MyWorkSpace
Installation Manual

Version 2.2

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Introduction

MyWorkSpace is a collaboration suite which provide calendar, address book, notes and task todo.

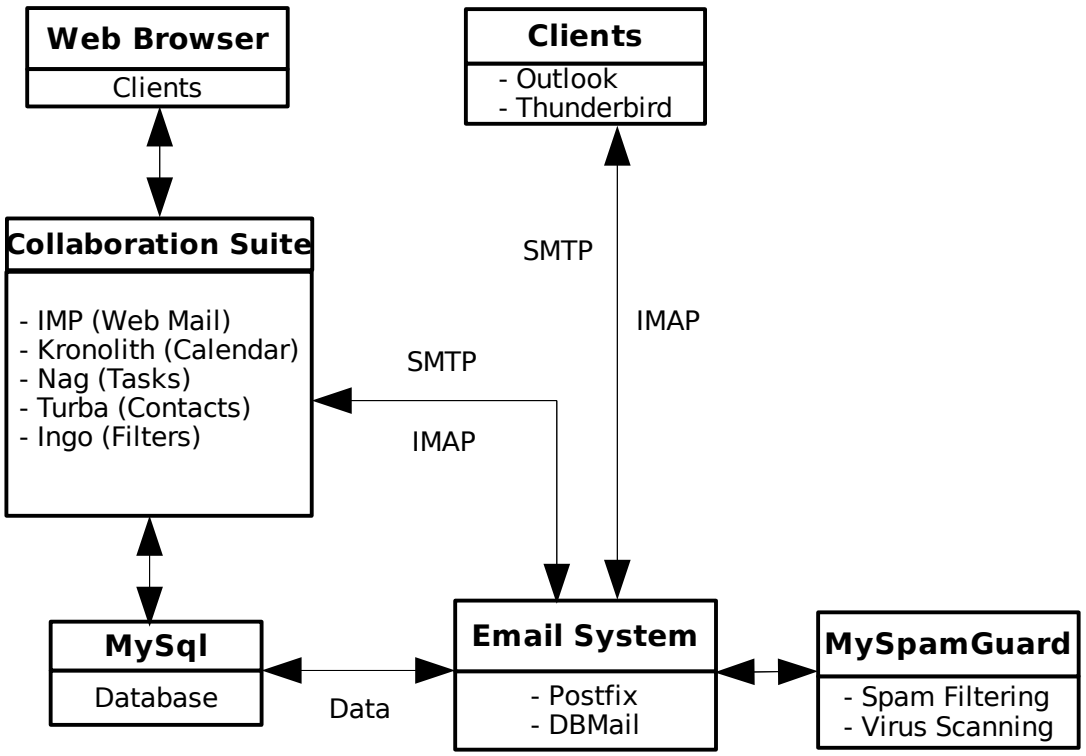
MyWorkSpace consists of this following components:

- Web User Interface
- Mail Server component
- Virus Scanning component
- SPAM Filtering component
- Users Administration component

Features:

- public and shared resources (address books, notepads, calendar, tasklists)
- translated into 41 languages including right-to-left scripts and unicode support.
- Customizable portal screen including applets for weather, quotes, etc.
- Synchronization with PDAs, mobile phones, groupware clients. Integrated user management, group support and permissions system.
- User preferences with configurable default values.
- Strong integration, e.g. address book lookups in meeting planning, task due dates in calendar.
- Platform independent: works on any web server with PHP support i.e Linux, Windows, Solaris, Mac OS X Server.

MyWorkSpace Overview



Hardware and Software Requirement

Recommended Hardware

- Pentium IV and above
- 512 Mb RAM and above
- 10Gb HD and above

Recommended Software

- Operating System : CentOS 5 / Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- Framework : Horde-Webmail
- Mail Transfer Agent (MTA) : Postfix
- Mail Delivery Agent (MDA) : DBMail
- Database : MySQL
- Web Server : Apache

