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix/virtual
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postalias
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postcat
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postconf
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postfix
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postkick
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postlock
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postlog
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postmap
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postsuper
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postdrop
rm -rf /usr/sbin/postqueue
rm -rf /usr/sbin/sendmail
rm -rf /usr/bin/newaliases
rm -rf /usr/bin/mailq
rm -rf /etc/postfix/LICENSE
rm -rf /etc/postfix/access
rm -rf /etc/postfix/aliases
rm -rf /etc/postfix/canonical
rm -rf /etc/postfix/main.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/main.cf.default
rm -rf /etc/postfix/master.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/pcre_table
rm -rf /etc/postfix/postfix-files
rm -rf /etc/postfix/regexp_table
rm -rf /etc/postfix/relocated
rm -rf /etc/postfix/transport
rm -rf /etc/postfix/virtual
rm -rf /etc/postfix/postfix-script
rm -rf /etc/postfix/post-install
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/mailq.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/newaliases.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postalias.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postcat.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postconf.1
```

```
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postdrop.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postfix.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postkick.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postlock.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postlog.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postmap.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postqueue.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/postsuper.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man1/sendmail.1
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/access.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/aliases.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/canonical.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/pcre_table.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/regexp_table.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/relocated.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/transport.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man5/virtual.5
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/bounce.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/cleanup.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/defer.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/error.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/flush.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/lmtp.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/local.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/master.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/nqmgr.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/pickup.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/pipe.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/proxymap.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/qmgr.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/qmqpd.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/showq.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/smtp.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/smtpd.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/spawn.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/trivial-rewrite.8
rm -rf /usr/local/man/man8/virtual.8
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-aliases.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-auth.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-canonical.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-compatibility.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-debug.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-filter.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-flush.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-ldap.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-lmtp.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-local.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-mime.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-misc.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-access.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-body.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-pcre-header.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-qmqpd.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-rate.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-access.cf
```

```
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-body.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-regexp-header.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-relocated.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-resource.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-rewrite.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-smtp.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-smtpd.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-transport.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix/sample-virtual.cf
rm -rf /etc/postfix
rm -rf /usr/libexec/postfix
rm -rf /var/spool/postfix
```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Installing Courier POP and IMAP

Installing Courier POP and IMAP

Courier IMAP

1. 编译安装

```
bunzip2 courier-imap-3.0.3.tar.bz2tar xvf courier-imap-3.0.3.tar
or
[root@linuxas3 src]# tar jxvf courier-imap-3.0.3.tar.bz2
[root@linuxas3 src]# cd courier-imap-3.0.3

su other

[root@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]# su chen
[chen@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]$./configure --with-redhat \
--disable-root-check --enable-unicode=utf-8,iso-8859-1,gb2312,gbk,gb18030 \
--with-trashquota --with-dirsync
[chen@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]$ make [chen@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]$ make check
su root

[chen@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]$ exit
exit
[root@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]# make install [root@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]# make install-
configure
[root@linuxas3 courier-imap-3.0.3]# cd /usr/lib/courier-imap/etc/
```

2. /usr/lib/courier-imap/etc/authdaemonrc

```
[root@linuxas3 etc]# vi /usr/lib/courier-imap/etc/authdaemonrc
authmodulelist="authmysql"
authmodulelistorig="authmysql"
version="authdaemond.mysql"
```

#authmodulelist="authcustom authcram authuserdb authldap authpgsql authmysql authpam"

去掉不需要的模块，否则会验证失败。

3. /usr/lib/courier-imap/etc/authmysqlrc

```
[root@linuxas3 etc]# cat authmysqlrc
##VERSION: $Id: authmysqlrc,v 1.16 2004/01/19 19:34:09 mrsam Exp $
#
# Copyright 2000-2004 Double Precision, Inc.  See COPYING for
# distribution information.
#
# Do not alter lines that begin with ##, they are used when upgrading
# this configuration.
#
# authmysqlrc created from authmysqlrc.dist by sysconftool
#
# DO NOT INSTALL THIS FILE with world read permissions.  This file
# might contain the MySQL admin password!
#
# Each line in this file must follow the following format:
#
# field[spaces|tabs]value
#
# That is, the name of the field, followed by spaces or tabs, followed by
# field value.  Trailing spaces are prohibited.


##NAME: LOCATION:0
#
# The server name, userid, and password used to log in.

MYSQL_SERVER          localhost
MYSQL_USERNAME        postfix
MYSQL_PASSWORD        6AJx9Nqv9x8hg

##NAME: MYSQL_SOCKET:0
#
# MYSQL_SOCKET can be used with MySQL version 3.22 or later, it specifies the
# filesystem pipe used for the connection
#
MYSQL_SOCKET          /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

##NAME: MYSQL_PORT:0
#
# MYSQL_PORT can be used with MySQL version 3.22 or later to specify a port to
# connect to.

MYSQL_PORT            3306

##NAME: MYSQL_OPT:0
#
# Leave MYSQL_OPT as 0, unless you know what you're doing.

MYSQL_OPT             0

##NAME: MYSQL_DATABASE:0
#
# The name of the MySQL database we will open:
```

```
MYSQL_DATABASE        postfix

##NAME: MYSQL_USER_TABLE:0
#
# The name of the table containing your user data.  See README.authmysqlrc
# for the required fields in this table.

MYSQL_USER_TABLE      postfix_users

##NAME: MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD:0
#
# Either MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD or MYSQL_CLEAR_PWFIELD must be defined.  Both
# are OK too. crypted passwords go into MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD, cleartext
# passwords go into MYSQL_CLEAR_PWFIELD.  Cleartext passwords allow
# CRAM-MD5 authentication to be implemented.

#MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD    crypt
#MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD    passwd

##NAME: MYSQL_CLEAR_PWFIELD:0
#
#
# MYSQL_CLEAR_PWFIELD   clear
MYSQL_CLEAR_PWFIELD     passwd

##NAME: MYSQL_DEFAULT_DOMAIN:0
#
# If DEFAULT_DOMAIN is defined, and someone tries to log in as 'user',
# we will look up 'user@DEFAULT_DOMAIN' instead.
#
#
# DEFAULT_DOMAIN            example.com
DEFAULT_DOMAIN        example.net

##NAME: MYSQL_UID_FIELD:0
#
# Other fields in the mysql table:
#
# MYSQL_UID_FIELD - contains the numerical userid of the account
#
MYSQL_UID_FIELD       uid

##NAME: MYSQL_GID_FIELD:0
#
# Numerical groupid of the account

MYSQL_GID_FIELD       gid

##NAME: MYSQL_LOGIN_FIELD:0
#
# The login id, default is id.  Basically the query is:
#
```

```
#  SELECT MYSQL_UID_FIELD, MYSQL_GID_FIELD, ... WHERE id='loginid'
#

MYSQL_LOGIN_FIELD      user

##NAME: MYSQL_HOME_FIELD:0
#

MYSQL_HOME_FIELD       home

##NAME: MYSQL_NAME_FIELD:0
#
# The user's name (optional)

MYSQL_NAME_FIELD       name

##NAME: MYSQL_MAILDIR_FIELD:0
#
# This is an optional field, and can be used to specify an arbitrary
# location of the maildir for the account, which normally defaults to
# $HOME/Maildir (where $HOME is read from MYSQL_HOME_FIELD).
#
# You still need to provide a MYSQL_HOME_FIELD, even if you uncomment this
# out.
#
MYSQL_MAILDIR_FIELD    maildir

##NAME: MYSQL_DEFAULTDELIVERY:0
#
# Courier mail server only: optional field specifies custom mail delivery
# instructions for this account (if defined) -- essentially overrides
# DEFAULTDELIVERY from ${sysconfdir}/courierd
#
# MYSQL_DEFAULTDELIVERY defaultdelivery

##NAME: MYSQL_QUOTA_FIELD:0
#
# Define MYSQL_QUOTA_FIELD to be the name of the field that can optionally
# specify a maildir quota.  See README.maildirquota for more information
#
MYSQL_QUOTA_FIELD      quota

##NAME: MYSQL_AUXOPTIONS:0
#
# Auxiliary options.  The MYSQL_AUXOPTIONS field should be a char field that
# contains a single string consisting of comma-separated "ATTRIBUTE=NAME"
# pairs.  These names are additional attributes that define various per-account
# "options", as given in INSTALL's description of the "Account OPTIONS"
# setting.
#
# MYSQL_AUXOPTIONS_FIELD       auxoptions
#
# You might want to try something like this, if you'd like to use a bunch
```

```
# of individual fields, instead of a single text blob:
#
# MYSQL_AUXOPTIONS_FIELD      CONCAT("allowimap=",allowimap,",allowpop3=",allowpop3,",allowwebmail=",
allowwebmail,",sharedgroup=",sharedgroup)
#
# This will let you define fields called "allowimap", etc, with the end result
# being something that the OPTIONS parser understands.


##NAME: MYSQL_WHERE_CLAUSE:0
#
# This is optional, MYSQL_WHERE_CLAUSE can be basically set to an arbitrary
# fixed string that is appended to the WHERE clause of our query
#
# MYSQL_WHERE_CLAUSE    server='mailhost.example.com'

##NAME: MYSQL_SELECT_CLAUSE:0
#
# (EXPERIMENTAL)
# This is optional, MYSQL_SELECT_CLAUSE can be set when you have a database,
# which is structuraly different from proposed. The fixed string will
# be used to do a SELECT operation on database, which should return fields
# in order specified bellow:
#
# username, cryptpw, clearpw, uid, gid, home, maildir, quota, fullname, options
#
# The username field should include the domain (see example below).
#
# Enabling this option causes ignorance of any other field-related
# options, excluding default domain.
#
# There are two variables, which you can use. Substitution will be made
# for them, so you can put entered username (local part) and domain name
# in the right place of your query. These variables are:
#             $(local_part), $(domain), $(service)
#
# If a $(domain) is empty (not given by the remote user) the default domain
# name is used in its place.
#
# $(service) will expand out to the service being authenticated: imap, imaps,
# pop3 or pop3s.  Courier mail server only: service will also expand out to
# "courier", when searching for local mail account's location.  In this case,
# if the "maildir" field is not empty it will be used in place of
# DEFAULTDELIVERY.  Courier mail server will also use esmtp when doing
# authenticated ESMTP.
#
# This example is a little bit modified adaptation of vmail-sql
# database scheme:
#
# MYSQL_SELECT_CLAUSE   SELECT CONCAT(popbox.local_part, '@', popbox.domain_name),                \
#                 CONCAT('{MD5}', popbox.password_hash),        \
#                 popbox.clearpw,                         \
#                 domain.uid,                           \
```

```
#               domain.gid,                             \
#               CONCAT(domain.path, '/', popbox.mbox_name),     \
#               '',                                     \
#               domain.quota,                           \
#               '',                                     \
#               CONCAT("allowimap=",allowimap,",allowpop3=",    \
#                   allowpop3,",allowwebmail=",allowwebmail, \
#                   ",sharedgroup=",sharedgroup)            \
#               FROM popbox, domain                     \
#               WHERE popbox.local_part = '$(local_part)'       \
#               AND popbox.domain_name = '$(domain)'            \
#               AND popbox.domain_name = domain.domain_name


