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SquirrelMail



Pre requisitos

Sistema Operativo



La instalacion de [SquirrelMail](#) para este documento solo puede ser llevada a cabo en el siguiente sistema operativo de Linux:

- [Ubuntu 16.04 / Desktop image](#)

Esto debido a que en versiones superiores a la [16.04](#) se necesitan hacer muchas otras cosas un tanto complejas que no valen la pena.

Paquetes

Se requieren instalar una serie de paquetes antes de proceder con la configuracion.

Nota: todo lo referente a linea de comandos se debera ingresar como root, por lo tanto es necesario ingresar el siguiente comando antes de continuar:

```
sudo su
```

Apache2

```
apt install apache2 -y
```

Despues de instalar [apache2](#) se debera verificar que todo este en orden con los siguientes pasos:

1. Abrir un navegador
2. Escribir en la url: [localhost](#)
3. Te saldra una ventana igual a la imagen de abajo

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   '-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|   '-- *.load
|   '-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|   '-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   '-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work with the default configuration.

Document Roots

By default, Ubuntu does not allow access through the web browser to *any* file apart of those located in `/var/www`, `public_html` directores (when enabled) and `/usr/share` (for web applications). If your site is using a web document root located elsewhere (such as in `/srv`) you may need to whitelist your document root directory in `/etc/apache2/apache2.conf`.

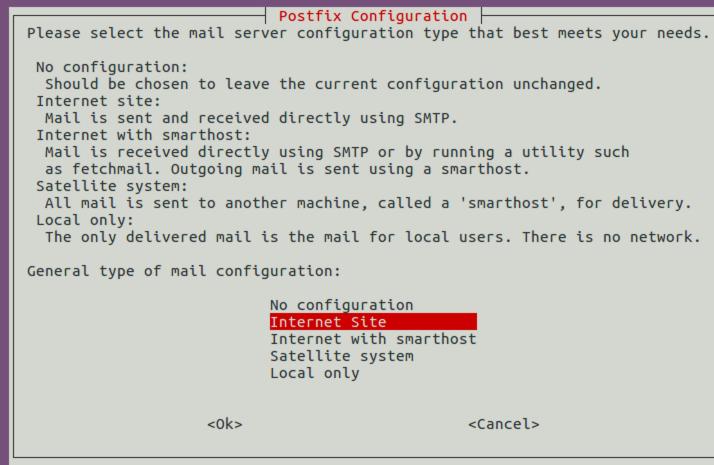
The default Ubuntu document root is `/var/www/html`. You can make your own virtual hosts under `/var/www`. This is different to previous releases which provides better security out of the box.

Postfix

```
apt install postfix -y
```

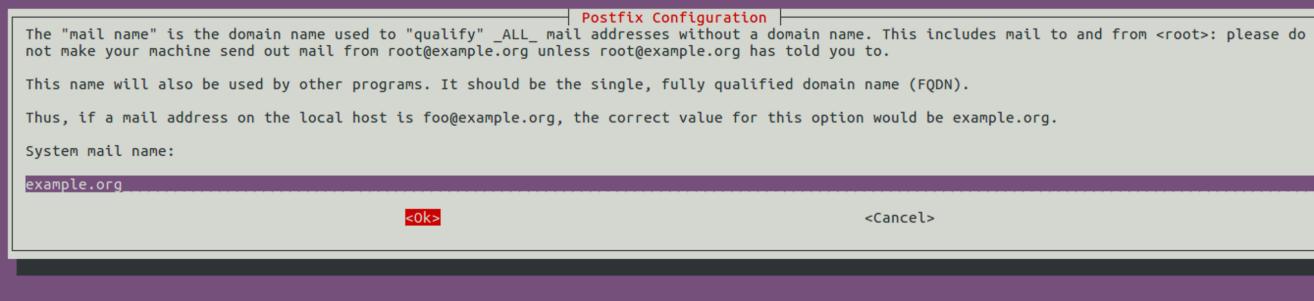
1. Al momento de instalar **postfix** te saldrán las siguientes opciones, selecciona la opción **Internet Site** como se muestra en la imagen de abajo:

```
Package configuration
```



- Seguido de esto deberas escribir un dominio para tus cuentas de correo, puedes ingresar el siguiente: **example.com**, como lo muestra la imagen de abajo:

```
Package configuration
```



Editar el archivo main.cf

Se tendra que editar el archivo llamado **main.cf** el cual es el archivo de configuracion de **Postfix** con el editor de texto para terminal **vim**.