Dependencies Installation

Dependencies Resolved

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
myworkspace	noarch	2-1	oscc-repos2	7.4 k
Updating:				
openldap	i386	2.3.27-8.el5_2.4	updates	288 k
php-common	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	154 k
Installing for dependencies:				
dbmail	i386	2.2.10-1	oscc-repos2	382 k
e2fsprogs-devel	i386	1.39-15.el5	base	568 k
gmime	i386	2.2.10-5.el5.centos	extras	209 k
horde-webmail	noarch	1.1.3-1	oscc-repos2	25 M
keyutils-libs-devel	i386	1.2-1.el5	base	27 k
krb5-devel	i386	1.6.1-25.el5	base	1.9 M
libc-client	i386	2004g-2.2.1	base	516 k
libmcrypt	i386	2.5.8-4.el5.centos	extras	116 k
libselinux-devel	i386	1.33.4-5.el5	base	131 k
libsepol-devel	i386	1.15.2-1.el5	base	189 k
libsieve	i386	2.2.5-1.centos5.oscc	oscc-repos2	205 k
libtidy	i386	0.99.0-12.20070228.el5.centos	extras	139 k
libtool-ltdl	i386	1.5.22-6.1	base	37 k
mysql-devel	i386	5.0.45-7.el5	base	2.4 M
mysql-server	i386	5.0.45-7.el5	base	9.7 M
openldap-clients	i386	2.3.27-8.el5_2.4	updates	179 k
openldap-servers	i386	2.3.27-8.el5_2.4	updates	2.2 M
openssl-devel	i386	0.9.8b-10.el5	base	1.8 M
perl-DBD-MySQL	i386	3.0007-1.fc6	base	147 k
php-gd	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	113 k
php-imap	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	52 k
php-mbstring	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	969 k
php-mcrypt	i386	5.1.6-15.el5.centos.1	extras	16 k
php-mysql	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	84 k
php-pdo	i386	5.1.6-20.el5_2.1	updates	62 k
php-pear	noarch	1:1.4.9-4.el5.1	base	356 k
php-pear-Auth-SASL	noarch	1.0.2-4.el5.centos	extras	11 k
php-pear-DB	noarch	1.7.13-1.el5.centos	extras	142 k
php-pear-Date	noarch	1.4.7-2.el5.centos	extras	62 k
php-pear-File	noarch	1.2.2-1.el5.centos	extras	23 k
php-pear-HTTP-Request	noarch	1.4.2-1.el5.centos	extras	21 k
php-pear-Log	noarch	1.9.13-1.el5.centos	extras	51 k

Package	*Arch*	*Version*	*Repository*	*Size*
php-pear-MDB2	*noarch*	*2.4.1-2.el5.centos*	*extras*	*132 k*
php-pear-Mail	*noarch*	*1.1.14-1.el5.centos*	*extras*	*26 k*
php-pear-Mail-Mime	*noarch*	*1.4.0-1.el5.centos*	*extras*	*39 k*
php-pear-Net-SMTP	*noarch*	*1.2.10-1.el5.centos*	*extras*	*18 k*
php-pear-Net-Sieve	*noarch*	*1.1.5-2.el5.centos*	*extras*	*17 k*
php-pear-Net-Socket	*noarch*	*1.0.8-1.el5.centos*	*extras*	*12 k*
php-pear-Net-URL	*noarch*	*1.0.15-1.el5.centos*	*extras*	*9.7 k*
php-pecl-Fileinfo	*i386*	*1.0.4-3.el5.centos*	*extras*	*11 k*
php-pecl-memcache	*i386*	*2.2.3-1.el5_2*	*extras*	*32 k*
php-tidy	*i386*	*5.1.6-15.el5.centos.1*	*extras*	*20 k*
php-xml	*i386*	*5.1.6-20.el5_2.1*	*updates*	*94 k*
postfix	*i386*	*2:2.3.3-2.1.el5_2*	*updates*	*3.6 M*
zlib-devel	*i386*	*1.2.3-3*	*base*	*101 k*
Updating for dependencies:				
php	*i386*	*5.1.6-20.el5_2.1*	*updates*	*1.1 M*
php-cli	*i386*	*5.1.6-20.el5_2.1*	*updates*	*2.1 M*
php-ldap	*i386*	*5.1.6-20.el5_2.1*	*updates*	*35 k*

Transaction Summary

Install 46 Package(s)
Update 5 Package(s)
Remove 0 Package(s)

Total download size: 56 M

This dependencies will be installed automatically by MyWorkSpace Installation. Used this list to check for any missing dependencies during installation.

Prerequisites

CentOS

CentOS is an Enterprise-class Linux Distribution derived from sources freely provided to the public by a prominent North American Enterprise Linux vendor. CentOS is perfect for servers and cluster nodes where newer software is not a requirement.

CentOS preferred software updating tool is based on yum, although support for use of an up-to-date variant exist. Each may be used to download and install both additional packages and their dependencies, and also to obtain and apply periodic and special (security) updates from repositories on the CentOS Mirror Network. The current version of CentOS is CentOS 5.0 and it was released on April 12 2007.