##NAME: MYSQL_ENUMERATE_CLAUSE:0
#
# {EXPERIMENTAL}
# Optional custom SQL query used to enumerate accounts for authenumerate,
# in order to compile a list of accounts for shared folders.  The query
# should return the following fields: name, uid, gid, homedir, maildir
#
# Example:
# MYSQL_ENUMERATE_CLAUSE      SELECT CONCAT(popbox.local_part, '@', popbox.domain_name),                \
#               domain.uid,                             \
#               domain.gid,                             \
#               CONCAT(domain.path, '/', popbox.mbox_name),     \
#               ''                                      \
#               FROM popbox, domain                     \
#               WHERE popbox.local_part = '$(local_part)'       \
#               AND popbox.domain_name = '$(domain)'            \
#               AND popbox.domain_name = domain.domain_name



##NAME: MYSQL_CHPASS_CLAUSE:0
#
# (EXPERIMENTAL)
# This is optional, MYSQL_CHPASS_CLAUSE can be set when you have a database,
# which is structuraly different from proposed. The fixed string will
# be used to do an UPDATE operation on database. In other words, it is
# used, when changing password.
#
# There are four variables, which you can use. Substitution will be made
# for them, so you can put entered username (local part) and domain name
# in the right place of your query. There variables are:
#     $(local_part) , $(domain) , $(newpass) , $(newpass_crypt)
#
# If a $(domain) is empty (not given by the remote user) the default domain
# name is used in its place.
# $(newpass) contains plain password
# $(newpass_crypt) contains its crypted form
#
# MYSQL_CHPASS_CLAUSE   UPDATE  popbox                           \
```

```
#               SET    clearpw='$(newpass)',              \
#                      password_hash='$(newpass_crypt)'      \
#               WHERE  local_part='$(local_part)'          \
#               AND    domain_name='$(domain)'
#
[root@linuxas3 etc]#
```

4. 编辑pop3d文件，将POP3DSTART=NO改为POP3DSTART=YES

```
[root@linuxas3 etc]# vi pop3d
POP3DSTART=YES
```

5. 编辑imapd文件，将IMAPDSTART=NO改为IMAPDSTART=YES

```
[root@linuxas3 etc]# vi imapd
IMAPDSTART=YES
```

6. 启动POP，IMAP

```
/usr/lib/courier-imap/libexec/pop3d.rc start
/usr/lib/courier-imap/libexec/imapd.rc start
```

7. 测试POP，IMAP

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# telnet localhost 25
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to linuxas3.9812.net (127.0.0.1).
Escape character is '^]'.
220 mail.example.net ESMTP Postfix
quit
221 Bye
Connection closed by foreign host.
[root@linuxas3 src]#

[root@linuxas3 src]# telnet localhost 110
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to linuxas3.9812.net (127.0.0.1).
Escape character is '^]'.
+OK Hello there.
quit
+OK Better luck next time.
Connection closed by foreign host.
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

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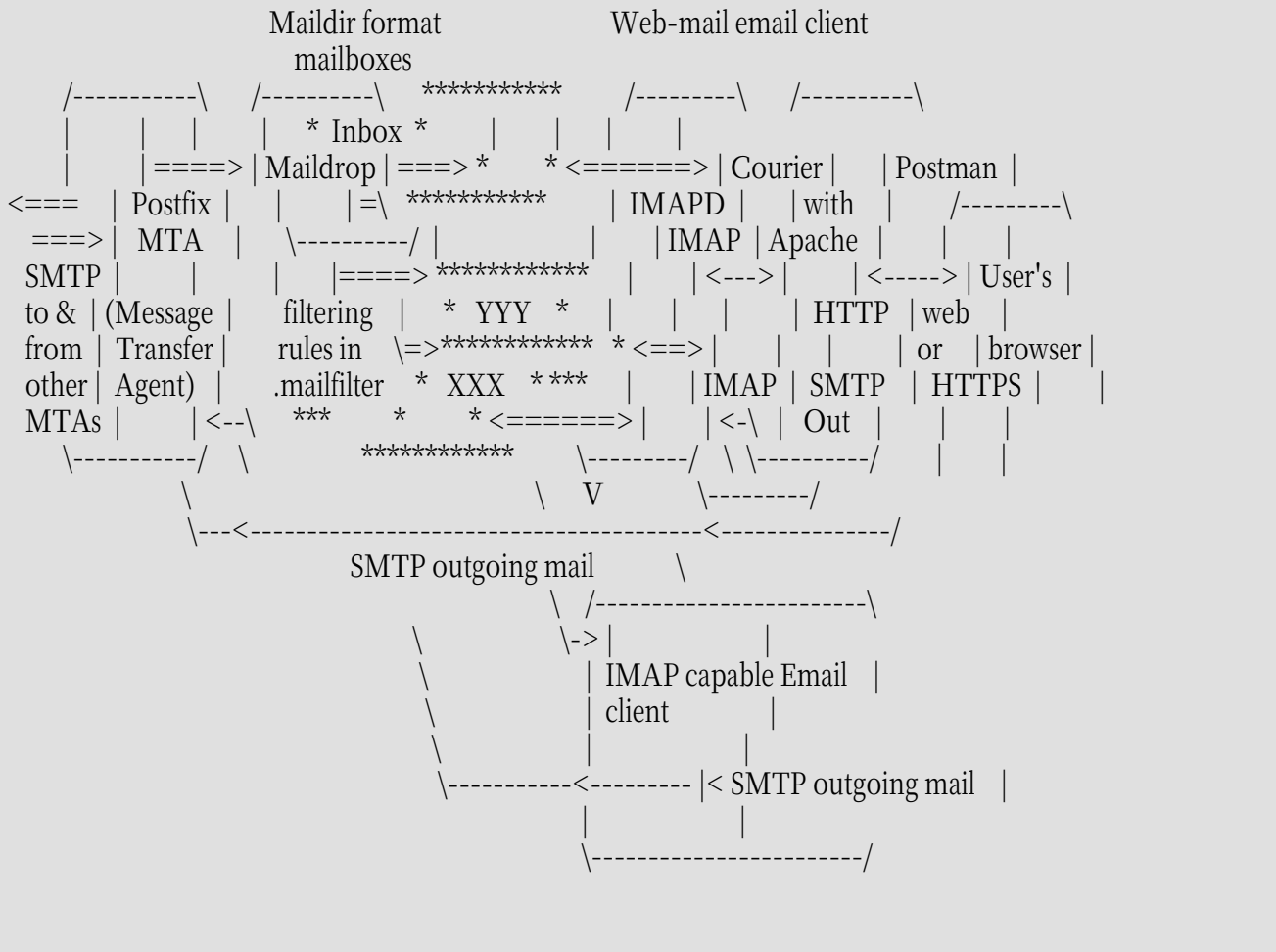
Installing Courier Maildrop



作者:love100 出处:chinunix.net Mail版

maildrop是一个替代邮件代理并且包含邮件过滤的语言，系统管理员用

这个maildrop即可以取代已经存在的邮件投递代理，或者用户可以用已

经存在的邮件投递代理的'forward to

program'机制来取代来运行maildrop.

maildrop首先从标准输入读取E-mail信息,其后面所带的回车符号将自动

被删除，一个E-mail信息包含header lines 后面跟着一个空行，然后跟

着信息的内容，信息的内容也可能在第一个header lines

之前包含mbox-style From_ line,如果信息内容没有包含From_line,那

么maildrop将自动创建一个.

如果文件/etc/maildroprc存在，邮件投递或邮件过滤将从/etc/maildro

prc中读出。maildrop的投递/过滤指令可能把信息保存在一个特殊的mai

lbox,或者丢弃它，或者返回给发送者，或者转发到不同的邮件地址。

如果文件/etc/maildroprc不存在，或者邮件投递或邮件过滤没有完全的

处理信息，这时maildrop将从$HOME/.mailfilter读取规则，如果.mailf

ilter不存在，或者邮件投递或邮件过滤没有完全的处理信息,maildrop

将保存E-mail信息到默认的mailbox里。

maildrop知道怎样投递到一个标准的mailbox文件，也知道怎样投递到一

个maildirs,maildir格式的目录在Courier和qmail中使用，还有一些邮

件服务器也知道如何去读maildirs。当投递mailbox文件时，maildrop将

锁定mailbox,直到投递结束。

maildrop读取信息的规则为：在From_header之前致少一空行，maildrop

在读取规则时将忽略此空行,因此maildrop要求规则中至少有一个空行。
通常邮件投递模式分为三种（maildrop依赖投递模式的不同也有小小的

差异）：
1.手动模式.
一个文件包含过滤指令 例：maildrop -filename(保存过滤指信令的文

件),首先maildrop读取/etc/maildroprc文件里面的指令，然后从filena

me读取过滤指令.如果filename里面没有转发，回复，删除或到一个特殊

的maildox,那么它将投递到系统用户的mailbox中.

2投递模式.
maildrop如果没有指定 -filename时，maildrop将在投递模式运行，maildrop将改变当前目录到用户的的主目录，这时读取/etc/maildroprc,再读取 $HOME/.mailfilter

3 嵌入模式
主要用于Courier上，在此不做阐述.

安全
maildrop在setuid位下安装是安全的。Courier为了让maildrop在嵌入模式下使用因此它的setuid位是默认的。如果root运行maildrop 则-d这个选项会被用来指定这个信息的接受者，maildrop立马会重制用户的ID,读取$HOME/.mailfilter文件，并将信息投递到指定的用户。

系统管理员能通过配置来限制maildrop -d 这个选项是否给每个用户来使用（邮件系统用户本伸除外）
maildrop的（简单）用法：
-A "Header:value"
增加一个附加的头部信息。
-d user
在投递模式设置用户的ID
-f address
设置变量"FROM"为一个地址
-m
在嵌入模式下运行
-M filterfile
在一个特殊的嵌入模式运行
cc dotlock flock log logfile to xfilter
都不能运行在嵌入模式下
（待续）

1. 安装

