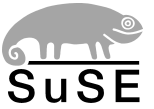

SuSE Linux

Openexchange Server 4

Administration

1st Edition 2002

Please direct suggestions and comments to documentation@suse.de

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The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4 is a comprehensive communication and groupware solution. It is useful for administration, work groups, small and middle-sized businesses, and even enterprises with thousands of work places. Users have the most possible independance, as they can access the full groupware functionality over the Internet or company LAN with any e-mail client.

The funtional range is centered around what businesses and their users need today:

- Professional communications based on open standards
- Access to all functionalities over the Internet
- Independance from the client's operating system
- Intuitive user interface
- Creation of a homogenous and ergonomical platform for the communication
- stable, secure, and powerful

This manual provides information about the installation, configuration, and use of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. One chapter explains the installation of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4 using YaST2. Other chapters describe the server administration over the administration web interface, use and configuration of the Groupware, and the configuration of external e-mail clients.

Information about the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server can be found on the CD in the `doku` directory.

We especially wish to thank the technical project leader Remo Behn and the developers of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server: Carsten Höger and Ralf Haferkamp. Our thanks also go to all participants and beta testers: Nico Lumma, Johannes Meixner, Jochen Röder, Thomas Siedentopf, Robert Simai, Arnim Wiezer, and the product manager Alexander Vierschrodt.

Furthermore, we want to heartily thank the employees of the Netline IS GmbH Frank Hoberg and Micheal Pawlak as well as the leader of development, Martin Kauss, and the programmers Stefan Preuß, Markus Klein, Bejamin Otterbach, Marianne Schröder, Sebastian Kotyrba, Manuel Kraft, Sebastian Kauss, and Leonardo Di Lella for the excellent team work

Support and Services

Registration

To ensure optimal product support, we only answer requests from registered users. Register online through our web server using the form at `https://support.suse.de/en/register/`.

Find the product's serial number on the back of the CD case. This code is unique and is used to verify that you own an original SuSE product. Only owners of the original product are entitled to support.

Product Support for SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0

The purchase of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 includes product support for thirty days after registration. This product support covers the services listed below. It is intended to help with the basic installation of the system.

Scope of the Product Support

Product support covers the installation of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 on hardware (one computer) supported by the basic system. This support includes the installation of the basic hardware and the following devices using the configuration tool YaST2:

- graphics card (without 3D support, without TV in/out)

- a network adapter (ethernet)
- DSL (PPP over ethernet)
- ISDN adapter or modem for dial-up connections to a provider (IP)

Support for configuring the following items is included:

- Basic configuration of external mail clients
  - KMail beginning with Version 1.3.1
  - Mozilla Mail beginning with Version 1.0
  - Netscape Messenger beginning with Version 4.7 and Mail 6.1
  - Microsoft Outlook 2000
  - Microsoft Outlook Express beginning with Version 5.5
  - Pine beginning with Version 4
- Basic configuration of the integrated name service (one zone)
- Basic configuration for protecting against unsolicted commercial e-mail (SPAM)
- Configuration for the servers to use SMTP-AUTH (as server and client)
- Support for the installation of a virus scanner (AMaViS or AVMailGate)
- Support for the setup of a content filter based on file suffixes (attachment filter) using Postfix
- Support for changing the host name and the IP address
- Hints for using functions offered by the web front-end

Maintenance for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0

The included maintence for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 is an active maintenance contract and offers preventive support to satisfy your IT demands. You obtain the following services to guarantee a maximum of comfort and a state-of-the-art system:

- Fixes and patches for all packages included on the installation medium to correct critical defects (security, data loss) of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0.
- Every patch contains detailed documentation.
- You will be informed about patches by the SuSE Enterprise Support Services by e-mail.
- The patches will be uploaded to a secure web server for your use.
- Support for installing the patches by the SuSE Enterprise Support Services.

Optionally, extend the maintenance through our update service. You will then receive all our patches and fixes for our SuSE Linux product quarterly on a CD.

By registering, you also obtain SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 maintenance for a duration of 12 months. That way, you will have a stable and well-tested system at all times.

Getting Help Fast

Register your product online on our website at `https://support.suse.de/en/register` and send your request by e-mail to `imap-support@suse.de`.

Provide your customer data before describing your problem. Use the appropriate case so your e-mail can be processed automatically. File 1 is an example. Do not use unnecessary attachments. Insert configuration files directly in ASCII format into the request form, if needed.

```
FIRSTNAME: John
LASTNAME: Doe
COMPANY: Example, Inc.
STREET: Hypothetical Drive 7
CITY: Example City
ZIP: 12345
COUNTRY: USA
REGCODE: <Registration code>
EMAIL: doe@example.com

My Problem: Problem description ...
```

```
My Hardware: Hardware description ...

<doe@example.com>
```

File 1: *Support Request by E-Mail*

Support Team Availability

You can reach the support team by the following means at the specified times:

- by e-mail: `imap-support@suse.de`
  Processing: work days
- by WWW (e-mail): `http://support.suse.de`
  Processing: work days
- by phone (call center of the Enterprise Support Services):
  Telephone: +49 (0) 421 526 23 30
  Processing: Mondays to Fridays from 9 AM to 6 PM (except public holidays)
- by fax: +49 (0) 911 740 53 477
  Processing: workdays
- by mail:
  SuSE Linux AG
  Support
  Deutschherrenstr. 15-19
  D-90429 Nürnberg

Information about our extended support offerings may be found at `http://support.suse.de`. Our support database at `http://sdb.suse.de` contains many solutions to known problems.

Preparing for Installation

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0, is a powerful product based on the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server. It is designed to provide a powerful and complete e-mail server without requiring intensive configuration. It is important, however, to plan the system before installing. This allows for a smooth installation and prevents problems in the future.

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Choosing a Host Name and Domain

Consider the name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server carefully. Changing the host name or the domain name after installation is very time-consuming. The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server can also function as a name server for your intranet. A correctly configured name service (DNS) is vital for the faultless functioning of the mail server.

Even if your domain is not directly reachable from the Internet, assign your intranet a sensible domain name. Names like "company.local" are not sensible choices, because an e-mail sent to `user@company.local` from outside the system cannot be delivered. A domain like `company.com` has the advantage that nothing stands in the way of your business's new web presence. Make sure the name chosen is not already used by someone else. Use a web browser to check whether the chosen domain exists already by simply entering it in the address bar of your browser (it may need a prefix of `www.`). Additional information can be found in the respective databases. Refer to `http://www.internic.com/whois.html`.

Migrating from SuSE Linux eMail Server 3.1

Caution

You cannot adopt the data of your old SuSE Linux eMail Server Version 3.1 using the SuSE Linux Update mechanism into your new SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0. To transfer the data and configuration to the new SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, follow the instructions below. The partially automated update described here is **only** possible when applied to the SuSE Linux eMail Server 3.1. SuSE is not responsible for data lost during the system update. Save all data to an external medium before installing the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

Caution

Updating to the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 is a four step process:

1. backup data
2. install
3. apply available patches
4. restore data

When restoring the data, it is not copied unmodified. It must be converted for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 using the provided `restore.sh` script. For this to work, the data must first be copied unmodified to the temporary directory `/tmp` of the newly installed SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0. In a second step, it is converted and moved to its final location.

Caution

When updating to SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0, ensure that enough space will be available after the installation in the temporary directory. At least as much space is required as the original data occupies.

Caution

Most of the space is used by the e-mails of the IMAP server. To find the approximate size, use the following command:

```
du -skc /var/imap /var/spool/imap
```

You should see output like the following:

```
405     /var/imap
181178  /var/spool/imap
181583  total
```

The disk space is given in kilobytes. In the example above, the mails use approximately 177 megabytes (181178 KB/1024 = 177 MB).

The following assumes the default directory `/tmp` is used as the temporary directory.

Backing Up Data

Before installing the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0, log in as the user `root` on the old SuSE Linux eMail Server. Insert the first CD (CD 1) of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 and mount it by typing `mount /cdrom`. Copy the backup program with the following command:

```
cp /cdrom/backup.sh /tmp/backup.sh
```

Make it executable by typing `chmod u+rx /tmp/backup.sh`. Usually, the external medium used to save the backup is a streamer. For the first SCSI

streamer `/dev/st0`, use the following command:

```
/tmp/backup.sh -tz /dev/st0
```

After the backup is complete, the streamer rewinds the tape. Check whether the backup is readable by typing:

```
tar tzf /dev/st0
```

If you cannot access a streamer directly, you can put the backup into your temporary directory under the file name `/tmp/backup.tar.gz` and later save this file to another convenient medium. To do this, run the script as follows:

```
/tmp/backup.sh -tz /tmp/backup.tar.gz
```

Note

The command line option `-t` allows passing further options to the `tar` command called by the backup script, e. g., option `-tzv` creates a gzip-compressed (option z) `tar` archive in verbose mode (option v). Without the `-tz` option, the tar archive will not be compressed.

Note

After saving the data to an external medium and checking the backup, you are now ready to install the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0 in place of its predecessor.

Install

When installing the new SuSE Linux Openexchange Server 4.0, pay close attention to the following three items:

- Reformat the old eMail server partitions during the installation. Otherwise, this may lead to problems. If you saved the backup on another partition solely used for this purpose, make sure you do not format it.
- The host name must be **exactly** the same as with the SuSE Linux eMail Server 3.1, including the domain part. If your old SuSE Linux eMail Server was called `mail.company.com`, call the new server `mail.company.com`.
- The LDAP BaseDN must also be **exactly** the same as in the old SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, otherwise your old data cannot be integrated properly.

Note

Before restoring all data, apply all patches.

Note

Restoring Data

After the installation, start the script `/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/restore.sh` without arguments. This gives output like:

```
/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/restore.sh -x file.tgz [-t flags]
    -x extract
    -t with additional flags "flags" for tar
 or

/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/restore.sh [-i] [-p]
[-l] [-f] [-c] [-g] [-n] [-a]
    -i restore only imap folder
    -s restore only sieve mail filter rules
    -l restore only ldap directory
    -f restore only fetch accounts
    -c restore only CA and certs
    -g restore only Groupware data
    -n restore only DNS data
    -a restore all
```

Output 1: *Output of restore.sh*

First, store your backup using the `-x` option and the `-t` option with which you created the backup (usually `tz`) in the temporary directory `/tmp/imapbak` from which the data will be converted and, in a second step, restored in its proper directory. This requires sufficient disk space in the temporary directory.

If the backup file was saved on a streamer that is directly accessible, insert the tape into the streamer. For the first SCSI streamer `/dev/st0`, use the following command:

```
/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/restore.sh -x /dev/st0 -
tz
```

If you cannot access a streamer directly, copy the backup file to the file `/tmp/backup.tar.gz`. Recreate the backup with:

```
/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/restore.sh -x /tmp/backup.tar.gz
```

`-tz`

In this case, you need enough disk space in the temporary directory to both hold the backup file `/tmp/backup.tar.gz` and to recreate the backup.

A few options are available for converting and restoring the old data. Recreating some areas can take a considerable amount of time.

Explanation of the options:

-i Only e-mails and the user structure of the "cyrus-impad" are restored. This includes all folders and subfolders of each user and the quota information.

-s Only mail filters, vacation notices, and manually written SIEVE scripts are restored.

-l Only data of the LDAP directory is restored. For this to work, you must enter the password for the user `cyrus`. If you enter the wrong password, run restore again giving the option `-l`.

-f Restore the data of the "Fetch Mail" interface

-c Restore the CA and certificates

-g The groupware data (appointments, jobs, address books) are converted and adapted to the new groupware. For this step, the password for the administrator (`cyrus`) is needed as well.

-n Restores the name server's (DNS) configuration

-a All steps mentioned above are performed one after another.

In Case of Problems

If some information was not correctly restored, you can use the backup file created by `backup.sh`. The data needs to be transferred manually. The backup file is a compressed `tar` archive and can be accessed directly with the `tar` command.

DHCP and Installating

IP address and host name for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server can be assigned during installation via DHCP. This only works if the DHCP server

additionally transmits, as well as the IP addess, the complete host name including the domain.

Note

The name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server may not change. Additionally, the server will not work correctly if the DHCP server cannot be contacted while booting or if it assigns a different host or domain name to the server.

Note

If the clients are configured via DHCP as well, the DHCP server or a configured DNS server must perform the name resolution for the local network. It must also be known to the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as name server.

Scenarios

Review your network layout before beginning the installation. The following is an overview of possible topologies, which can assist in making appropriate selections during installation. A network interface can be an ethernet connection (network card) or a PPP connection (modem or ISDN). Configurations other than those listed are also possible.

One Network Interface 16
Two Network Interfaces 18

One Network Interface

The following are options for operating the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with only one network interface.

Internet Only

The eMail server is connected to the Internet with a dedicated line and has a public IP address. Figure 4.1 shows this layout.

Your provider can supply the address of the default gateway. Usually, the eMail server runs its own name server. If desired, instead specify another accessible DNS (ask your provider). The publicly-reachabe DNS must contain an `mx record` that points to your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. In this scenario, no relay host is needed.

Figure 4.1: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server Connected Only to the Internet*

Intranet Only

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is only available in the local network and was not assigned a public IP address. No mail should be sent to other networks. This setup is shown in Figure 4.2.

Because you will not connect to another network, you do not need a default gateway. For contacting another network segment, the router between the networks is the default gateway. Use the eMail server as DNS for your local network or use an existing name server. No relay host is needed.

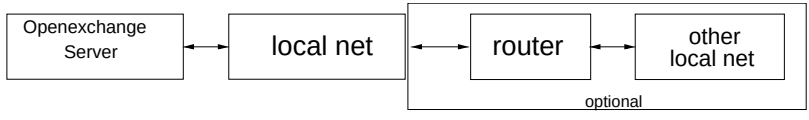

Figure 4.2: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in the Intranet Only*

Intranet with a Router to the Internet

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is only available in the local network and has a private IP address. It can connect to the Internet via an accessible router in the local network. This layout is shown in Figure 4.3.

The default gateway in this example is the router's address. Either use the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as DNS or another DNS in your local network. Additionally, it is reasonable to add a second DNS as "forwarder" in the `/etc/named.conf` — either one that can resolve other external addresses or simply the provider's name server. Usually, you must enter the provider's relay host to send mail to the Internet. Configure your router accordingly.

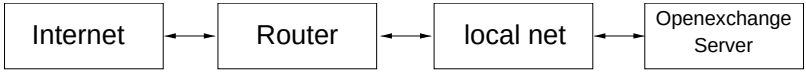

Figure 4.3: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server Connected to the Internet via a Router*

In the DMZ

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is part of a DMZ (DeMilitarised Zone) and is protected by a firewall. This layout is shown in Figure 4.4.