How to install CentOS 5.

1) Place the DVD/CD-ROM in your DVD/CD-ROM drive and boot your system from the DVD/CD-ROM. If the DVD/CD-ROM drive is found and the driver loaded, the installer will present you with the option to perform a media check on the DVD/CD-ROM. This will take some time, and you may option to skip over this step.
2) The welcome screen will appear and click 'Next' to proceed.
3) Language selection - Select the language and it will become the default language for the operating system once it is installed. Selecting the appropriate language also helps target your timezone configuration later in the installation. The installation program tries to define the appropriate time zone based on what you specify on this screen. Once you select the appropriate language, click 'Next' to continue.
4) Keyboard Layout Selection - Select the correct layout type for the keyboard you would prefer to use for the installation and as the system default. Click 'Next' to continue installation.
5) Setup your disk partitioning, the first three option will perform automatic partitioning while 'Create customs layout' will perform manual partition.

6) For Network configuration, the installation program will automatically detects any network devices and its hostname. You can edit its configuration or just click 'Next' to continue.
7) Set your time zone by selecting the city closest to your computer's physical location. Select 'System Clock uses UTC' if your system is set to UTC. (for this installation, unselect it)
8) Set root password. **This is the most important steps because root account is used for system administration.**
9) You can customize software selection of your system or do it after installation.
10) A screen preparing the installation will be appear. For your reference, a complete log of your installation can be found in /root/install.log once you reboot your system.
11) This step is when the installation program installing all the packages. How quickly this happens depends on the number of packages you have selected and your computer's speed.
12) Now your installation is complete. The installation program prompts you to prepare your system for reboot.
13) Then, start your CentOS 5 in run level 5 (graphical run level), the Setup Agent is presented, which guides you through the CentOS configuration. Using this tool, you can set up your system time and date, install software, register your machine with CentOS Network and more.

Taken from: http://www.centos.org/docs/5/html/Installation_Guide-en-US/

Reference: http://www.howtoforge.com/perfect_server_centos4.5

Postfix

Postfix is a free software/open source mail transfer agent (MTA), a computer program for the routing and delivery of email. It is intended as a fast, easy to administer and secure alternative to the widely-used Sendmail MTA. The strengths of Postfix are its resilience against buffer overflows and also its handling of large amounts of e-mail.
Website: http://www.postfix.org/

DBMail

DBMail is the name of a group of programs that enables the possibility of storing and retrieving mail messages form a database. In our application, we are using MySQL as database backends. DBMail is made up of several components. A normal MTA (Postfix) is used for accepting messages. Postfix hands the messages over to dbmail-smtp, using a pipe interfac, or dbmail-lmtpd, using LMTP (Local Mail Transport Protocol). These programs take care of delivering the message into the database. Messages can be retrieved from database using dbmail-pop3d (POP3 protocol) and dbmail-imapd (IMAP4Rev1 protocol).

The whole email is stored in the database, that includes attachments. The DBMail programs do not have to touch the filesystem to retrieve or insert emails. User information is also stored in the database, so users do not need an account on the machines DBMail is running on.

The advantages of DBMail:

- Scalability

  Dbmail is as scalable as the database system that is used for the mail storage. In theory millions of accounts can be managed using dbmail. One could, for example, run 4 different servers with the pop3 daemon each connecting to the same database (cluster) server.

- Manageability

  Dbmail is based upon a database. Dbmail can be managed by changing settings in the database

(f.e. using PHP/Perl/SQL), without needing shell access.

- Speed

  Dbmail uses very efficient, database specific queries for retrieving mail information. This is much faster then parsing a filesystem.

- Security

  Dbmail has got nothing to do with the filesystem or interaction with other programs in the Unix environment which need special permissions. Dbmail is as secure as the database it's based upon.

- Flexibility

  Changes on a Dbmail system (adding of users, changing passwords etc.) are effective immediately. Users can be stored in the database, or managed separately in an LDAP server such as OpenLDAP or Active Directory.

Website: http://www.dbmail.org/index.php?page=overview

MySQL

The MySQL database has become the world's most popular open source database because of its consistent fast performance, high reliability and ease of use.

Apache

The Apache HTTP Server Project is an effort to develop and maintain an open-source HTTP server for modern operating systems including UNIX and Windows NT. The goal of this project is to provide a secure, efficient and extensible server that provides HTTP services in sync with the current HTTP standards.