```
[root@linuxas3 maildrop-1.6.3]# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/courier \
--enable-sendmail=/usr/sbin/sendmail \
--enable-maildropmysql --with-mysqlconfig=/etc/postfix/mysql_maildrop.conf \
--enable-maildirquota --with-trashquota --with-dirsync \
--enable-trusted-users='root maildrop' \
--enable-maildrop-uid=1000 \
--enable-maildrop-gid=1000
[root@linuxas3 maildrop-1.6.3]# make
[root@linuxas3 maildrop-1.6.3]# make install (as root)
```

2. 配置 mysql_maildrop.conf

```
[root@linuxas3 maildrop-1.6.3]# cp maildropmysql.config /etc/postfix/mysql_maildrop.conf
[root@linuxas3 maildrop-1.6.3]# cd /etc/postfix/
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# vi mysql_maildrop.conf

hostname localhost
port 3306
socket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
database postfix
dbuser postfix
dbpw xxxxx
dbtable postfix_user
default_uidnumber 1000
default_gidnumner 1000
uid_field user
uidnumber_field uid
gidnumber_field gid
maildir_field maildir
homedirectory_field home
```

```
quota_field quota
mailstatus_field status
where_clause ""
```

3. 配置 master.cf

```
[root@linuxas3 postfix]# vi master.cf
maildrop  unix -      n      n      -      -      pipe
  flags=DRhu user=vmail argv=/usr/local/bin/maildrop -d ${recipient}
```

改为

```
maildrop  unix -      n      n      -      -      pipe
  flags=DRhu user=postfix largv=/usr/local/courier/bin/maildrop -d ${recipient}
```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启动脚本

启动脚本

/etc/init.d/postfix