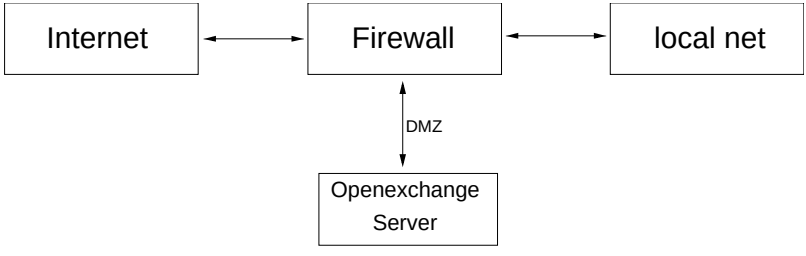

Figure 4.4: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in a DMZ*

Use, for example, the SuSE Firewall on CD to operate the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in a DMZ. The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server should have its own IP address. In this case, you must configure the firewall to enable forwarding of data from and to the eMail server. The default

gateway can, for example, be the firewall server. SuSE Firewall on CD comes with an SMTP proxy server as well.

Two Network Interfaces

If the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is fitted with two network interfaces, one of the following configurations for your network is possible.

Permanent Connections to the Internet and Intranet

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server can be reached from both the Internet and the local network. The layout is diagrammed in Figure 4.5.

The default gateway is usually specified by your provider. It is advisable to use the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as DNS and add the provider's DNS (if available) to `/etc/named.conf` as "forwarder". It may be necessary to specify a relay host; ask your provider.

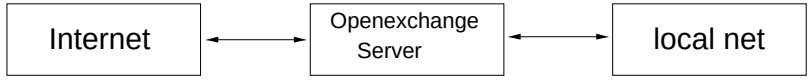

Figure 4.5: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server Connected to the Local Network and the Internet*

Dial-up Internet Connection and Permanent Intranet Connection

You use a network interface to connect to your local network and a second interface to dial-up to the Internet. When connecting, you are assigned an IP address dynamically. The layout is shown in Figure 4.6 on the facing page.

The default gateway is the "Point to Point Partner" specified when configuring the ISDN card. This address is replaced on dial-up by your provider with a public IP address. Choose a local address for your DNS. Additionally, add at least one DNS of your provider as a forwarder in `/etc/named.conf`. If the provider's DNS is transmitted while connecting, you do not need to specify an additional name server. Usually, you also need to specify a relay host; ask your provider.

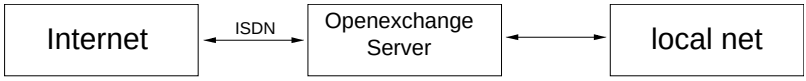

Figure 4.6: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with an ISDN Connection to the Internet*

In the DMZ

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is connected to both an internal and external firewall by two different network interfaces. You may choose the external firewall as the default gateway and configure it accordingly (forwarding) so the local network is accessible as well. This setup is shown in Figure 4.7.

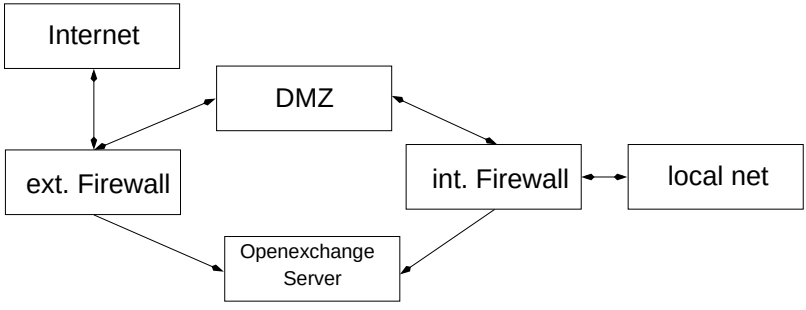

Figure 4.7: *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with Connections to the Internal and External Firewall*

Installing with YaST2

The following pages describe how to install and configure the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with YaST2.

Booting from the CD-ROM

Insert your CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive and boot the computer. SuSE Linux should now be loaded for installation.

Computer Does Not Boot from CD-ROM

If the computer does not boot from the CD-ROM, change the computer's BIOS settings. Do the following:

For an EIDE (ATAPI) CD-ROM Drive

On boot, the hardware is initialized by the BIOS. Among other things, the computers memory is checked. During this process, identifiable by the count of system memory, it is possible to enter the BIOS setup. At the lower border of the display, directions for entering the BIOS Setup are shown. Usually, access the setup by pressing either Del or F1. Press the corresponding key to enter the BIOS setup.

If your computer has an AWARD BIOS, the entry to choose is called BIOS FEATURES SETUP. Other manufacturers use similar entries, such as ADVANCED CMOS SETUP. Choose the corresponding entry and confirm your selection by pressing ↵. An entry with a name like 'Boot Sequence' details the drive's starting order. The default is often C, A or A, C. In the first case,

the computer look for the operating system first on the hard disk (C) then on the floppy disk (A).

Choose 'Boot Sequence' and press (Page ↑) or (Page ↓) (or something similar, depending on your BIOS) until you see a sequence in which the CD-ROM is searched before the hard disk, e. g., `A, CDROM, C`. Press (Esc) to leave the menu. To save your changes. choose 'SAVE & EXIT SETUP' or press (F10). You will then be asked whether you want to leave the BIOS setup and save the settings.

Note

An American keyboard layout is normally used in the BIOS.

Note

For a SCSI CD-ROM drive

During boot, the hardware is initialized by the BIOS. Among other things, the computer's memory is checked and counted. Then the SCSI host adapter is initialized. Access its BIOS by pressing the required key, which is displayed on the screen. For an Adaptec host adapter, the key combination is usually (Ctrl) + (A).

Choose 'Disk Utilities'. The system will check then display the available hardware. Note the SCSI ID of your CD-ROM drive. Press (Esc) to exit the menu. Next, choose 'Configure Adapter Settings'. In 'Additional Options', find the 'Boot Device Options'. Choose that and press (↵). Enter the ID of your CD-ROM drive then press (↵). Press (Esc) twice to reach the start menu of the SCSI BIOS. Exit and save the settings. The computer will now reboot.

The welcome screen opens and the installation begins.

Welcome Screen

Initially, you will see the welcome screen. Unless a key is pressed, the default selection 'Installation' starts after a few seconds. A minimal Linux system is loaded into your computer's main memory. The rest of the installation runs on this system. On the screen, some messages and copyright notices appear. After loading the system, YaST2 is started and its graphical interface appears in SVGA (800x600) graphics. If it encounter problems, abort the process and reboot. In this case, you should choose another option instead of the default selection.

Other Options

If you press anything during the idle time, nothing is started automatically. These other options are usually needed only if you have problems with the graphical display.

Different Graphics Modes for YaST2

Use the function keys to choose the VGA (640x480) graphics mode, which should work with any graphics card. If all else fails, choose the text mode. In the text mode of YaST2, move from menu item to menu item by pressing Tab. Inside a menu, select an entry with ↑ and ↓. Pressing ↵ continues to the next menu.

Kernel Parameters

Enter the specific kernel parameters, which are usually needed only for special hardware components, next to the 'boot:' entry after the name of the system to boot.

Further Options

With ↑ and ↓, choose from additional options. If you choose 'Manual Installation', a text-based version of YaST2 is started. This is usually only necessary if the computer has less than 64 MB of main memory. 'Rescue System' starts a rescue system that can help recover a damaged system.

YaST2 Takes Over

Now the actual installation with the installation program YaST2 begins. It will guide you through the installation procedure. The menus of YaST2 follow a consistent pattern: all text fields, choices, and buttons of the YaST2 screens can be controlled with the mouse.

If your cursor does not move, your mouse was not detected automatically. Use the keyboard in this case. When navigating with the keyboard, use the arrow keys to move within a selection area. Use Tab to move from one selection area, field, or button to the next. Press ↵ to activate a selected button.

Language Selection

Select your preferred language to use during the installation and in the installed system. This can be changed later, if needed. YaST2 uses this setting to select a default keyboard layout and time zone. These settings can also be adjusted.

Installation Proposal

After the hardware detection, information about the detected hardware and suggestions on the installation and partitioning are displayed in the proposal window. To change a setting, click the module. After completing the changes, YaST2 returns you to the proposal window and displays the new values. If the mouse does not work, you can now select the mouse configuration. The following sections detail the configuration possibilities.

Mode

This should always be set to 'New installation'. Do not make changes here.

Keyboard Layout

Choose the desired keyboard layout in this form. Test special characters, Ⓩ, and Ⓨ to verify that the layout is correct. Click 'Next' to return to the proposals.

Mouse

If YaST2 did not detect your mouse correctly, move the focus with Tab until 'Change' is highlighted. Next, press Space and use the arrow keys to select 'Mouse'. Press ↵ to open the mouse configuration window, shown in Figure 5.1 on the facing page.

To select the mouse type, use ↑ and ↓. Refer to your mouse documentation for details. Confirm the selection by pressing Alt + T or by pressing Tab then ↵.

Test the mouse. If the mouse cursor now follows the mouse movements, this installation step was successful. If the cursor still is not moving, choose another type and retry.

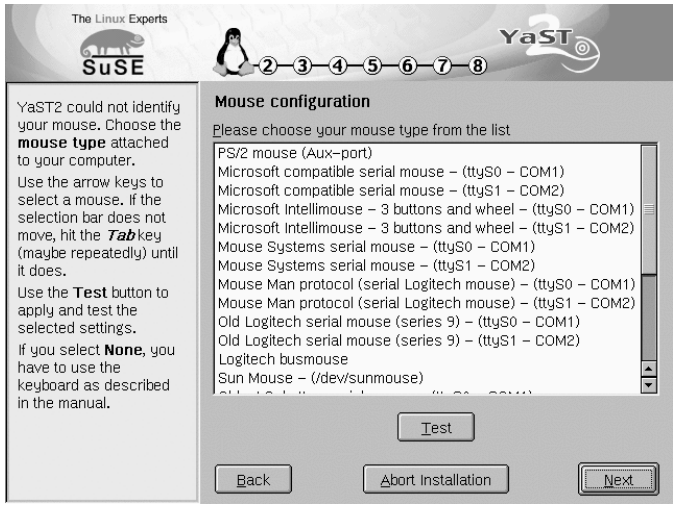

Figure 5.1: *Choosing a Mouse Type*

Partitioning

During the installation, divide the available disk space into sections, called “partitions”. This process is called “partitioning”.

The Partitioner of YaST2

It is sensible to partition the hard disks manually when installing the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, because YaST2, for example, does automatically place `/var` on its own partition. If you use the automatic partitioning of YaST2, YaST2 will create boot, root, and swap partitions with sensible partition sizes. All existing data on the hard disk will be deleted so the entire disk space is available for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. A suggestion for how to simply partition the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server can be found in the *A Suggestion for Partitioning* on page 28.

When opening the ‘Partitioning’ module, you will first be offered to modify the suggestions of YaST2 or create a new partitioning scheme. In ‘Partition according to your own wishes’, all hard disks found in the system are listed. Select the hard disk on which to install the system. See Figure 5.2 on the following page.

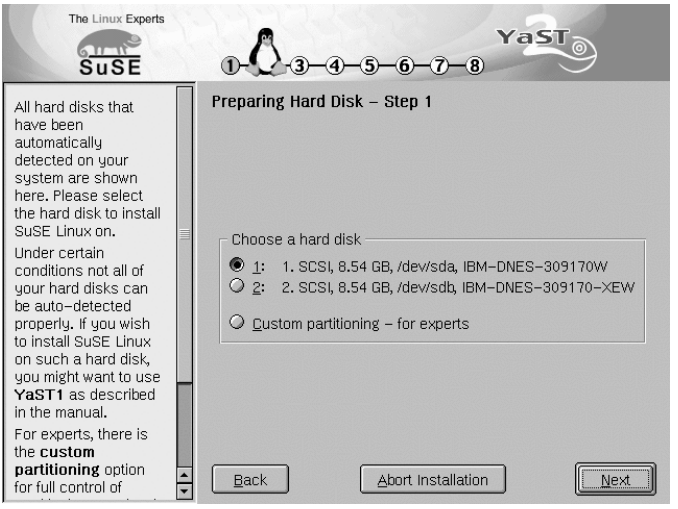

Figure 5.2: *Choosing the Installation Disk*

YaST2 lists all partitions for the found hard disks as shown in Figure 5.3 on the next page. Create, edit, or delete partitions manually. It is also possible to configure the LVM (logical volume manager) to create a software RAID.

Partitioning Manually

With the partitioner, shown in Figure 5.3 on the facing page, you can manually change the partitioning of your hard disks. You may add, delete, and edit partitions.

After choosing 'Partitioning' from the suggestion screen and, in the next window, 'Partitioning based on the suggestion', the partitioner lists the hard disks and all current partitions or suggested partitions respectively. Disks are the devices without a number, such as `/dev/hda` or `/dev/sda`. Partitions are listed as parts of these devices, such as `/dev/hda1` or `/dev/sda1`. The size, type, file system and mount point for disks and partitions are listed. The mount point describes where the partitions are attached in the Linux directory structure.

Creating a Partition

To create a new partition:

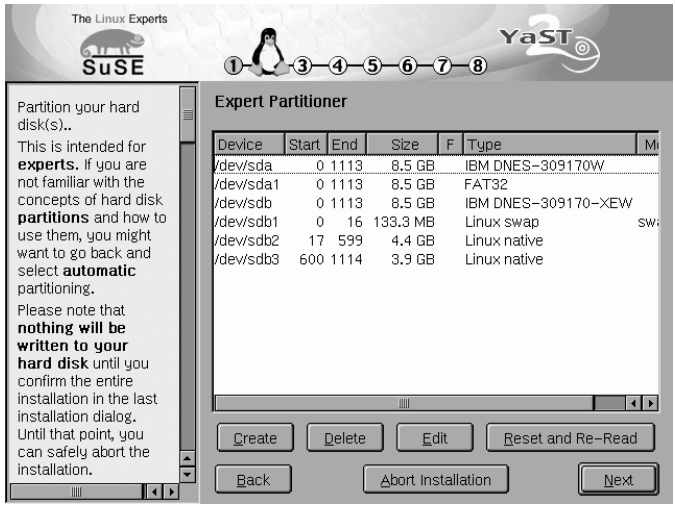

Figure 5.3: *The Partitioner*

1. Click ‘Create’. If more than one disk is available, choose the appropriate disk now.

2. After choosing a disk, a dialog asks for the partition type. You may create up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions and one extended partition. In the extended partition, you may create several “logical” partitions.