MySpamGuard

MySpamGuard is an email spam solution. It searches the headers and text of incoming emails to determine whether it is spam based on the procmail instruction or rules set by the user. MySpamGuard will classify the suspected spam accordingly; email sent by a virus, email from a known spam source which is definitely spam, and email which is probably spam. It then tags the filtered out email with the appropriate header and respond accordingly to the action specified by the users.

New features in MySpamGuard 1.1

- Easy installation process. The files needed will be downloaded automatically by the installer.
- All modules needed in MySpamGuard are combined as one package. The modules are:

  SpamAssassin – spam checking aplication

  MailScanner – email scanning for general filtering

  ClamAV – anti virus solution
- Minimum configuration because most of the configuration is installed automatically by the installer
- Automatic update for all package from OSCC repository server
- Easy to upgrade to the next version

Steps of Installation

1. Install repository (32 bits Architecture)

1.1 OSCC repository

[root@localhost ~]# wget -c http://repos.oscc.org.my/repos2/centos/5/oscc/i386/CentOS/oscc-repos2-0.0.1-1.noarch.rpm

[root@localhost ~]# rpm -Uvh oscc-repos2-0.0.1-1.noarch.rpm

1.2 RpmForge repository

[root@localhost ~]# wget -c http://dag.wieers.com/rpm/packages/rpmforge-release/rpmforge-release-0.3.6-1.el5.rf.i386.rpm

[root@localhost ~]# rpm -Uvh rpmforge-release-0.3.6-1.el5.rf.i386.rpm

2. Install MyWorkSpace

[root@localhost ~]# yum install myworkspace

3. Setup database

3.1 First you need to drop database webmail and then recreate database back

[root@localhost ~]# mysql

mysql> drop database webmail;
mysql> create database webmail;
mysql> grant all privileges on webmail. to webmail@localhost identified by 'webmail123';*
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> quit;

3.2 Run setup.php and follow the instruction

[root@localhost ~]# mv /usr/share/webmail/config/conf.php /usr/share/webmail/config/conf.php.ori

[root@localhost ~]# /usr/share/webmail/scripts/setup.php

What is the web root path on your web server for this installation, i.e. the path of the address you use to access Horde Groupware Webmail Edition in your browser? [/webmail] **/webmail**

Horde Groupware Webmail Edition Configuration Menu
(0) Exit
(1) Configure database settings
(2) Create database or tables
(3) Configure administrator settings
(4) Update from an older Horde Groupware Webmail Edition version

Type your choice: **1**

What database backend should we use? [false]
(false) [None]
(dbase) dBase
(ibase) Firebird/InterBase
(fbsql) Frontbase
(ifx) Informix
(msql) mSQL
(mssql) MS SQL Server
(mysql) MySQL
(mysqli) MySQL (mysqli)
(oci8) Oracle
(odbc) ODBC
(pgsql) PostgreSQL
(sqlite) SQLite
(sybase) Sybase

Type your choice: **mysql**

Request persistent connections? [0]
(1) Yes
(0) No

Type your choice: **0**

Username to connect to the database as* [] **webmail**

Password to connect with [] **webmail123**

How should we connect to the database? [unix]
(unix) UNIX Sockets
(tcp) TCP/IP

Type your choice: **unix**

Location of UNIX socket [] **/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock**

Database name to use* [] **webmail**

Internally used charset* [utf-8] **utf-8**

Split reads to a different server? [false]
(false) Disabled
(true) Enabled

Type your choice: **false**

Writing main configuration file
Done configuring database settings.

Horde Groupware Webmail Edition Configuration Menu
(0) Exit
(1) Configure database settings
(2) Create database or tables
(3) Configure administrator settings
(4) Update from an older Horde Groupware Webmail Edition version

Type your choice: **2**

Should we create the database for you? If yes, you need to provide a database user that has permissions to create new databases on your system. If no, we will only create the database tables for you. [y]
(y) Yes
(n) No

Type your choice: **y**

Database superuser for creating the database if necessary for your database system: **webmail**

Specify a password for the database user: **webmail123**

Loading database module...
[WARN] Database horde already exists, skipping.
Creating database...
[OK] Successfully created the global tables.
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Mail (imp).
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Filters (ingo).
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Address Book (turba).
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Calendar (kronolith).
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Tasks (nag).
[OK] Successfully created the tables for Notes (mnemo).
Done creating tables.