```
[root@linuxas3 init.d]# vi /etc/init.d/postfix
#!/bin/sh

# author: netkiller
# 2004-4-20

POSTFIX=/usr/sbin/postfix
POP3=/usr/lib/courier-imap/libexec/pop3d.rc
IMAP=/usr/lib/courier-imap/libexec/imapd.rc
SQWEBMAIL=/usr/local/webmail/libexec/authlib/authdaemond

case "$1" in
  start)
    if [ -x ${POSTFIX} ]; then
      ${POP3} start
      ${IMAP} start
      ${SQWEBMAIL} start
      ${POSTFIX} start > /dev/null && echo -n 'Postfix Starting...'
    fi
    echo
    ;;
  stop)
    if [ -x ${POSTFIX} ]; then
      ${POSTFIX} stop > /dev/null 2>&1 && echo -n 'Postfix Stop...'
      ${POP3} stop
      ${IMAP} stop
      ${SQWEBMAIL} stop
    fi
    echo
    ;;
  restart)
    $0 stop
    $0 start
```

```
    ;;
  *)
    echo ""
    echo "Usage: `basename $0` { start | stop | restart }"
    echo ""
    exit 1
    ;;
esac
```


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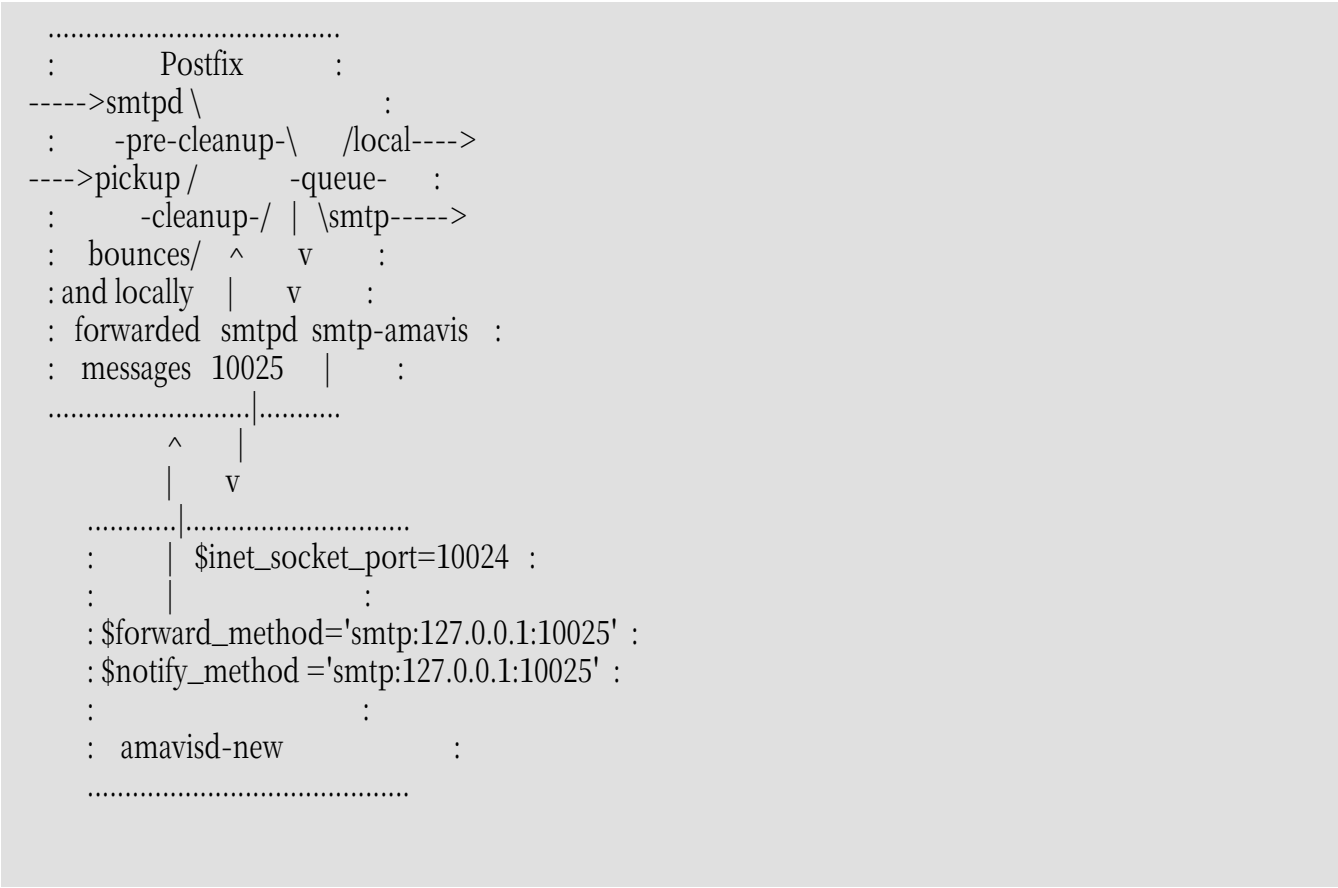
防病毒，反拉圾邮件

防病毒，反拉圾邮件

防病毒系统



首先安装CPAN perl -MCPAN -e shell，CPAN可以手动配置，也可以自动配置，建议使用手动配置，这样你可以选择下载URL，我选择的是linuxforum.net

自动配置 提示Are you ready for manual configuration? [yes]输入no然后回车

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# perl -MCPAN -e shell
We have to reconfigure CPAN.pm due to following uninitialized parameters:

cpan_home, keep_source_where, build_dir, build_cache, scan_cache, index_expire, gzip, tar, unzip, ma
ke, pager, makepl_arg, make_arg, make_install_arg, urllist, inhibit_startup_message, ftp_proxy, http
_proxy, no_proxy, prerequisites_policy, cache_metadata

/usr/lib/perl5/5.8.0/CPAN/Config.pm initialized.


CPAN is the world-wide archive of perl resources. It consists of about
100 sites that all replicate the same contents all around the globe.
Many countries have at least one CPAN site already. The resources
found on CPAN are easily accessible with the CPAN.pm module. If you
want to use CPAN.pm, you have to configure it properly.

If you do not want to enter a dialog now, you can answer 'no' to this
question and I'll try to autoconfigure. (Note: you can revisit this
dialog anytime later by typing 'o conf init' at the cpan prompt.)

Are you ready for manual configuration? [yes]no
```

手动配置

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# perl -MCPAN -e shell
We have to reconfigure CPAN.pm due to following uninitialized parameters:

cpan_home, keep_source_where, build_dir, build_cache, scan_cache, index_expire, gzip, tar, unzip, ma
ke, pager, makepl_arg, make_arg, make_install_arg, urllist, inhibit_startup_message, ftp_proxy, http
_proxy, no_proxy, prerequisites_policy, cache_metadata

/usr/lib/perl5/5.8.0/CPAN/Config.pm initialized.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Many countries have at least one CPAN site already. The resources
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want to use CPAN.pm, you have to configure it properly.