3. Next, select the file system to use for formatting the partition and a mount point. YaST2 will suggest a mount point for every new partition.

4. Click ‘OK’.

The new partition is now listed in the partition table. Click ‘Next’ to confirm your choices.

Parameters for Partitioning

To integrate a new partition in the file system tree, set the parameters for the partitioner by performing the following steps:

1. Choosing a partition

2. 'Edit' the partition and specify a few parameters:

   File System ID For a partition type, select from `Linux swap`, `Linux`, `Linux LVM`, or `Linux RAID`.

   File system Set the file systems according to your needs. The most widely used file systems currently are `ext2`, `ext3`, and `reiser`. The ext2 file system has the longest history in Linux and is known to be a well-tested and stable file system. With a larger volume of data and larger hard disks, it is usually advisable to use a journaling file system like ext3 or reiser. ext3 is useful for a small amount of large files while "reiser" excels with a large amount of small files, both in memory usage and speed.

   Mount point Specifies the directory below which the partition should be mounted in the file system tree.

3. Choose 'Next' to save the settings for your partitions.

A Suggestion for Partitioning

Dividing the disks in the following partitions has proved itself useful:

- A boot partition of approximately 20 MB on which files needed to boot the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server can be saved. Use `/boot` as its mount point.
- A swap partition twice the size of your main memory, which can be used to swap out data from the main memory as needed. This partition must be formatted as a swap partition.
- A root partition on which to store all system data, such as programs and configuration files. A minimum of 1.5 GB is required for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, as approximately 1 GB of software will be installed and enough disk space for temporary files is needed. Use `/` as the mount point.
- A separate partition for `/var` is recommended. The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server saves all mails and user data in the `/var` directory. Placing this on a separate partition prevents a sudden increase in mail load from influencing the function of the basic system. It can also be advisable to break `/var` into multiple partitions, for example:

  /var/spool/imap Below this directory, all users' mail is placed. Make sure this partition is large enough. Stored mail can quickly amount to several gigabytes with several users.

/var/log The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server places the log files of the different services here.

/var The LDAP server's data is placed here.

Software

The software for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is preselected. You cannot make changes here.

System Start

If desired, enter custom settings for the boot loader GRUB here. For a standard installation, no changes are needed.

Time Zone

In this dialog, illustrated in Figure 5.4 on the next page, first select the time zone for your system from the list of countries. Then, select the time setting in the field 'Set system clock to' based on your BIOS clock. If you choose `GMT` instead of `Local time`, SuSE Linux ensures proper correction is made for the local time zone.

Starting the Installation

Click 'Next' to accept the proposal with all your changes. In the green confirmation dialog that opens, select 'yes' to begin installing the system. The installation will take, depending on the software selection and the speed of the system, between fifteen and thirty minutes. During the installation, additional information about SuSE products is displayed. Click 'Details' to view information about the installation instead.

Configuring the System

After installing the software packages, make some important settings for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

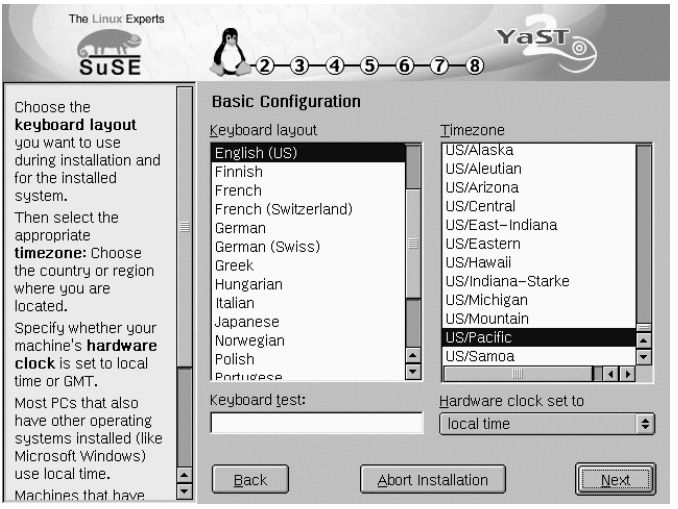

Figure 5.4: *Selecting the Time Zone*

Root Rassword

`root` is the system's administrator or superuser. Only this user can modify the system, install new programs for all users, or add new hardware. `root` also has the power to change passwords for users or assist with other problems.

Only log in as `root` to perform administrative tasks, like maintenance and repair. For day to day use, this is not recommended. As `root` can easily make changes that could damage the system, logging in as `root` for regular use is a security risk.

Enter the password for `root` twice as shown in Figure 5.5 on the facing page. As this password cannot be retrieved or viewed at a later time, remember it carefully.

Caution

Administrative tasks can only be performed as `root`. The password is required before any changes can be made.

Caution

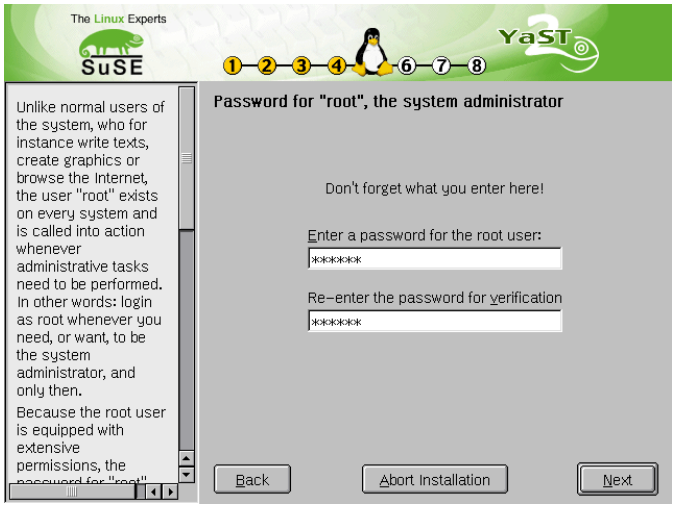

Figure 5.5: *Entering a Password for root*

Screen Configuration

Information about the graphics card and screen are displayed along a reasonable configuration for both. In most cases, accept the suggestion. If preferred, specify color depth, resolution, and refresh rate manually. If you change the proposal, test the new settings before writing the configuration to the disk.

Click 'Edit' to configure the graphical interface. This starts the program SaX2.

Network Configuration

After configuring your graphics card, continue to a screen like that shown in Figure 5.6 on the next page. Set up your computer's hardware, such as network interfaces and printer, here. Click a component to start the hardware configuration.

To configure the network device, click 'Network interfaces'. Usually, YaST2 detects the network interface automatically and creates a basic configuration with automatic address assignment via DHCP. This only works for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server if there is a DHCP server present in the network that is configured to assign the same IP address and host name to the SuSE

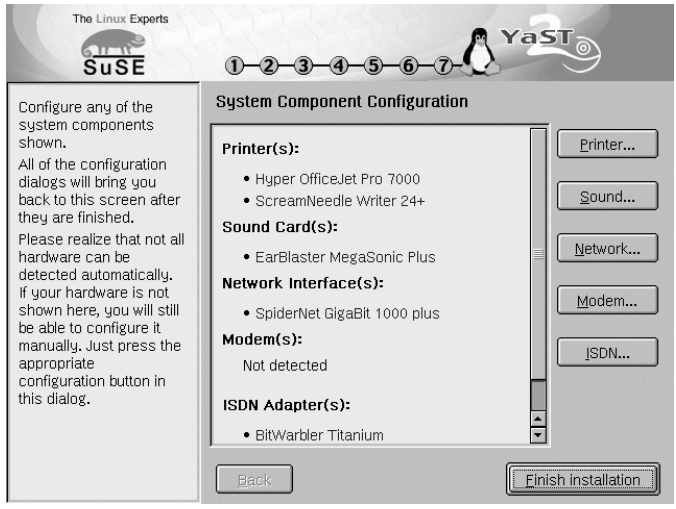

Figure 5.6: *Configuring the System Components*

Linux Openexchange Server every time. Just having a DHCP server is not enough.

Static Network Configuration

Use of a static IP address is advised. Click 'Change' and choose the network interface from the next screen and click 'Edit'. In the dialog that opens, click 'Configuring the static address' and enter the corresponding values in 'IP address' and 'Subnet mask'.

Next, click 'host name and name server' to enter the host and domain name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Entering values for the name server and domain search list is not necessary, as the system will be configured to use the local name server.

Click 'Next' to save the settings.

In 'Routing', enter the IP address of your default gateway. Click 'Next' to continue configuration.

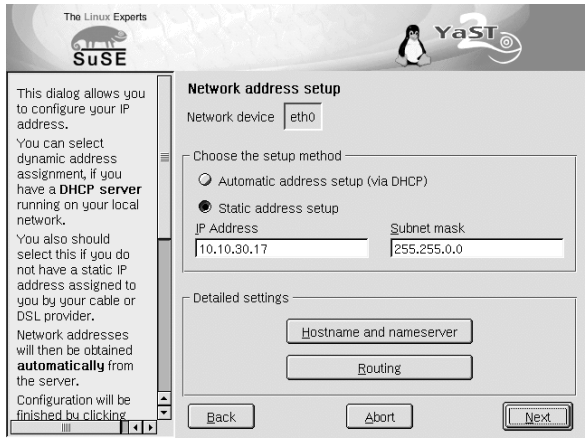

Figure 5.7: *Configuring the Network Address*

Basic Configuration for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server

Part One

To set up the server for use by Windows clients, activate 'Install a Samba server' and enter the desired workgroup's name. Additional information about this is available in *SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as a Windows Server* on page 57.

Part Two

Leave the default value for the 'LDAP BaseDN'. The default setting is the domain name entered during the network configuration.

The administrator's password is not the `root` password entered previously. The password set here is used for administering the mail system of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. The mail administrators are `cyrus` and `mailadmin`. The same password is used for both.

Part Three

Enter the company name and select the country.

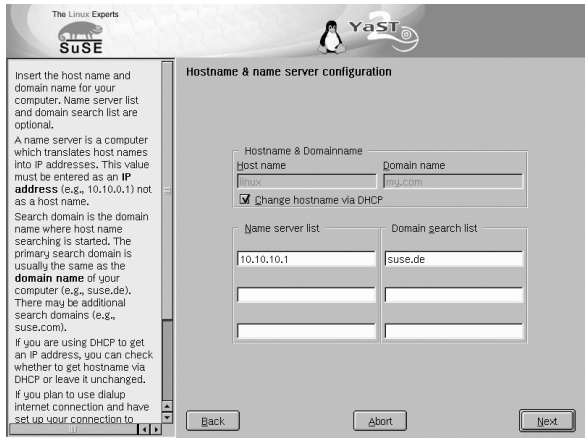

Figure 5.8: *Configuring Host Name and Name Server*

After you click 'Finish', the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server basic configuration is created. If you chose 'Install a Samba Server', some software packages are additionally installed. Insert the appropriate CDs when prompted.

After finishing the configuration, the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server is started in its final state. On the screen, view the corresponding messages.

The Administrative Interface

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server provides a convenient web front-end for configuration and administration. Use it to manage users, groups, folders, and access permissions. Also use it to configure the various services provided by the server.

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The System Administrator `cyrus` 36
User Management 37
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Virtual Domains and Multiple Domain Capability 45
Configuring Mail Components 47
Monitoring the System 51
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The Start Page in the Browser

First, check whether you can access the web front-end using your browser. Open a browser on one of your client PCs and enter the URL `http://serverIP`. You should then see the starting page as in Figure 6.1.

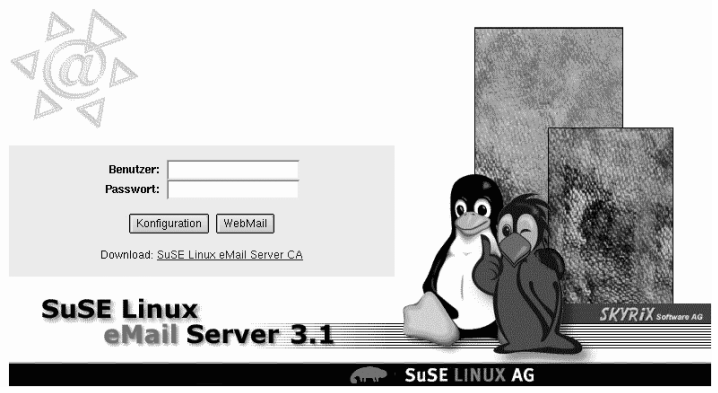

Figure 6.1: *The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server's Start Page*

If your client can resolve the name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server via DNS (Domain Name Service), instead enter the server name complete with the domain name as the URL in the format `http://server.domain.com`.

The System Administrator `cyrus`

To manage the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as the mail administrator, log in with the user name `cyrus` and your administration password. You can modify nearly every parameter used to configure the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

Navigating the configuration menu is deliberately kept easy and efficient. The menu consists of a range of tabs. Where needed, a second range appears as a submenu. Clicking a submenu opens the respective form.

To change the language, click the 'Language' icon. Click the question mark at the upper right edge of a dialog window to open relevant help texts. Click 'Logout' to close your session. You must then log in again with the user name and password to make additional changes.

Note

To administer the server, log in as `root`, but the basic configuration of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server must be handled using the web front-end and a browser. As `root`, you can make settings concerning the operating system, but never change values regarding the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Most importantly, do *not* use YaST2 to add new users.

Note

User Management

After installing your eMail server, add all users. Already present are the user `cyrus`, who may configure the eMail server, and the user `mailadmin`, who can read all mails sent to the administrator.

Creating a New User

Select 'user' → 'New' to create the first user. A dialog like Figure 6.2 on the following page opens. Fill in the form starting with the user name (UID). The UID may only contain lowercase letters and may not contain special characters or blanks. It must be unique in the system.

If users want to have their real name as their e-mail address, simply use the e-mail alias of the address. This is created by default in the form `first\protect\T1\textunderscorename.last\protect\T1\textunderscorename@domain.com`. Additional aliases can later be added in the 'Edit' menu.

The administrator must assign a password to the new user. This need not be a very secure one as the user should change it after the first login. Choose which type of encryption to use when saving the password. The older "crypt" encryption allows for a password length of five characters. "SMD5" allows up to 255. Choose the primary group to which this user should belong. Additional groups can be assigned using the 'Groups/Folders' menu. If you did not create any groups, only `Users` is available.