Horde Groupware Webmail Edition Configuration Menu
(0) Exit
(1) Configure database settings
(2) Create database or tables
(3) Configure administrator settings
(4) Update from an older Horde Groupware Webmail Edition version

Type your choice: **0**
Thank you for using Horde Groupware Webmail Edition!

3.3 Create database dbmail by insert table create_tables.mysql from /usr/share/doc/dbmail-mysql-2.2.10/

[root@localhost ~]# mysql

mysql> create database dbmail;
mysql> grant all privileges on dbmail. to dbmail@localhost identified by 'dbmail123';*
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> quit;

[root@localhost ~]# mysql dbmail < /usr/share/doc/dbmail-mysql-2.2.10/create_tables.mysql

3.4 Create user and group for dbmail

[root@localhost ~]# adduser dbmail

[root@localhost ~]# usermod -G dbmail dbmail

4. Change configuration file

4.1 *[root@localhost ~]# vi /usr/share/webmail/config/conf.php*

```
$conf['mailer']['params']['host'] = 'localhost';
$conf['mailer']['params']['port'] = 25;
$conf['mailer']['params']['localhost'] = 'localhost.localdomain';
$conf['mailer']['params']['auth'] = '0';
$conf['mailer']['type'] = 'smtp';
```

4.2 *[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/dbmail.conf*

```
driver = mysql
authdriver = sql
host = localhost
sqlsocket = /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
user = dbmail
pass = dbmail123
db = dbmail
encoding = latin1
```

4.3 *[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/postfix/main.cf*

```
mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, localhost, $mydomain
inet_interfaces = all
myhostname = DOMAIN_NAME
        (**eg: myhostname = localhost.localdomain)
mynetworks = YOUR_NETWORK
        (**eg: mynetworks = 192.168.0.0/24, 127.0.0.0/8)
header_checks = regexp:/etc/postfix/header_checks
mailbox_transport = dbmail-lmtp:127.0.0.1:24
transport_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/transport
local_recipient_maps =
```

4.4 *[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/postfix/master.cf*

```
dbmail-lmtp    unix    -       -       n       -       -       lmtp
        -o disable_dns_lookups=yes
```

4.5 *[root@localhost ~]# vi /etc/postfix/transport*

DOMAIN_NAME dbmail-lmtp:localhost:24
(**eg: localhost.localdomain dbmail-lmtp:localhost:24)

4.6 Run script

[root@localhost ~]# postmap /etc/postfix/transport

5. Create MyWorkSpace user using dbmail

5.1 To create user

[root@localhost ~]# dbmail-users -a demo1 -w demo123 -p md5 -s demo1@localhost.localdomain

5.2 To edit existing user

[root@localhost ~]# dbmail-users -c demo1 -w demo123 -p md5 -s demo1@localhost.localdomain

5.3 To show list of user

[root@localhost ~]# dbmail-users -l

6. Start required services

6.1 Apache

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/httpd start

6.2 Mysql

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/mysqld start

6.3 Sendmail

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/sendmail stop

6.4 postfix

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/postfix start

6.5 dbmail

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/dbmail-imapd start

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/dbmail-lmtpd start

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/dbmail-pop3d start

[root@localhost ~]# /etc/init.d/dbmail-timsieved start

7. Try sending an email to MyWorkSpace

[root@localhost ~]# echo "ujian123" | mail -s "test email" USER@DOMAIN_NAME
(**eg: *[root@localhost ~]$ echo "ujian123" | mail -s "test email" demo1@localhost.localdomain*)

8. Check mail log

[root@localhost ~]# tail -f /var/log/maillog

9. Open your webmail

http://DOMAIN_NAME/webmail
(**eg: http://localhost.localdomain/webmail)

Maintenance

The following should be checked on a regular basis:

Network connections

The administrator should verify the server is reachable from the public network to avoid service interruption. Network monitoring is beyond the scope of these manual.

Log files

With the log files, it is possible to identify and monitor hardware and software problems on the servers. The log files should be checked at least once a week. All log files in /var/log/ directory.

Services

Used to start, stop or cancel a service on a local or remote computer. It is also a tool to set up recovery actions to take place if a service should fail. Should be checked in case of service failure.

e.g:

#/etc/init.d/[service_name] start/stop/status

Package update/patch

Check that the latest package update/patches has been installed on the servers. It should be checked and done at least once a month.

Disk Space

to verify that there is always enough space on the most mission critical servers. It should be done at least once a week. Use *df -lh* command.

Password change

Password should be changed periodically, at least every three months.

Service update

Check for services update for the main components in MyWorkSpace such as Postfix and DBMail.