If you do not want to enter a dialog now, you can answer 'no' to this
question and I'll try to autoconfigure. (Note: you can revisit this
dialog anytime later by typing 'o conf init' at the cpan prompt.)

Are you ready for manual configuration? [yes]


The following questions are intended to help you with the
```

configuration. The CPAN module needs a directory of its own to cache
important index files and maybe keep a temporary mirror of CPAN files.
This may be a site-wide directory or a personal directory.

I see you already have a directory
  /root/.cpan
Shall we use it as the general CPAN build and cache directory?

CPAN build and cache directory? [/root/.cpan]

If you want, I can keep the source files after a build in the cpan
home directory. If you choose so then future builds will take the
files from there. If you don't want to keep them, answer 0 to the
next question.

How big should the disk cache be for keeping the build directories
with all the intermediate files?

Cache size for build directory (in MB)? [10]

By default, each time the CPAN module is started, cache scanning
is performed to keep the cache size in sync. To prevent from this,
disable the cache scanning with 'never'.

Perform cache scanning (atstart or never)? [atstart]

To considerably speed up the initial CPAN shell startup, it is
possible to use Storable to create a cache of metadata. If Storable
is not available, the normal index mechanism will be used.

Cache metadata (yes/no)? [yes]

The next option deals with the charset your terminal supports. In
general CPAN is English speaking territory, thus the charset does not
matter much, but some of the aliens out there who upload their
software to CPAN bear names that are outside the ASCII range. If your
terminal supports UTF-8, you say no to the next question, if it
supports ISO-8859-1 (also known as LATIN1) then you say yes, and if it
supports neither nor, your answer does not matter, you will not be
able to read the names of some authors anyway. If you answer no, names
will be output in UTF-8.

Your terminal expects ISO-8859-1 (yes/no)? [yes]

```
The CPAN module can detect when a module that which you are trying to
build depends on prerequisites. If this happens, it can build the
prerequisites for you automatically ('follow'), ask you for
confirmation ('ask'), or just ignore them ('ignore'). Please set your
policy to one of the three values.

Policy on building prerequisites (follow, ask or ignore)? [ask]


The CPAN module will need a few external programs to work properly.
Please correct me, if I guess the wrong path for a program. Don't
panic if you do not have some of them, just press ENTER for those. To
disable the use of a download program, you can type a space followed
by ENTER.

Where is your gzip program? [/bin/gzip]
Where is your tar program? [/bin/tar]
Where is your unzip program? [/usr/bin/unzip]
Where is your make program? [/usr/bin/make]
Where is your links program? [/usr/bin/links]
Where is your wget program? [/usr/bin/wget]
Warning: ncftpget not found in PATH
Where is your ncftpget program? []
Warning: ncftp not found in PATH
Where is your ncftp program? []
Where is your ftp program? [/usr/kerberos/bin/ftp]
What is your favorite pager program? [/usr/bin/less]
What is your favorite shell? [/bin/bash]


Every Makefile.PL is run by perl in a separate process. Likewise we
run 'make' and 'make install' in processes. If you have any
parameters (e.g. PREFIX, LIB, UNINST or the like) you want to pass
to the calls, please specify them here.

If you don't understand this question, just press ENTER.

Parameters for the 'perl Makefile.PL' command?
Typical frequently used settings:

   POLLUTE=1       increasing backwards compatibility
   LIB=~/perl      non-root users (please see manual for more hints)

Your choice:  []
Parameters for the 'make' command?
Typical frequently used setting:

   -j3             dual processor system
```

```
Your choice:  []
Parameters for the 'make install' command?
Typical frequently used setting:

   UNINST=1       to always uninstall potentially conflicting files

Your choice:  []


Sometimes you may wish to leave the processes run by CPAN alone
without caring about them. As sometimes the Makefile.PL contains
question you're expected to answer, you can set a timer that will
kill a 'perl Makefile.PL' process after the specified time in seconds.

If you set this value to 0, these processes will wait forever. This is
the default and recommended setting.

Timeout for inactivity during Makefile.PL? [0]


If you're accessing the net via proxies, you can specify them in the
CPAN configuration or via environment variables. The variable in
the $CPAN::Config takes precedence.

Your ftp_proxy?
Your http_proxy?
Your no_proxy?
You have no /root/.cpan/sources/MIRRORED.BY
  I'm trying to fetch one
CPAN: LWP::UserAgent loaded ok
Fetching with LWP:
  ftp://ftp.perl.org/pub/CPAN/MIRRORED.BY




Now we need to know where your favorite CPAN sites are located. Push
a few sites onto the array (just in case the first on the array won't
work). If you are mirroring CPAN to your local workstation, specify a
file: URL.

First, pick a nearby continent and country (you can pick several of
each, separated by spaces, or none if you just want to keep your
existing selections). Then, you will be presented with a list of URLs
of CPAN mirrors in the countries you selected, along with previously
selected URLs. Select some of those URLs, or just keep the old list.
Finally, you will be prompted for any extra URLs -- file:, ftp:, or
http: -- that host a CPAN mirror.