Optionally, grant the new user write access to the public address book. Consider the value for the `Quota`. This value specifies the maximum disk space the user may use to store mail on the eMail server. If this space is filled completely, the user cannot receive mail. Old mails must then be deleted to make

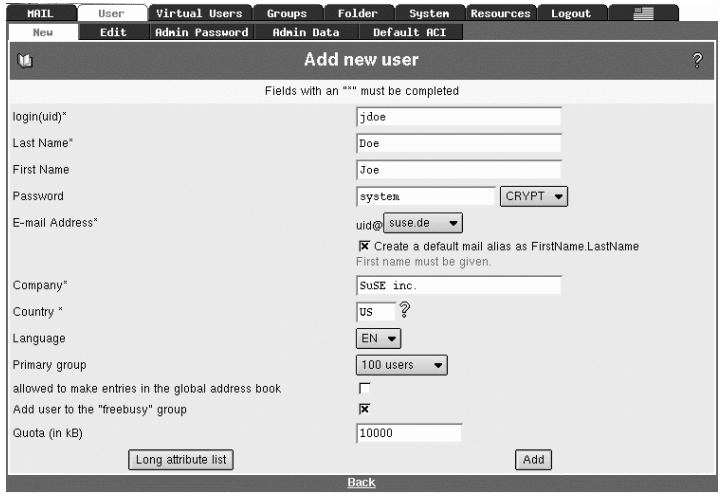

Figure 6.2: *Creating a New User*

more space available. This value may also be changed later. If no quota is desired for a user, delete the value and leave the field empty. Change the default value in 'Mail' → 'IMAP configuration'.

To enter other personal data, such as address and telephone number, for the user, open a list of all attributes by clicking 'long attribute list'. Now inform the new user of his user name and password. The user may log in to the web front-end of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server and should immediately change his password. There is no reason for the administrator to know the user's password. The administrator can assign a new password without knowing the old one.

After the user has been created, proceed automatically to the Groupware's permission management. Specify which permissions this user has in the Groupware. Checking the check box in the 'Assign permission' column gives the user read and write access to the corresponding area. It is also possible to create profiles of common access permission combinations.

Modifying User Data

First, click 'Edit'. Next, specify which users to display. If you only have a few users, click 'apply filter' without changing the value `'*'` of the 'Filter' text field to list all users. Choose the user to edit by clicking it. The functions

'Delete', 'De/Activate', and 'modify access permissions' can be performed for multiple users the same time. Simply choose multiple entries from the list. The names of the chosen users are highlighted. Find buttons for all functions along the right border:

'Delete' Completely removes the chosen user from the server. Use this function cautiously. All this user's mail and data will be irretrievably lost.

'De/Activate' When you deactivate a user, no data is deleted. The user cannot log in or receive mail. Mail addressed to this user is rejected by the server. Deactivated users are marked with an `'*'`.

'Create/revoke certicifate' Create a certificate for a user here if you created a "CA" (Certification Authority). Creating a user certificate is similar to creating a server certificate, explained in *CA Management* on page 55. First, enter the password for the CA. In the following fields, enter the password to assign this certificate twice. Confirm all entries by clicking 'sign'.

'Add to group' Assign this user to one or more secondary groups. Use your mouse to select one or more of the available groups.

'Edit user data' This form resembles the form used for user creation. You may change all values. Additionally, you have the possibility to assign aliases to the user. Enter a list of all additional names that can be used to reach the user, separated by blanks, in 'EMail aliases'.

'Permission management Groupware' Change the permissions inside the Groupware.

'Modify access permissions' In this form, limit the write access a user has to his personal data in the system's address book. View a list of all fields present in the system's address book. Choose the fields the user may change. You may also create a template defining the access permissions each newly created user has by default. Refer to *Access Permissions for New Users* on page 41.

'Vacation note' Create a vacation note for the user here.

'Change password' Assign a new password to the user.

Changing the Password for cyrus

Enter `cyrus` in 'Filter' and click 'apply filter'. Choose the user and click 'Change password'. Enter the old password and the new one twice as shown in Figure 6.3). Remember the password well. Without it, you have no way of administering the server. This password also applies for `mailadmin`.

Figure 6.3: *Changing the Administrator's Password*

Changing the Administrator's Data

Follow the same process described above to locate the user. Then click 'Change user data'.

Creating a Virtual User

After creating at least one virtual domain, you may create new virtual users by choosing 'New'. This opens a dialog as shown in Figure 6.4 on the facing page). Enter a 'virtual e-mail address' and choose one of the virtual domains.

Click 'Apply filter' to see a list of all available users. Limit the search by entering a search filter in 'Filter'. Select the user or users that should receive mail sent to this virtual address. Click 'Create'.

Editing a Virtual User

To change what user receives mail sent to a virtual user, click 'Edit' and choose the address to change. Assign the virtual address to another real address. Virtual addresses can also just be deleted.

Figure 6.4: *Creating a Virtual User*

Access Permissions for New Users

With 'Default ACI', define a template of access permissions. This template is used to initialize the access permissions a newly created user has to his personal data (first and last name, address, etc.) in the system's address book.

All settings made here are only be applied to users created later. They will not affect existing users. To learn how to change the permissions of existing users, refer to *Modifying User Data* on page 39.

To delete an existing template, choose 'remove default ACI'. If no template exists, all new users are given full access to their personal data.

Groups and Folders

You may assign users to groups, for example, to make the permission management of folders easier or to create a mailing list. Shared folders for multiple users or groups are also available. Using the 'direct mail delivery' feature, e-mails can be delivered to users using POP instead of IMAP, who would otherwise not have access to shared folders. Using this functionality, a mailing list can also be created easily.

Creating a Group

Use ‘Groups’ → ‘New’ to create a new group. The corresponding dialog is shown in Figure 6.5). Choose a unique group name. Use only lowercase letters. No blanks and special characters are allowed in group names.

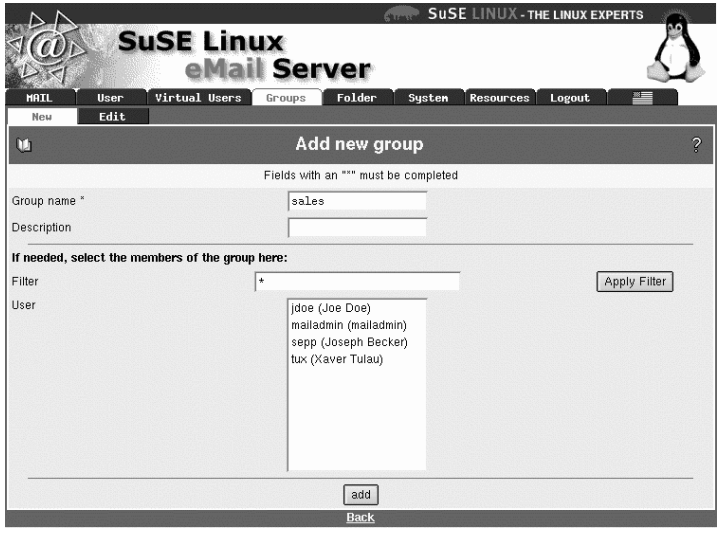

Figure 6.5: *Creating a Group*

Enter a meaningful description for the group. To assign users to the group, first request a list of existing users. Click ‘apply filter’ without changing the value of the field ‘Filter’ to see a list of all users or limit the search by entering a value in ‘Filter’. Next, choose one or more users that should be members of the group. Chosen users are highlighted. By clicking ‘Create’, create the group with the selected members.

Editing Groups

Edit or delete existing groups or change their descriptions. Choose a group then click ‘Edit’ to see or modify the list of all group members. See Figure 6.6 on the next page.

Choose ‘apply filter’ to see a list of all system users. Members of the group are highlighted. Change the assignment using the mouse. Click ‘Update’ to stop editing and save all changes.

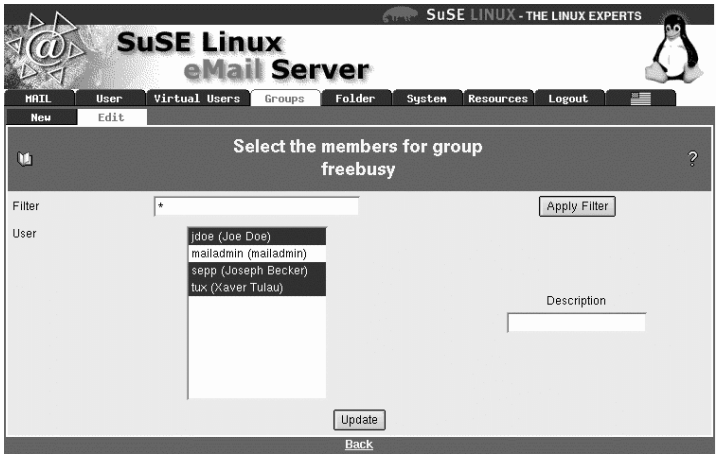

Figure 6.6: *Editing a Group*

Creating a Folder

To create a new folder, choose 'create shared folder' from the menu and enter the folder's name. Only use lowercase letters. Do not use special characters or blanks. Next, enter a meaningful description for the folder. If the folder should have an e-mail address assigned to it, leave the corresponding option activated. After you click 'Create', define the access permissions for this folder.

Permission Management for Folders

In the form's upper part, view the permissions already assigned. The creator of the folder has all access permissions to it. This should not be changed. To assign additional permissions to others, request a user list. Click 'apply filter' or limit the display by entering a value in 'Filter'. Choose a user. You may also give access to an entire group. It is advisable to combine users in groups and assign permissions to groups. This makes future administration tasks easier. Clicking 'Set' adds the newly created permission settings to the upper list. You may continue defining rights or leave this form.

The permissions in detail are:

(l)ookup The folder is visible — it can be listed.

(r)ead The folder and mails it contains can be viewed.

(s)tore Keep the states new and read across different sessions.

(w)rite Changing the message flags (new, answered, or draft) is permitted.

(i)nsert Inserting messages is allowed.

(p)ost Sending a message to this folder's address is possible.

(c)reate The user may create and delete subfolders.

(d)elete It is possible to delete single messages or the entire folder.

(a)dminister It is possible to administer this folder (manage permissions).

The following combinations have proved useful in practice:

Read (lrs) Listing the folder and reading its content.

Add (lrsip) It is additinally allowed to add new messages.

Write (lrswipcd) The user may also create and delete subfolders as well as the actual folder.

Administer (lrswipcda) This contains all permissions including the possibility to assign permissions to other users or groups.

Editing Folders and Changing Permissions

It is possible to change the attributes of an existing folder. First, choose the folder with your mouse. The chosen folder is highlighted. Click 'edit shared folder' to change the folder's description or whether it 'receives mail'. Choose 'set permissions' to change the permission settings. Clicking 'Delete' deletes the entire folder and all its mails irretrievably.

Direct Mail Delivery — Mailing Lists via Folders

A special characteristic of folders is the "Direct mail delivery". Choose 'Direct mail delivery for users' to deliver mail sent to this folder to the inbox of the selected. This is necessary for users who access the server via POP. With POP, no access to folders is possible.

Choose 'apply filter' to see a list of all system users or limit it by entering a value in 'Filter'. Selected users are highlighted. Use your mouse to change

the selection and complete your entry by clicking 'Save'. Click 'Reset' to recover the list. With 'Back to folder selection', choose another folder for editing.

'Direct mail delivery for groups' works the same way. All members of the group receive a copy of the incoming mail. With this function, it is very easy to create mailing lists. Simply place all members of the mailing list in one group and assign this group to receive mail directed to a folder.

Virtual Domains and Multiple Domain Capability

Often a company uses more than one domain, for example, `company.com` might be the primary domain with virtual domains like `company.de` and `my-company.com`. Usually, the only functional purpose of the additional domains is to render the web presence in different languages. The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server supports an arbitrary number of virtual domains and users. It can also differentiate between users of all domains — mails sent to a user in a virtual domain (for example, `sales@my-company.com`) are redirected to a real user in the primary domain, like `sales@company.com`.

You may use the same local part of an e-mail address (in the example, `sales`) in the primary domain as well as in the virtual domain. The eMail server can differentiate between the two with the domain name. If needed, assign the real addressee the virtual e-mail address as the sending address. This gives domain-specific user management.

Creating and Editing Virtual Domains

Before you can create a virtual user, you must create the corresponding virtual domain. Click 'Host/Domain' → 'virtual domains'. Create a new domain by entering its name in 'New domain'. Confirm all settings by clicking 'Add'. See Figure 6.7 on the following page. This way, add the desired domains.

If you do not have a name server in your network that handles these domains, the eMail Server can do so. A configuration for the name service (BIND9) is created by default during the install process. Creating or deleting a virtual domain has no direct impact on the name server configuration. To add an existing domain to the name server's configuration, click 'Export'.

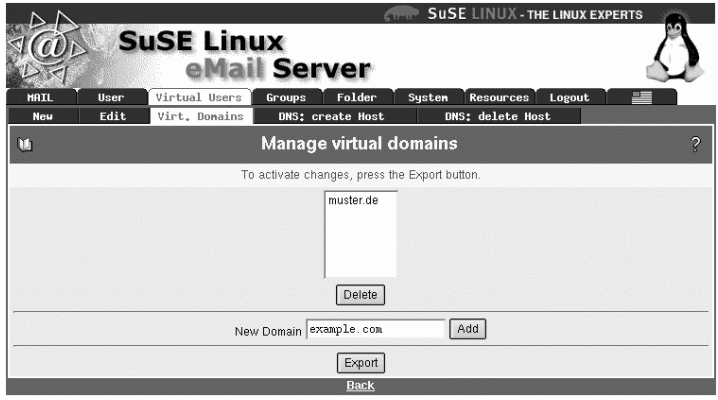

Figure 6.7: *Creating and Editing Virtual Domains*

Note

The file `/etc/named.conf` and the zone files for the Domain Name Service in `/var/named` will be overwritten in the process. To add special options to `/etc/named.conf`, use the template `/etc/named.conf.in`. You can add all additional options needed for your name service here.

Note

To add your own zone data to the automatically generated files, simply give them names differing from those generated by the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. The zone files are named according to the following scheme. For the "forward mapping", the file name should follow the pattern `/var/named/company.com.zone`. For "reverse mapping", the "IN-ADDR.ARPA" address is added to the file name.

Adding Clients to the Name Server

With 'DNS: add host', the eMail server can be used as the name server for the local network. This is advisable if you do not use another name service. Entering the providers DNS is ineffective as it cannot resolve your clients. To add a new client, enter its host name and IP number and confirm the settings by clicking 'Create'.

Note

The new entry will not be immediately added to the configuration files. To create the new configuration files, choose 'Virtual domains' → 'Export'.

Note

Removing a Client from the Name Server

To remove a client from the local network, select 'DNS: remove host'. Even if only the IP address of a client changes, you must first remove it then add it again. The changes only become effective if you confirm with 'virtual domains' → 'Export'.

Configuring Mail Components

Using the entry 'MAIL', the entire mail system can be set up. Essential settings that affect the eMail Server's operation can be modified here. Only change these values if you know the consequences of the changes.

Postfix: Basic Functionality

This dialog is shown in Figure 6.8 on the next page. Using the Postfix interface, configure the following functions:

Name of relay host Enter the mail relay supplied by your provider. This is usually needed if you are not connected to the Internet by a dedicated line.

Dial-on-Demand If you use a dial-up line, such as ISDN, specify whether the server may initiate a dial-up if needed.

SASL Activate this field if users may log in using "authenticated SMTP".

TLS This option is only visible if you created a "CA". Activate it to use an encrypted transmission of mails and certificate-based relaying.

SPAM Filter Activate this option to check whether mail arriving over STMP is an unsolicited commercial mail. Mails detected as such are tagged, adding certain information to the headers. No other action is taken. Users may decide themselves what to do with a mail marked as SPAM.

Figure 6.8: *Basic Postfix Configuration*

Postfix: Advanced Configuration

In this form, nearly every Postfix parameter can be edited, removed, or added. See Figure 6.9 on the facing page.

Caution

Changing values in this form without detailed knowledge about the configuration of Postfix can render your server inoperable. Only change something if you are absolutely sure of the consequences.

Caution

IMAP Configuration: Client Access

You may specify some fundamental settings that affect how the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server handles clients. With 'Set default quota size', the value for the suggested quota limit when creating a user. With 'After the expiration of this time, idle IMAP users will automatically be logged out', specify how much idle time is allowed before a user is logged out. Automatic logout is useful if a user forgot to log out before leaving. Set this for accesses via POP3 by entering a value for 'After the expiration of this time, idle POP3 users will automatically be logged out'. This mainly closes open connections to the server as POP clients authenticate themselves each time they fetch mail.

Decide what happens if mail is delivered to a user that exceeded his quota limit. By default, the mail is accepted and the server repeatedly tries to deliver it in a time frame of five days, as long as Postfix's

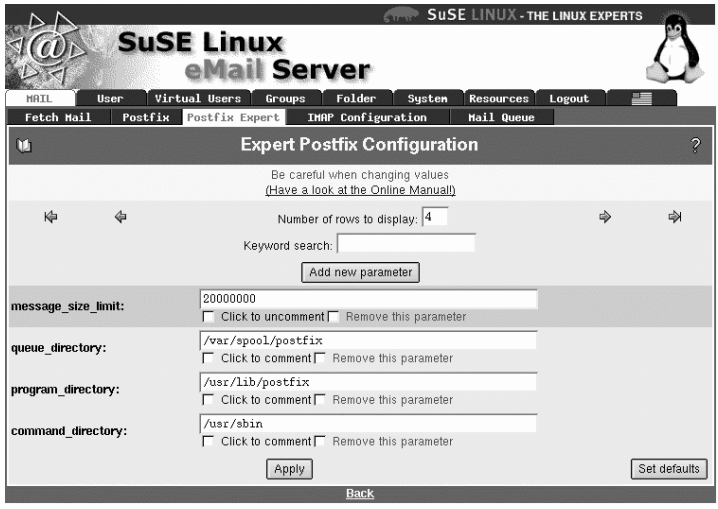

Figure 6.9: *Advanced Postfix Configuration*

`maximal_queue_lifetime` parameter was not changed. If the e-mail still cannot be delivered when this expires, it is discarded and the sender is sent a warning. If you set 'Mail will be rejected immediately when the quota limit is exceeded' to `yes`, the mail is discarded instantly and a warning is sent to the sender.

If desired, specify a local user that receives all undeliverable mail. Usually, mails to nonexistent local users are rejected and a warning with an appropriate message is sent to the sender. If you enter a local user in this field, mail addressed to nonexistent users is sent to the specified user. In this case, the sender will not receive a notification.

Note

Only enter local users here. For example, enter `mailadmin`. Do not append a domain.

Note

Fetch mail

If your server has a consolidated, official IP address and your mail server it "responsible" for your domain (i. e., there is a "mx-record" present in an

official name server), you will not need this functionality. Use “Fetch Mail” if e-mail accounts from a provider must be accessed. Choose ‘New’ to add a new entry or ‘Edit’ to modify an existing entry. See Figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10: *Fetch Mail*

Enter the necessary data for logging in to the remote mail server. The “Delivery address” is a complete e-mail address of a local user. This user will receive all fetched mail.

The “Protocol” is either POP or IMAP. Usually, the provider offers POP. You might need to ask whether IMAP is possible. If this is a multidrop account (mail to different users on the same domain are placed in the same e-mail account), activate the correponding option. In this case, you need not specify a “Delivery address” as the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server delivers the mail itself. If (and only if) your provider uses QMail there is a peculiarity regarding the delivery addresses. Someone sends a mail to your company, for example, to `user@company.com`. The provider’s QMail server puts something like “Delivered-To: multidrop-user@company.com” in the header. In this example, the QMail prefix would be “multidrop-”. Ask your provider about the QMail prefix and, if needed, enter it in the corresponding field.

With the buttons ‘On the following days’, limit the requests to certain days. The interval of the requests plays an important part for “Dial-on-Demand” connections (e. g., using ISDN). To restrict costs, extend the interval duration because the eMail server must dial-up for each request.

Monitoring the System

Online Users

With 'Who is online?', see an overview of which users are currently online using the web front-end. These are only the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server internal sessions. POP and IMAP connections are not listed. Clicking a user ID deletes this user's session. You cannot delete your own session.

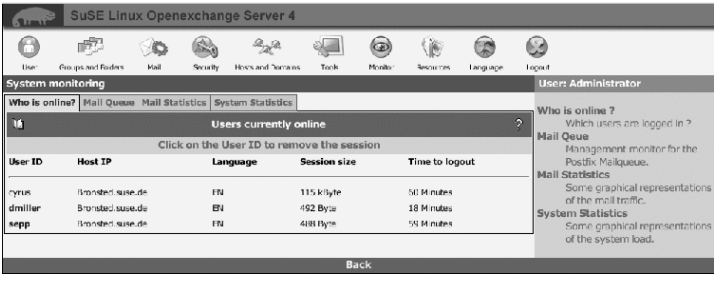

Figure 6.11: *Online User Overview*

Mail Queue: the Mail Monitor

In this form, see a list of all mails Postfix is currently processing. Enter the refresh rate in seconds (e. g., 5 seconds) and press Enter. The form will be repeatedly updated at that interval. To turn off the automatic updating, select 'Mail Queue' again. Usually, no mails are listed here. If the Postfix system was stopped or is for some other reason unable to deliver mails, mails awaiting delivery are listed. Use 'empty queue' to provoke Postfix to process the mails immediately. To delete a mail from the list, click the Queue ID of the respective mail. The mail is irretrievably lost when deleted.

Additional Utilities

LDAP Browser: Edit the LDAP database

Using the LDAP Browser, directly access the LDAP database. Nearly all user information is placed there. Only make changes here if you are absolutely sure about what you are doing. Otherwise, you may render the eMail server inoperable.

Mail to All: Messages from the Administrator

It might be useful for the mail administrator (`mailadmin`) to write a message to every user of the system, for example, if the eMail server goes offline for maintenance. Enter the subject and message text as in Figure 6.12. The mail will be delivered to all users regardless of their quotas.

Figure 6.12: *A Mail from the Administrator*

Edit Configuration Files

You may edit some important configuration files here. Most services must be restarted or reloaded to incorporate changes.

Global Configuration

Use this to make settings that affect the web-based configuration and some components of the system. The corresponding configuration file can be found on the server in the file `/etc/imap/globals.conf`.

GENERAL

EnableSamba Activate or deactivate the PDC functionality.

EnableUserSpamFrontend Enable or disable the SPAM filter front-end in the filter settings of each user.

EnableSieveEditor Activate or deactivate the SIEVE filter editor in the user's filter settings.

MonitorResolveAddr Set whether IP addresses should be resolved in the online monitor.

DelUserNoAcl If a user is deleted, all IMAP folders are examined to check whether the user had access to them. This is done to prevent inconsistencies. The down side is that this action can take a considerable amount of time. For deleting many users at the same time, it is advisable to set this option to true.

SESSIOND

SessionTimeout Specify a time-out after which a user is automatically logged out.

The options 'SessiondHost', 'SessiondPort', 'SSL_key_file', 'SSL_cert_file', and 'SSL_ca_file' are currently not in use. They are necessary in case the administrative web front-end is installed and used on a different computer.

SECURITY

UseCookie The options 'UseCookie' and 'CheckClientIP' prevent someone from "stealing" a session by somehow obtaining the session ID of a user. 'UseCookie' is the safest. An additional ID is saved in the browser of the user.

CheckClientIP CheckClientIP prevents a session from being stolen by checking whether all accesses to the web front-end originate from the same computer. Because an IP address can be faked or a user might access the front-end from behind a proxy cluster that uses varying IP addresses, this option is less useful than that using cookies.

DefaultPasswordHash Specify the default method of encrypting users' passwords.

FETCHD

debug If you set this option to a value greater than 0 and restart the "fetchd" by entering `rcfetchd restart`, you will receive debug information.

keeponserver If you activate this option, mails fetched from the server are not deleted from the server. Usually, deactivate this option as ALL mails must be fetched when mail is fetched from the server.

unixsocket This socket is used for the communication between the web client and fetchd.

ldaphost Specify the computer name or IP address of the LDAP server fetchd uses to save data about the user's mail boxes.

ldap_reconnect_interval fetchd uses a permanent connection to the LDAP server. If this connection is closed or becomes invalid, it will be reestablished after this interval, set in seconds.

ldap_max_reconnect Enter the maximum number of times fetchd should retry establishing a broken connection to the LDAP server.

mailadmin The name of the local mail box in which administrative messages should be saved.

append_fetch_header Set whether a header be attached to every mail fetched by fetchd.

thread_max fetchd contains a rudimentary scheduler, which starts, at most, as many processes as specified here. Do not specify too high a value for this option, because a process might use a lot of memory.

priority_granularity This value should be at least twice as high as the value of 'thread_max'.

Security

SSL Configuraton: Encrypted Access

Basic Apache SSL Configuration

With 'activate SSL', enable a secure connection from your clients to the server. This is only available if you created a CA and a server certificate.

Choose the type of verification:

none Certificates are not verified at all.

optional Presence of a certificate will be checked. However, access is granted even if no certificate is present.

require Access is only granted if the client presents a valid certificate.

optional_no_ca A certificate must be present, but it need not be valid.

CAs can be hierarchical — a CA can be validated by another CA. The validity of the second CA, in turn, can be validated by another CA that is "nearer to the top". The 'verification depth' specifies for how many steps Apache should trace the verification chain before rejecting a certificate. The default is one. This only trusts the CA that signed your certificate. Normally, this should not be changed.

Basic Cyrus IMAPD SSL Configuration

Activate SSL for IMAP and POP3. Every time you activate or deactivate SSL for POP3 and IMAP, the server must be restarted. This causes connection loss for all clients currently connected to the server.

Basic OpenLDAP SSL Configuration

The LDAP server must also be restarted when you change the SSL settings.

CA Management

This front-end, shown in Figure 6.13 on the next page, is used when creating your own CA (Certification Authority) or when importing a signed certificate from a trust center. This last option can have a fee associated and is not necessary for proper operation of your mail server.

'Create your own certificate': Choose this to use the eMail server as your CA. Complete the needed fields. The password will be needed later to create the client certificates. The password cannot be changed.

In the next form, create the server certificate, which is signed by the newly-created CA. If possible, assign a different password here. 'Host name of the web server' refers to the name of your eMail Server. If the name written in the server certificate does not match the name of the server, some browsers, like Netscape, will doubt this certificate when establishing a secure connection. After creating a server certificate, create certificates for your users. Additionally, you may now activate the SSL functionality of the Apache and Postfix.

If you have already created a server certificate, you only have the possibility to remove it. To remove the certificate, you must know its password. After removing the certificate, you can use this form to create a new one. You again have the choice to import an external one or create your own. When creating a new one, either use the old CA or recreate that as well.

Figure 6.13: *CA Management*

Note

If you remove or recreate your CA, existing client certificates lose their validity.

Note

Resource Management for the Calendar

You may define resources that can be managed using the appointment manager of the groupware. Resources can include rooms, company cars, or hardware.

Resources: Creating and Deleting Resources

First, choose 'Resources'. Using 'new', define new resources as shown in Figure 6.14 on the facing page. Entries are saved if you click 'Confirm'.

Creating Resource Groups

Gather resources into useful groups, which makes the administration and selection in SKYRiXgreen easier. To do so, first enter the resource group's name. Existing resources can now be selected and added to the new group. When finished, click 'Confirm'. See Figure 6.15 on page 58.

Figure 6.14: *Creating and Deleting Resources*

Editing and Deleting Resource Groups

Modify resource groups by choosing 'Edit resource group'. Remove and add resources by selecting or deselecting entries. Save the changes by clicking 'Confirm'.

SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as a Windows Server

If you chose to set up a Samba server during the installation, some additional menu entries are available. Add or remove Windows computers under 'Hosts/Domains'. Use either 'SMB:add host' or 'SMB:edit host'. If desired, insert users into your windows network or remove them. If a user is given a Samba account, his home directory is created in `/home`.

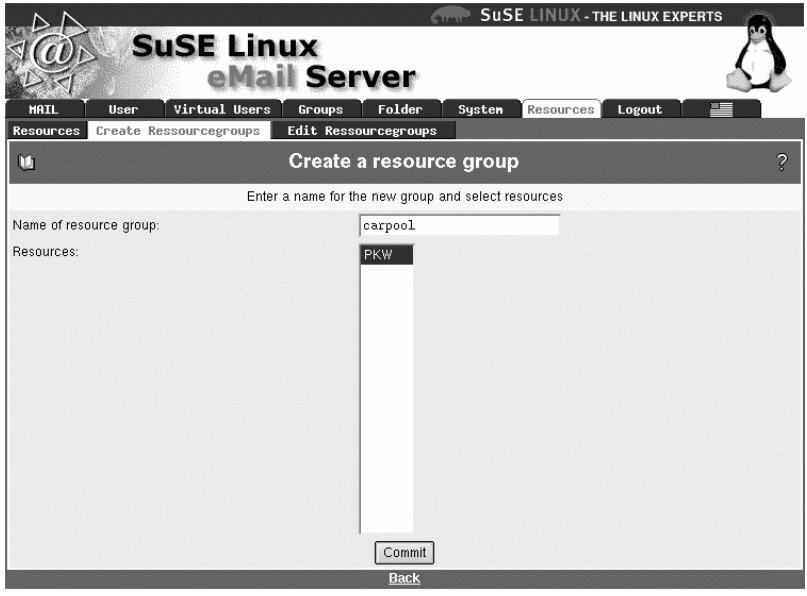

Figure 6.15: *Creating and Deleting Resource Groups*

Activating the Windows Server

To activate the Windows server functionality after installation, first execute a script. Log in to your server, for example, using ssh, as user `root`. Switch to the directory `/usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools` and run the script smbactivate.sh by entering `./smbactivate.sh` and following the directions. Next, log in to the web front-end as `cyrus` and select 'Tools' → 'global configuration'. Change 'EnableSamba' to true then click 'Save'. The additional menus should now be available.