(1) Africa
(2) Asia
```

```
(3) Central America
(4) Europe
(5) North America
(6) Oceania
(7) South America
Select your continent (or several nearby continents) [] Sorry! since you don't have any existing pic
ks, you must make a
geographic selection.

(1) Africa
(2) Asia
(3) Central America
(4) Europe
(5) North America
(6) Oceania
(7) South America
Select your continent (or several nearby continents) [] Sorry! since you don't have any existing pic
ks, you must make a
geographic selection.

(1) Africa
(2) Asia
(3) Central America
(4) Europe
(5) North America
(6) Oceania
(7) South America
Select your continent (or several nearby continents) [] 2
Sorry! since you don't have any existing picks, you must make a
geographic selection.

(1) China
(2) Indonesia
(3) Israel
(4) Japan
(5) Malaysia
(6) Philippines
(7) Republic of Korea
(8) Russian Federation
(9) Saudi Arabia
(10) Singapore
(11) Taiwan
(12) Thailand
Select your country (or several nearby countries) [] 1
Sorry! since you don't have any existing picks, you must make a
geographic selection.

(1) ftp://ftp.shellhung.org/pub/CPAN
(2) ftp://mirrors.hknet.com/CPAN
(3) http://cpan.linuxforum.net/
Select as many URLs as you like,
```

```
put them on one line, separated by blanks [] 3

Enter another URL or RETURN to quit: []
New set of picks:
  http://cpan.linuxforum.net/


WAIT support is available as a Plugin. You need the CPAN::WAIT module
to actually use it.  But we need to know your favorite WAIT server. If
you don't know a WAIT server near you, just press ENTER.

Your favorite WAIT server?
   [wait://ls6-www.informatik.uni-dortmund.de:1404]


commit: wrote /usr/lib/perl5/5.8.0/CPAN/Config.pm

cpan shell -- CPAN exploration and modules installation (v1.61)
ReadLine support available (try 'install Bundle::CPAN')

cpan>
```

安装下载CPAN

下载是amavisd用到module

```
cpan> install CPAN
cpan> install LWP
cpan> install Archive::Tar
cpan> install Archive::Zip
cpan> install Compress::Zlib
cpan> install Convert::TNEF
cpan> install Convert::UUlib
cpan> install MIME::Base64
cpan> install MIME::Parser
cpan> install Mail::Internet
cpan> install Net::Server
cpan> install Net::SMTP
cpan> install Digest::MD5
cpan> install IO::Stringy
cpan> install Time::HiRes
cpan> install Unix::Syslog
```

下载是SpamAssassin用到module,如果上面已经安装，这里不用再重复安装。

```
cpan> install ExtUtils::MakeMaker
cpan> install File::Spec
cpan> install Pod::Usage
cpan> install HTML::Parser
cpan> install Sys::Syslog
cpan> install DB_File
cpan> install Net::DNS
cpan> install Mail::Audit
cpan> install Mail::Internet
cpan> install Net::SMTP
cpan> install Digest::SHA1
cpan> install Net::Ident
cpan> install IO::Socket::SSL
cpan> quit
```

下载安装模块

1. 登录网站 http://search.cpan.org

   输入要查找的模块如：Time::HiRes

   ```
   Time::HiRes
   High resolution alarm, sleep, gettimeofday, interval timers
   Time-HiRes-1.59 - 08 Apr 2004 - Jarkko Hietaniemi
   ```

2. 下载 Time-HiRes-1.59 或复制它的URL，然后在使用 wget下载

   ```
   [root@linuxas3 src]# wget http://search.cpan.org/CPAN/authors/id/J/JH/JHI/Time-HiRes-1.59.tar.gz
   ```

3. 解包

   ```
   [root@linuxas3 src]# tar zxvf Time-HiRes-1.59.tar.gz
   Time-HiRes-1.59/
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/sco.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/svr4.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/dec_osf.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/solaris.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/dynixptx.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/hints/irix.pl
   Time-HiRes-1.59/Changes
   Time-HiRes-1.59/MANIFEST
   Time-HiRes-1.59/typemap
   Time-HiRes-1.59/TODO
   Time-HiRes-1.59/HiRes.pm
   ```

```
Time-HiRes-1.59/fallback/
Time-HiRes-1.59/fallback/const-c.inc
Time-HiRes-1.59/fallback/const-xs.inc
Time-HiRes-1.59/HiRes.xs
Time-HiRes-1.59/META.yml
Time-HiRes-1.59/t/
Time-HiRes-1.59/t/HiRes.t
Time-HiRes-1.59/Makefile.PL
Time-HiRes-1.59/README
[root@linuxas3 src]# cd Time-HiRes-1.59
```

4. 编译安装

```
[root@linuxas3 Time-HiRes-1.59]# perl Makefile.PL
[root@linuxas3 Time-HiRes-1.59]# make
[root@linuxas3 Time-HiRes-1.59]# make test
[root@linuxas3 Time-HiRes-1.59]# make install
```

有些模块例如(install Time::HiRes)安装时提示：

then set the environment variable LC_ALL to "C" and retry

```
Configuring Time::HiRes...
Looking for gettimeofday()... found.
Looking for setitimer()... found.
Looking for getitimer()... found.
You have interval timers (both setitimer and setitimer).
Looking for ualarm()... found.
Looking for usleep()... found.
Looking for nanosleep()... found.
You can mix subsecond sleeps with signals.
Checking if your kit is complete...
Looks good
Writing Makefile for Time::HiRes
Now you may issue 'make'.  Do not forget also 'make test'.