Authenticating Windows Clients

To use the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as PDC (Primary Domain Controller) for your Windows clients, the corresponding machines must log in to the system. To make this possible, a machine account must be created for each workstation. The following shortly describes the procedure for the different Windows versions.

The first steps are the same for all Windows versions. First, log in as `Administrator`. Next, start Internet Explorer. Log in to the server as

cyrus and choose 'Hosts/Domains'. Choose 'SMB:Add host'. The name of your Windows computer should have already been entered in 'Netbios name of the Host'. Next, click 'Execute admission' to create an account for your computer. This then redirects you to the 'DNS:add host' menu. This computer should now be available on the DNS as well.

Note

For the name resolution of your computer to work, select 'Virtual Domains' → 'Export'.

Note

Now, your Windows client has an account on your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server and you can log in to your domain in the next step.

Windows 2000

Right-click 'My Computer' on your desktop and choose 'Settings'. Activate 'Network identification' and click 'Settings'.

In the new window, activate 'Member of' → 'Domain' and enter the name of your Windows domain in the text field.

Click 'OK'. Enter the user name root and the administrator password (for cyrus). After restarting, you should be able to log in as an SuSE Linux Openexchange Server user.

Windows XP

First, you must make some changes in the registry. Copy the file /usr/share/doc/packages/imapweb32/tools/XP-Registry-Changes.reg to your Windows client and execute it by double-clicking it. Alternatively, start the program regedt32 by entering its name in the 'Run' dialog in the 'Start' menu. Next, set the value [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Netlogon\Parameters\requiresignorseal] to dword:00000000.

Before continuing, ensure that there is no open connection between your Windows XP client and the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Then open the 'Start' menu, right-click 'My Computer', and choose 'Settings'.

In the following window, activate 'computer name' and choose 'Change'.

In the new window, activate 'Member of' → 'Domain' and enter the name of your Windows domain in the text field.

Click 'OK'. Enter the user name root and the password for the administrator cyrus. After restarting, you should be able to log in as a SuSE Linux Openexchange Server user.

Administration as a User

As a user, you can access the configuration panel for personal options using the 'Setup' link in the Groupware's menu. The following sections contain explanations for particular menu options. Configuration options include personal data, folders, filters, and a vacation notice.

Settings 62
Managing Folders 63
SIEVE: The Mail Filter 65
Changing the Language 70

Settings

This menu offers options for changing your personal data, such as address and phone number, and your password. It also has an option for downloading a personal certificate.

Entering and Changing Personal Data

Depending on your write access, you can change the personal data stored in the system's address book, as shown in Figure 7.1. If you do not have write access to some fields, they cannot be modified.

Set the number of days a job or appointment is shown in advance using 'Display Tasks on the starting page of the groupware' and 'Display appointments on the starting page of the groupware'. Save your changes with 'Update'.

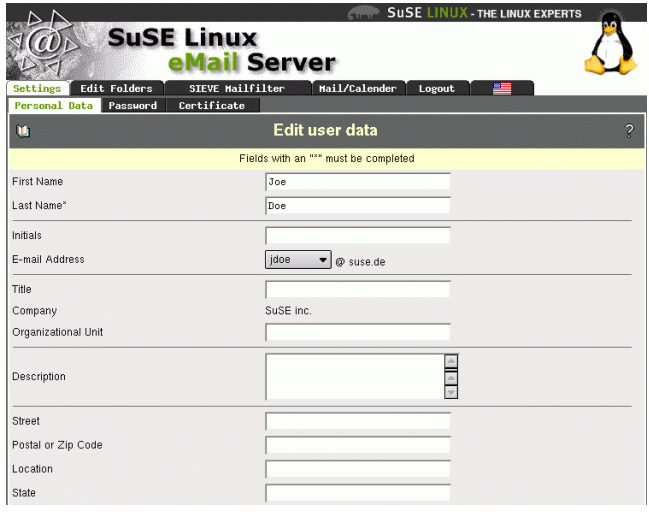

Figure 7.1: *The User's Personal Data*

Changing the Password

Change your password occasionally for security reasons. To do so, first enter your old password then your new password twice in the designated fields. See Figure 7.2 on the next page. Also choose how to save the new password. The following options are available:

CRYPT: When using the CRYPT mechanism, the maximum length of the password is set to eight characters. This is the standard mechanism for most Unix systems.

SMD5: Using the SMD5 mechanism allows significantly longer passwords than the CRYPT algorithm. Up to 255 characters are allowed. The "encryption" applied here is considered superior to the mechanism applied by the "CRYPT" method by security experts.

By default, the mechanism used to save the old password is applied.

Figure 7.2: *Changing Your Password*

If you forget your password, contact your administrator. The administrator can create a new password for you without knowing your old one.

Downloading a Certificate

If your administrator has created a certificate for you, download it under 'Certificate' and import it into your browser. Information about importing a certificate into your browser can be found in your browser's documentation.

Managing Folders

The SuSE Linux Openexchange Server places your mails in folders. Create, rename, and delete folders and administer other users' access permissions to your folders in the 'Folder' menu. This is one of the advantages of the IMAP protocol. This is not possible when using POP.

SuSE Linux Openexchange Server has hierarchically structured folders. The top folder is the `INBOX`. All other folders are created in it. The following folders are created for every user by default:

`INBOX` If no mail filters are defined, all incoming mails are stored here.

`INBOX.drafts` Here, store unsent drafts of e-mails.

`INBOX.sent-mail` All e-mails sent are stored here.

`INBOX.spam` This folder is used when you activate the filter for unsolicited commercial e-mail, commonly called SPAM. You can have the system store all e-mails recognized as SPAM here. For details about the SPAM filter, see *SPAM: Filter for Unsolicted Commercial E-Mail* on page 68 and *Postfix: Basic Functionality* on page 47.

`INBOX.trash` By default, the web mail program saves copies of deleted mails in this folder.

These folders are needed by the system and should not be deleted. Deleting the entire `INBOX` is impossible.

Creating a New Folder

Create new folders in the submenu 'New'. On the left, all available folders are shown. To add a new folder, click its parent folder. Enter the name of the new folder. See Figure 7.3 on the facing page.

By clicking 'New', a new folder is created. The name of the new folder is, for example, `INBOX.subfolder`. You can create a new folder in it, for example, `another_folder`. This folder's name is then `INBOX.subfolder.another_folder`.

Note

The dot in the folder's name has an important meaning. A dot is used as a hierarchy separator, like the `'/'` (slash) in the directory structure. For example, creating a folder `marketing.purchasing` is comparable to creating a directory `marketing` containing a file `purchasing`. If you now create another folder `marketing.sales`, you have a directory containing two files. If you did not create the folder `marketing`, no mail can be stored there.

Note

Figure 7.3: *Creating a New Folder*

Rename and delete existing folders and change the access permissions of other users to these folders in the 'Edit' submenu. To delete a folder, select it from the list to the left and click 'Delete'.

Caution

When deleting a folder, all mail it contains is lost. All its subfolders and their contents are also removed.

Caution

To change the name of an existing folder, select it from the list. Then enter the new name in the corresponding field and click 'Rename'. Figure 7.4 on the next page shows the relevant dialog.

You can assign rights for user folders. Clicking 'set permissions' opens a form identical to that used for shared folders. A complete description of assigning permissions can be found in *Permission Management for Folders* on page 43. As owner of the folder, you have all permissions for that folder. You should not change this. When creating subfolders, remember that subfolders inherit the permissions of the parent folder.

SIEVE: The Mail Filter

By using the SIEVE-based mail filter system of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, automatically process incoming mails. A detailed description

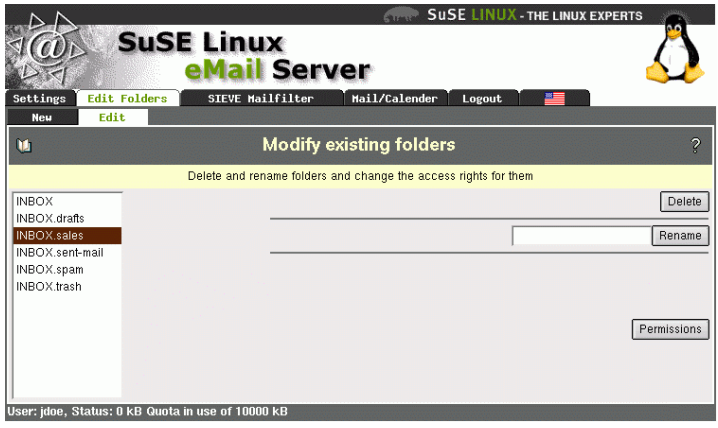

Figure 7.4: *Editing Folders*

of SIEVE can be found in RFC 3028, available at `http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3028.txt`.

Mail Filter

With mail filters, control processing of incoming mails. Select mails based on custom criteria then file them into specific folders. Mails can also be automatically refused or forwarded to other e-mail addresses.

Selecting 'Mail Filter' opens an overview of current filters. This is initially empty.

Creating Filter Rules

To create a new rule for a filter, click 'Enter filter rule'. Creating a new rule for a filter is divided into a few steps. The first step is to define all filter conditions. The following properties of an e-mail can be evaluated:

Size: Check whether the size of a mail is larger or smaller than a certain value.

Header fields and Envelope fields: The content of the header and the envelope fields can be checked. These fields contain, for example, the sender, recipient, and topic of an e-mail.

The second step is defining an action that is executed if the filter conditions match. If more than one condition is entered, choose how the conditions are linked. `AND` means that all filter conditions must apply for the action to take place. `OR` means that only one condition must apply.

The following example demonstrates configuration of the mail filter. A friend sends you e-mail regularly, but you do not want to receive all of these mails. You want to sort out those larger than one megabyte sent by `friend@domain.com`. Those e-mails should be refused and the sender informed.

Figure 7.5: *Setting Size Limits*

Select 'insert filter rule'. Click 'Size limit'. Insert the desired value (see fig. 7.5). For our example, this is 'larger than 1 Megabyte'. Confirm with 'OK'. Afterwards, select 'Filter of header fields'. Insert 'From contains friend@domain.com' and confirm with 'OK'. This defines the conditions for this example.

'Next' continues to the dialog for selecting an action. Select 'reject message with the explanation' and enter a meaningful text, such as "Your mail is too big. Please do not send such bulky messages to me." The filter action dialog is shown in Figure 7.6 on the following page. To apply another filter to this mail, if desired, click 'Continue processing this mail'. Save the changes.

If you now reopen 'Mailfilter', see the new rule in form of a sentence. You have the possibility to edit the filter (the icon with the paper and pen), to disable or enable it without changing the data (the red X or green check) or to delete the filter (recycling bin icon). To create another filter, click 'Insert new filter'. By default, the new filter is created after existing filters. Modify 'in position' to select another location. In some cases, the order of the filters is important.

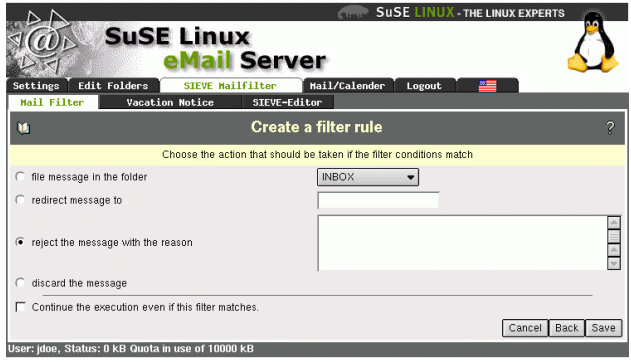

Figure 7.6: *Setting Mail Filter Actions*

SPAM: Filter for Unsolicted Commercial E-Mail

If the system is configured for detecting and marking SPAM mail, set up rules for what to do with mails marked as SPAM. The following options are available:

Save to a folder: If this option is activated, enter the folder in which to store SPAM mail.

Delete: Every mail recognized as SPAM is deleted upon arrival. Use this option with caution. Under some conditions, e-mail that is not SPAM may be recognized as such, because it contains several characteristics of SPAM.

Nothing: No special treatment of mails recognized as SPAM.

Vacation Notice: Automatic Reply During Absence

Using the vacation notice, configure the server to answer incoming mails automatically. Click 'Create' to configure a vacation notice. Enter a subject and text for the automatic reply as shown in Figure 7.7 on the next page.

To import the subject from the received mail, leave the 'Subject' field empty. If someone sends an e-mail while the vacation notice is activated, he will receive your reply. If the sender sends another e-mail within the time frame specified in 'Repetition interval', he will not receive the answer again. If desired, specify an address to which to forward your incoming mails in 'Forward to'. This address may either be internal (e. g., if a colleague takes over

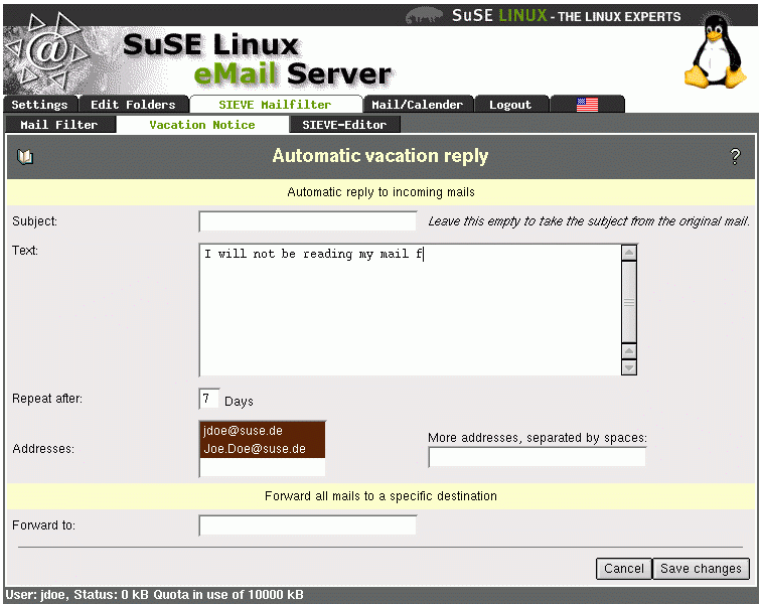

Figure 7.7: *Creating a Vacation Notice*

your work) or external (e. g., a mail account you can reach from home). If you created a vacation notice, this is shown when selecting the submenu. Activate or deactivate it without changing the settings by clicking the green check or the red X.