NOTE: if you get an error like this (the line number may vary):
Makefile:91: *** missing separator
then set the environment variable LC_ALL to "C" and retry
from scratch (re-run perl "Makefile.PL").
```

设置环境变量LC_ALL

```
cpan> exit
[root@linuxas3 src]# export LC_ALL=C
[root@linuxas3 src]# echo ${LC_ALL}
C
[root@linuxas3 src]#
```

然后进入CPAN环境,再安装

```
cpan> install Time::HiRes
  /usr/bin/make install  -- OK
```

McAfee VirusScan Command Line Scanner for Linux

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# tar zxvf vlnx432e.tar.Z
[root@linuxas3 src]# mkdir uvscan
[root@linuxas3 src]# cd uvscan/
[root@linuxas3 uvscan]# tar zxvf ../vlnx432e.tar.Z
scan.dat
names.dat
clean.dat
readme.txt
license.txt
contact.txt
e4320upg.pdf
uvscan.1
liblnxfv.so.4
uvscan
messages.dat
license.dat
install-uvscan
uninstall-uvscan
uvscan_secure
signlic.txt
liblnxfv.so
[root@linuxas3 uvscan]# ls
clean.dat   e4320upg.pdf   liblnxfv.so   license.dat  messages.dat  readme.txt  signlic.txt     uvscan   uvscan_secure
contact.txt  install-uvscan  liblnxfv.so.4  license.txt  names.dat    scan.dat   uninstall-uvscan  uvscan.1
[root@linuxas3 uvscan]#

[root@linuxas3 uvscan]# ./install-uvscan
Which directory do you want to install into? [/usr/local/uvscan]
/usr/local/uvscan doesn't exist. Create it? [y]/n
Do you want to create the link(s) to uvscan in /usr/local/bin [y]/n
Do you want to create the link(s) to uvscan_secure in /usr/local/bin [y]/n
Do you want to create the link(s) to liblnxfv.so.4 in /usr/local/lib [y]/n
Do you want to create the link(s) to uvscan.1 in /usr/local/man/man1 [y]/n
```

```
Installation complete.

Do you want to perform a scan of all filesystems y/[n]
[root@linuxas3 uvscan]#
```

升级脚本

```
crontab -e
1 0 * * * /updatevir.sh目录/updatevir.sh


#!/bin/sh
#
# $Id$
#
PATH=/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin
# wget,rm,tar 的路径
export PATH
UVPATH=/usr/local/libexec/uvscan/
#uvscan数据文件目录
cd $UVPATH
rm update.ini*
wget http://open-systems.ufl.edu/mirrors/ftp.nai.com/virusdefs/4.x/update.ini  >/dev/null
# 下载升级配置文件
AVVER=`grep DAT /usr/local/libexec/uvscan/update.ini | head -4 | grep '[^0-9]4[0-9][0-9][0-9][^0-9]' | head -1 | sed -e 's/^.*
[^0-9]\(4[0-9]*\)[^0-9].*$/\1/'`
# 取得最新数据包版本
if [ ! -f $UVPATH/dat-$AVVER.tar ]; then
      for i in *.tar ; do
            mv $i $i.old
      done
      if wget http://open-systems.ufl.edu/mirrors/ftp.nai.com/virusdefs/4.x/dat-$AVVER.tar >/dev/null ; then
            for i in *.dat ; do
                  cp -p $i $i.bak
            done
            if tar xf dat-$AVVER.tar ; then
                  rm -f *.old
                  echo `date` Successfully updated AntiVirus DAT files to $AVVER
            fi
      fi
fi
```

AMaViS的安装(http://www.ijs.si/software/amavisd/)

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# cd amavisd-new-20030616
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]#
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# adduser amavis
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# mkdir /var/amavis
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chown amavis:amavis /var/amavis
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chmod 750 /var/amavis
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# cp amavisd /usr/local/sbin/
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chown root /usr/local/sbin/amavisd
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chmod 755  /usr/local/sbin/amavisd
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# cp amavisd.conf /etc/
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chown root /etc/amavisd.conf
[root@linuxas3 amavisd-new-20030616]# chmod 644  /etc/amavisd.conf
```

Configure postfix to use amavis

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Mail-SpamAssassin

Mail-SpamAssassin

注意：上面我提到的 export LC_ALL=C　否则显示下面错误信息：

```
[root@linux Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# perl Makefile.PL
What email address or URL should be used in the suspected-spam report
text for users who want more information on your filter installation?
(In particular, ISPs should change this to a local Postmaster contact)
default text: [the administrator of that system]

Checking if your kit is complete...
Looks good

Warning: I could not locate your pod2man program. Please make sure,
      your pod2man program is in your PATH before you execute 'make'

Writing Makefile for Mail::SpamAssassin
Makefile written by ExtUtils::MakeMaker 6.03
[root@linux Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]#
```

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# cd Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63
[root@linuxas3 Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# export LC_ALL=C
[root@linuxas3 Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# perl Makefile.PL
[root@linuxas3 Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# make
[root@linuxas3 Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# make test
[root@linuxas3 Mail-SpamAssassin-2.63]# make install (as root)
```

or

```
[root@linuxas3 src]# perl -MCPAN -e shell
cpan> install Mail::SpamAssassin
default text: [the administrator of that system]

chmod 755 /usr/share/spamassassin
 /usr/bin/make install  -- OK

cpan>
```


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Webmail

Webmail

基于IMAP,POP的webmail系统

- SquirrelMail

SquirrelMail

- jwebmail
- imp

SGML_CATALOG_FILES~/.bashrc

```
export SGML_CATALOG_FILES=/usr/local/share/sgml/catalog
export XML_CATALOG_FILES=/usr/local/share/xml/catalog.ports
```

基于物理文件系统存取Maildir/mailbox的Webmail

sqwebmail

igenus

other

Java Mail API

邮件存储、备份、迁移

.....

存储

邮件系统安全

SSL...

SSL...

openssl，输入文件头：

数字签名

这个比较简单，只要找个shell

就可以了

其它

mail to other , other to mail

压加测试

附录

Revision History

Revision 1.0 2004-04-12

- 增加 the chapter called OpenLDAP
- 增加 the chapter called 域名

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常见问题集

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