SIEVE Editor: Writing Custom Scripts

The SIEVE editor offers the possibility of writing your own scripts for automatic processing of e-mails or inserting existing scripts. Be careful here. An incorrect script can completely block the automatic processing.

Note

After defining your own filter rules with the SIEVE editor, it is no longer possible to use 'Mailfilter', 'SPAM', and 'Vacation notice'.

Note

Figure 7.8: *The SIEVE Editor for Writing Custom Scripts*

Changing the Language

Use 'Language' to select your preferred language. Simply select the language and click 'Set language' to make it your default.

Configuring External Mail Programs

Your users can interact with the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server using external mail programs as well as the built-in web-based interface. The mail program must support IMAP or POP3 mail servers, however. For access to the global address book, the program needs to be able to query LDAP directory services. Netscape Communicator in versions 4.7x and 6.x and the mail client in Mozilla are compatible and are available for almost any operating system. For Linux users, the KDE program KMail and the console-based program Pine are good choices. On Microsoft platforms, Outlook 2000 or Outlook Express can be used. Other programs are also available, but only those mentioned are described in this text,

Preparations 72
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Pine Version 4.33 81
Outlook Express Version 5.x and 6.0 and Outlook 2000 . . 85

This text describes configuration with IMAP and LDAP, if available. You may also configure clients to use the POP3 protocol, but that does not offer the entire functional range of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Using POP3, you cannot access shared folders. Also, your personal e-mails are downloaded to your computer. For this reason, the POP3 configuration is not described here.

Preparations

Beforing setting up your e-mail client, obtain the following information. This information can be obtained from the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server administrator. For configuring IMAP, the following details are essential:

- login name (UID)
- password
- e-mail address
- complete host name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server

To configure the LDAP address book, you must have:

- entire host name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server
- search base or server root (LDAP base DN)

Netscape Communicator Version 4.7x

Configuring the IMAP Mail Client

To configure the IMAP mail client of the Netscape Communicator Version 4.7x, select 'Edit' → 'Preferences ...'. In the configuration dialog that opens, expand the category 'E-Mail & Newsgroups' by clicking the arrow in front of it. Next, select 'Identity' and enter the values for the user into the respective fields. This dialog is shown in Figure 8.1 on the facing page.

Select 'Mail server' and enter a new entry for the IMAP server by clicking 'Add ...'. Enter the full name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in 'Server name' and select IMAP as the 'Server type'. Enter the login name (UID) of the user in 'user name'. If desired, check 'Remember password' to

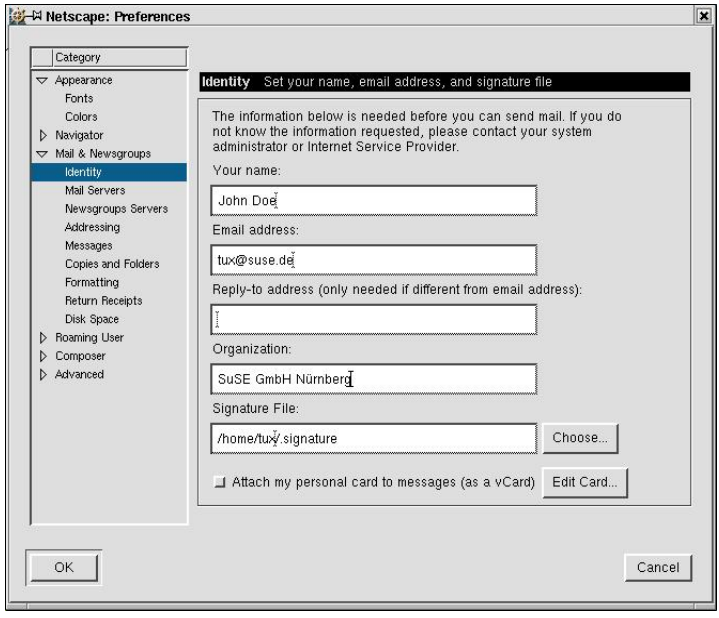

Figure 8.1: *Identity and User Settings*

have Netscape save the password. Refer to Figure 8.2 on the next page. To finish the configuration, select 'Advanced' and deactivate 'Show only subscribed folders' to see all available folders of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

Leave this dialog by clicking 'OK'. Enter the full host name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server and your user name (UID) in the corresponding fields in 'Outgoing Server'. See Figure 8.3 on page 75.

Close the configuration dialog by clicking 'OK'. You can now connect to the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with Netscape Messenger.

Configuring the LDAP Address Book

To access the global LDAP address book of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server with Netscape Communicator, perform the following configuration. Start Netscape and select 'Communicator' → 'Address book'. In address book, choose 'File' → 'new directory ...' to add a new entry for a directory server. In the dialog that opens, enter the name of your organization

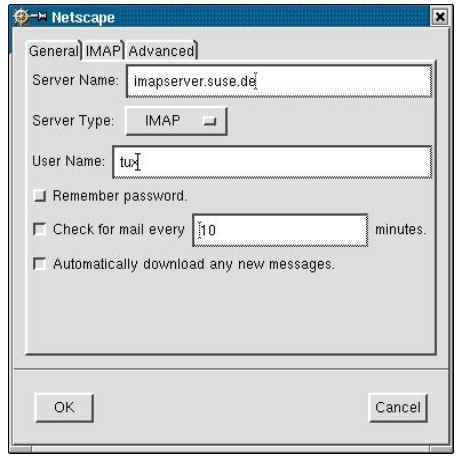

Figure 8.2: *IMAP Server Configuration*

in 'description'. As 'LDAP server', enter the full name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. As 'server root', enter the LDAP BaseDN for the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. See Figure 8.4 on the next page. Close and save by clicking 'OK'.

Use 'Search for ...' to query the address book of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

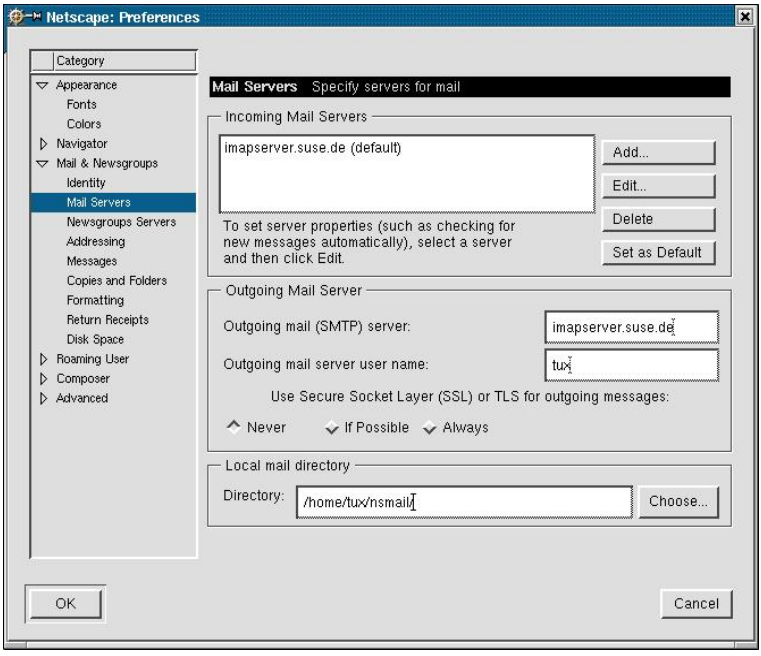

Figure 8.3: *Mail Server Configuration*

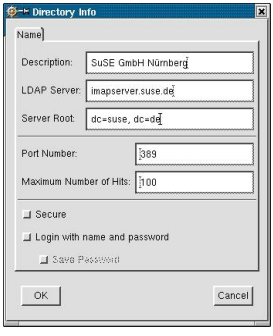

Figure 8.4: *Directory Information*

Netscape Communicator Version 6.x and Mozilla 0.9x

Configuration of Netscape Communicator version 6.x and the Open Source browser Mozilla work identically as both browsers use the same “engine” to display web pages. The configuration description uses Netscape Communicator only, but it is completely analogous to Mozilla’s configuration. Because of ongoing development, your version may vary slightly from the screen shots here.

Configuring IMAP

To configure IMAP, start the program. Enter the mail client by choosing ‘Tasks’ → ‘E-Mail’. If no configuration for an e-mail account is present, a configuration assistant opens automatically. Otherwise open the assistant manually with ‘Edit’ → ‘Mail/Forum account settings . . . ’ and clicking ‘new account’.

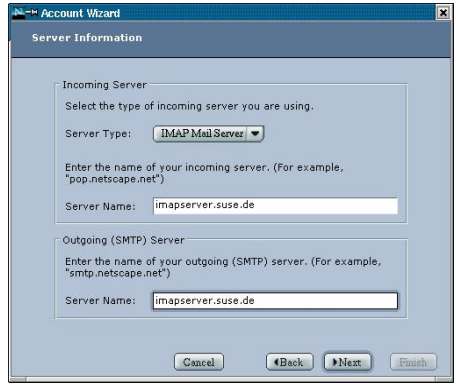

Figure 8.5: *Netscape V.6 Server Information*

Choose the account type in ‘ISP or Provider e-mail’ and click ‘Next’ to continue. In the ‘Identity’ window, enter the complete user name and e-mail address into the respective fields.

Click ‘Next’ to confirm the settings and continue to the server information configuration. Enter the full name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server as the incoming and outgoing server. As server type for the incoming mail server, select IMAP. Also see Figure 8.5.

The next step of the configuration is the 'Username' window. Enter the login name (UID) of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server user in the corresponding field. Enter the name under which it should be listed in the client in 'Account name'. A short summary of the account details is then displayed. To save the account, click 'Finish'.

Select 'Edit' → 'E-Mail/Forum account settings ...' and choose 'Server settings' from the list to the left. Click 'Advanced' to access the advanced IMAP settings. Deactivate 'Show only subscribed folders'. This dialog is shown in Figure 8.6. Close the window by clicking 'OK'.

Figure 8.6: *Netscape V.6 Advanced IMAP Server Settings*

Select 'Server for outgoing Mail (SMTP)' and check that the entry matches the full name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Also verify that the setting for using your name and password are deactivated. See Figure 8.7 on the following page.

Confirm the dialog with 'OK', which returns you to the main menu of Netscape's mail client. There, configure an overview of folders. Select 'file' → 'subscribe ...' from the menu bar to view all available folders. Make your choice of folders you want to monitor on the main screen. The configuration is completed and the mail client is ready to be used with the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

Configuring the LDAP Address Book

Netscape Communicator Version 6.x and Mozilla Version 0.9x do not support the LDAP address book.

Figure 8.7: *Netscape V.6: Outgoing Mail Server Settings*

KMail Version 1.3 or Higher

KMail, a power e-mail client for Linux, was developed in the scope of the KDE project and can (starting from version 1.3) be used to access IMAP mail boxes. Accessing an LDAP directory is not yet possible.

Start KMail by clicking its icon or entering `kmail` in a terminal window. When KMail is started for the first time, the mail directory is created in your home directory. Confirm this by clicking 'OK'. The local mail folder is usually not required for IMAP, but KMail saves sent mail there. Click 'Settings' → 'Configure KMail' to configure the program. Choose 'Identity' from the left column and fill in the needed fields. The dialog is shown in Figure 8.8 on the next page.

Select 'Network' from the left column. Click 'Add'. Select 'IMAP' as the account type and click 'OK'. In the next window, enter the needed information for the IMAP mail box as shown in Figure 8.9 on the facing page.

Click 'OK' to continue to the dialog in which to specify all settings for sending and receiving mails, shown in Figure 8.10 on page 80. Leave the settings for 'Port' and 'folder prefix'. Choose 'Show hidden folder' and 'Save IMAP password', if desired. Confirm the settings by clicking 'OK' then specify the SMTP server for outgoing mails. The port should be `25`.

Confirm the settings by clicking 'OK'. The configuration is completed and you can now use KMail with the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

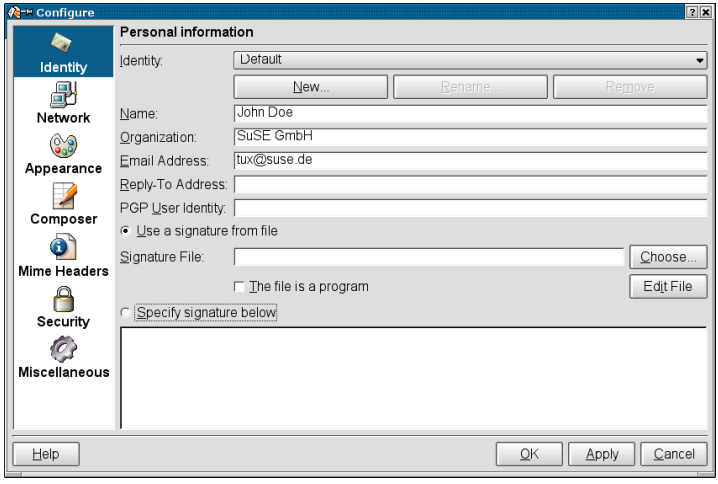

Figure 8.8: *KMail Personal Information*

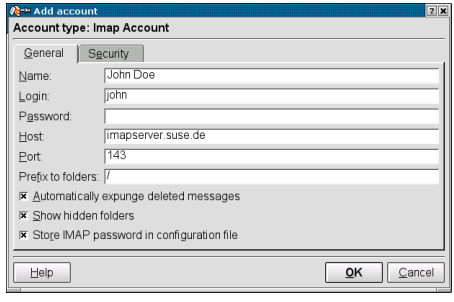

Figure 8.9: *Creating a KMail IMAP Mail Box*

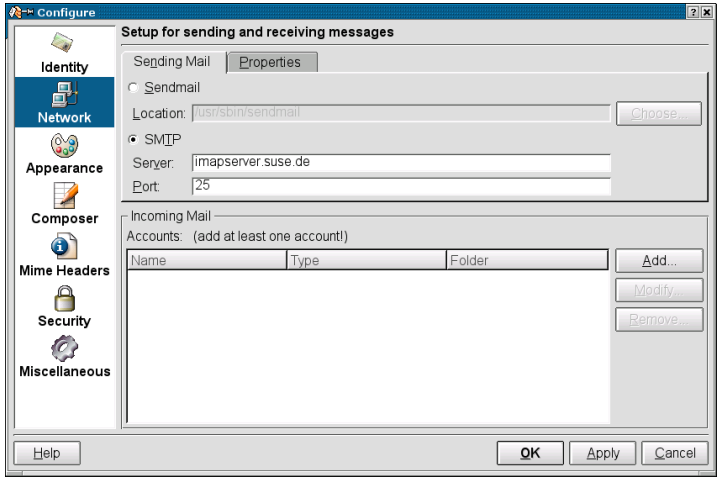

Figure 8.10: *E-Mail Settings*

Pine Version 4.33

Configuring the IMAP Mail Client

All options of the mail program Pine are specified in its configuration file `.pinerc` in your home directory. The configuration file is a simple ASCII text file that can be modified with any text editor. Only use an editor that does not automatically insert line breaks, for example, the Midnight Commander editor (mcedit) or vi.

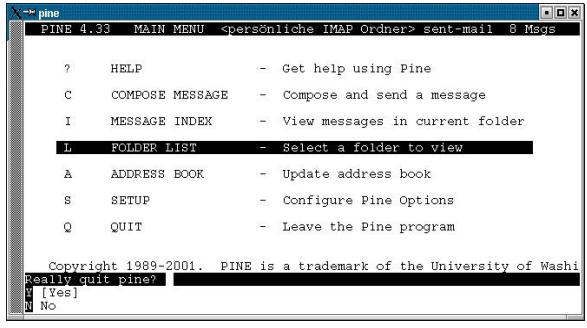

Figure 8.11: *Pine's Main Menu*

If the user has not started Pine before, no configuration file has been created yet in the home directory. Pine only creates it when first starting. Start Pine and exit the welcome screen by pressing (E). This continues to the main menu, shown in Figure 8.11, where you can quit the program by pressing (Q) and confirm by pressing (Y). The configuration file has been created.

Now edit the configuration file `.pinerc`. To ensure access to the IMAP folders on the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, look for the following options and change them according to your setup. Next to every option, view a short explanation, marked with the comment symbol '#'.

```
personal-name=John Q. Public
# The user's complete name

smtp-server=imapserver.suse.de
# The full name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server ,
# used to send your e-mail

default-fcc={imapserver.suse.de/user=tux}INBOX.sent-mail
```

```
# The IMAP folder in which copies of sent mail should be stored.
# It consists of the complete server name and the user's login name
# on the EMail server. In our example, these are
# Server name=imapserver.suse.de and the login name (UID)=tux

incoming-folders={imapserver.suse.de/user=tux}INBOX
# The user's incoming folder. This entry also consists of
# the complete server name and the user's login name on
# the eMail server. In our example, these are
# Server name=imapserver.suse.de and the login name (UID)=tux

folder-collections="SuSE IMAP folders" {imapserver.suse.de/user=tux}[*],
      "personal IMAP folders" {imapserver.suse.de/user=tux}INBOX.[*]
# This entry creates two parent folders in Pine that will contain
# the publicly accessible folders (SuSE IMAP folders) and your
# personal folders (personal IMAP folders) on the eMail server.
# This entry also consists of
# the complete server name and the user's login name on
# the eMail server. In our example, these are
# Server name=imapserver.suse.de and the login name (UID)=tux
# You can enter any folder name (SuSE IMAP folders and personal fold-
ers), but
# these should reflect the real folders on the SuSE Linux Openexchange
Server

rsh-open-timeout=0
# Until this time-out has elapsed, Pine will try to establish
# an rsh connection to the eMail server. It is not needed
# in the configuration and can be turned off by entering
# 0.

disable-these-authenticators=CRAM-MD5
# List of authentication methods that pine should not use.
# In this case, CRAM-MD5.
```

File 2: *Configuration file .pinerc*

When performing the changes detailed above, pay attention to the correct positions of the curly braces and square brackets as well as the case of the folder names. Save the file and start Pine by entering `pine`. Press Ⓛ in Pine's main menu to reach the 'Collection List', which shows all folders in Pine.

Highlight a folder with the arrow keys and enter it by pressing ↵. Enter your password to reach the IMAP folders on the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. See Figure 8.12 on the next page and Figure 8.13 on the facing page.

In the folder view, Pine differentiates incoming, public, and other personal folders. For this reason, your IMAP inbox will not be found in the folder

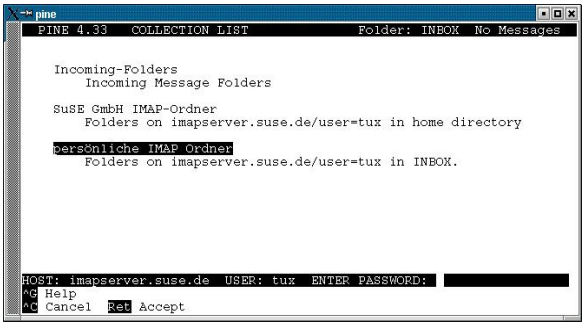

Figure 8.12: *Collection List: Entering the Password*

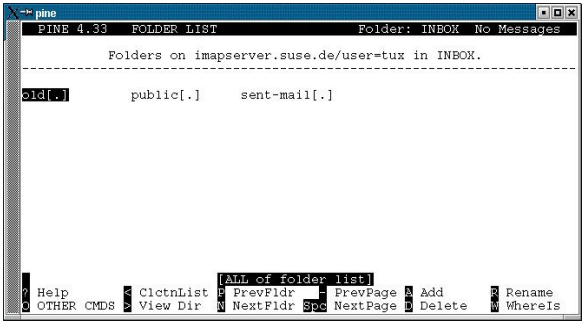

Figure 8.13: *Personal IMAP folders*

overview. Instead, it is located below the Collection List in 'Incoming folders'.

Configuring the LDAP Address Book

To access the global address book of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server, you need to add another entry to `.pinerc`. Open the file as described in 8 on page 81 and change the following options according to the example.

```
ldap-servers=imapserver.suse.de:389 "/base=dc=suse, dc=de/nick=
SuSE GmbH Nuremberg"

# Specify the LDAP server and the address book's name as it should
```

```
# appear in Pine (SuSE GmbH Nuremberg). The entry consists of
# the complete server name (imapserver.suse.de) with the port
# number and the BaseDN (dc=suse, dc=de).
# The setting nick=SuSE GmbH Nuremberg
# specifies the address book's name.
```

File 3: *Address Book Configuration in .pinerc*

After these final changes in `.pinerc`, you can access the global address book in Pine by pressing (A) in Pine's main menu. Navigate it using the arrow keys and (↵). See Figure 8.14.

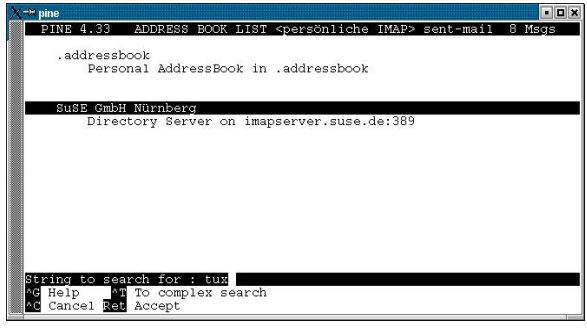

Figure 8.14: *Querying the LDAP Address Book*

Start a detailed query in the address book by pressing (Ctrl) + (T). See Figure 8.15.

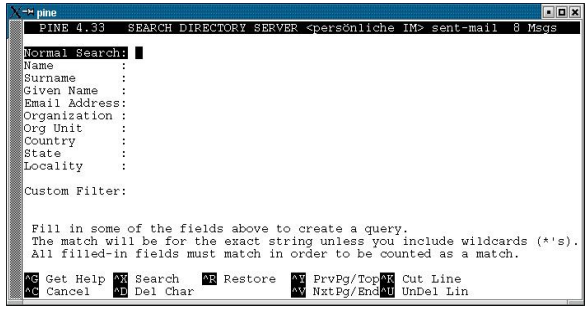

Figure 8.15: *Advanced Search in the Address Book*

Outlook Express Version 5.x and 6.0 and Outlook 2000

Configuration in the Microsoft mail programs Outlook Express and Outlook 2000 is guided by an assistant, which is nearly identical in both versions. The following screen shots were taken in Outlook Express Version 6.0.

Configuring the IMAP Mail Client

After starting Outlook, select 'Tools' → 'Accounts ...' to reach the configuration dialog of the usable Internet accounts. Next, click 'Add' then select 'E-Mail' to start the assistant.

In Outlook Express, you have the additional possibility to use 'File' → 'Identities' → 'Add new identities ...'. In the emerging window, enter a name for the identity and, if desired, a password. Change to the new identity by confirming the change.

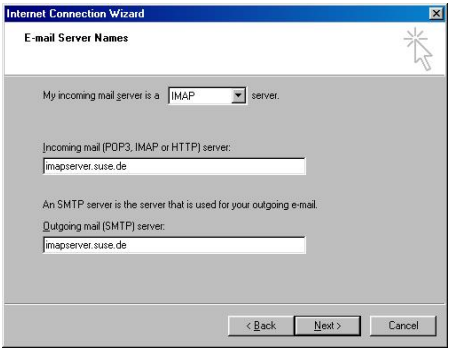

Figure 8.16: *The eMail Server's name*

Enter the user name when prompted and, in the next step, the e-mail address. In the 'EMail server name' dialog, choose 'IMAP' from the list and enter the name of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in 'Server for incoming mail' and 'Server for outgoing mail'. Refer to Figure 8.16.

Complete the configuration in the following dialog — 'Internet Mail Logon'. Enter the login name on the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in 'Account name'. For Outlook to save your password, check 'Save password' and enter it in 'Password'. See Figure 8.17 on the next page.

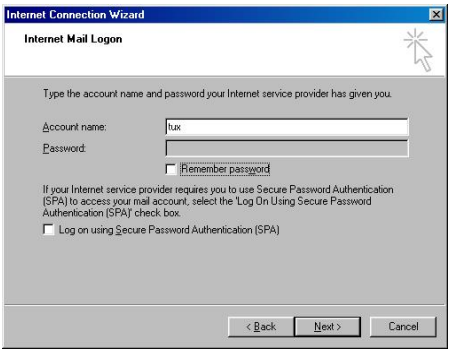

Figure 8.17: *Internet Mail Logon*

If you use Outlook 2000, a dialog appears after 'Internet Mail Logon' in which to choose the type of Internet connection to use when accessing the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. This choice depends on several factors in your network. Contact the administrator of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server if problems occur. Click 'Next' to reach the next dialog.

After completing the configuration, you will see a note that all folders of the newly created e-mail accounts are hidden. It asks whether you want to see a list of these folders. Select 'Yes' to open the 'Show/Hide IMAP folders' dialog in which to make the desired folders visible. See Figure 8.18. If a subfolder does not appear in the list, click 'Reset' to refresh the list of accesible folders.

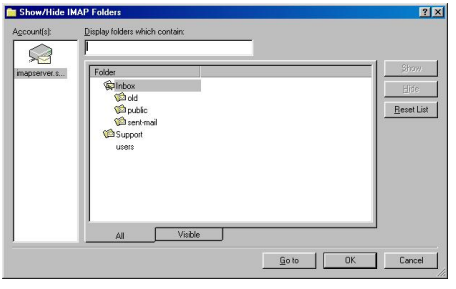

Figure 8.18: *Show/Hide IMAP Folders*

This dialog can also be reached with 'Tools' → 'IMAP folder'.

Configuring the LDAP Address Book

To use the LDAP address book of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in Outlook, open the 'Address book' from the 'Tools' menu. In the following dialog, click 'Tools' → 'Accounts'. The dialog that opens is shown in Figure 8.19. Click 'Add' and enter the name of your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server in 'Directory server (LDAP)'. Close the assistant by clicking 'Next' then 'Finish'.

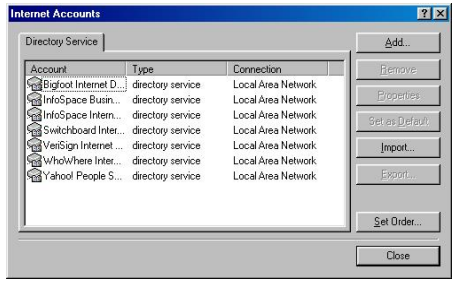

Figure 8.19: *Internet Accounts*

In the list of available directory service accounts, select the entry for your SuSE Linux Openexchange Server. Then select 'Settings' from the right pane. Under 'Advanced', enter the LDAP BaseDN in 'Search base'. Refer to Figure 8.20 on the following page. These values can be obtained from the administrator of the SuSE Linux Openexchange Server.

This example uses the domain `suse.de` and the BaseDN `dc=suse,dc=de`. Usually, the BaseDN matches the domain. The UID (login name) in this example is the user with the mail address `user@suse.de`.

There are three address books:

- the system address book:
  The BaseDN for the configuration in this case is `dc=suse,dc=de`. You can log in anonymously.
- the public address book:
  The BaseDN is in this case `o=addressbook,dc=suse,dc=de`. Logging in can also be done anonymously.
- The user's private address book:
  The BaseDN in our example is `ou=addr,uid=user,dc=suse,dc=de`. Log in with your user name and password here. In this example, the

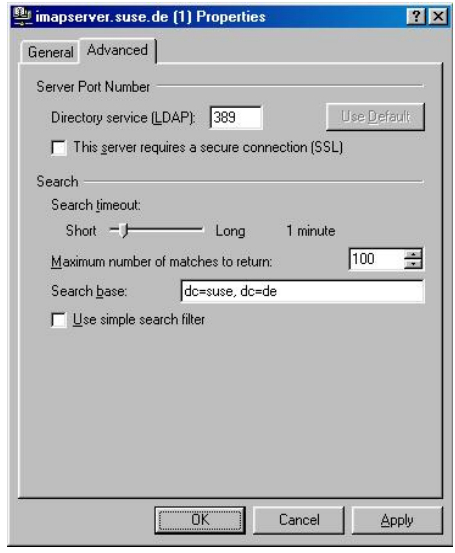

Figure 8.20: *Advanced Settings of the Directory Service Account*

user name is `uid=user,dc=suse,dc=de`. The password is your usual password.

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