Si no se encuentra familiarizado con este editor de texto, puede hacer click [aqui](#) para ver una guia rapida del mismo.

```
vim /etc/postfix/main.cf
```

- Se tendra que cambiar la siguiente linea

```
inet_protocols = all
```

por ...

```
inet_protocols = ipv4
```

2. Se tendra que agregar la siguiente linea al final del archivo

```
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

Esta ultima linea sirve para crear el directorio **Maildir** en el home de cada uno de los usuarios que se crearan mas adelante. Tu archivo **main.cf** se debera ver exactamente como la siguiente imagen:

```
# See /usr/share/postfix/main.cf.dist for a commented, more complete version

# Debian specific: Specifying a file name will cause the first
# line of that file to be used as the name. The Debian default
# is /etc/mailname.
#myorigin = /etc/mailname

smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name (Ubuntu)
biff = no

# appending .domain is the MUA's job.
append_dot_mydomain = no

# Uncomment the next line to generate "delayed mail" warnings
#delay_warning_time = 4h

readme_directory = no

# TLS parameters
smtpd_tls_cert_file=/etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
smtpd_tls_key_file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
smtpd_use_tls=yes
smtpd_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtpd_scache
smtp_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtp_scache

# See /usr/share/doc/postfix/TLS_README.gz in the postfix-doc package for
# information on enabling SSL in the smtp client.

smtpd_relay_restrictions = permit_mynetworks permit_sasl_authenticated defer_unauth_destination
myhostname = ubuntu.localdomain
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
myorigin = /etc/mailname
mydestination = $myhostname, example.com, ubuntu, localhost.localdomain, localhost
relayhost =
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128
mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet_interfaces = all
inet_protocols = ipv4
home_mailbox = Maildir/
```

Reiniciar servicio de Postfix

Se deberá reiniciar el servicio de **postfix** para que los cambios surtan efecto en el sistema con el siguiente comando:

```
/etc/init.d/postfix restart
```

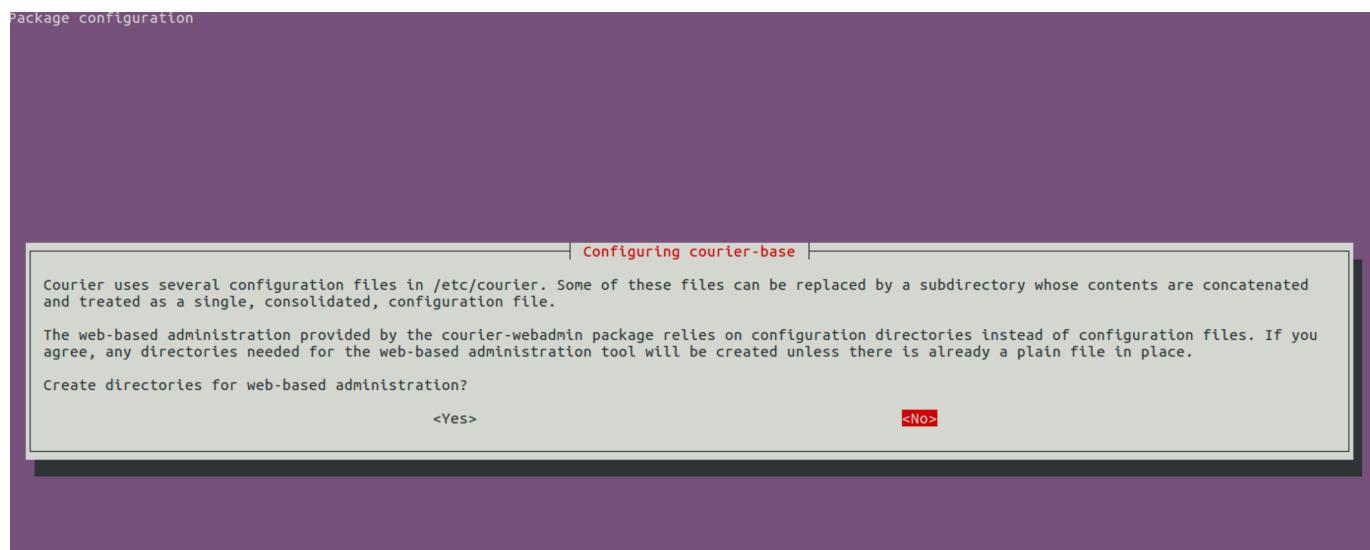
```
root@ubuntu:~# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
[ ok ] Restarting postfix (via systemctl): postfix.service.
root@ubuntu:~# █
```

courier-pop

Instalar el paquete **courier-pop**

```
apt install courier-pop -y
```

Al momento de instalar este paquete les saldra la siguiente image, en la cual tienen que seleccionar la opcion **<No>** (que viene por defecto por cierto)



courier-imap

Instalar el paquete **courier-imap**

```
apt install courier-imap -y
```

squirrelmail

Instalar el paquete **squirrelmail**

```
apt install squirrelmail -y
```

mailutils

Instalar el paquete `mailutils`

```
apt install mailutils -y
```

Configurando courier daemon

Es necesario habilitar y reiniciar el servicio de `courier` para que `squirrelmail` funcione sin problemas con los siguientes comandos:

```
systemctl enable courier-authdaemon
```

```
service courier-authdaemon restart
```

Configurando squirrelmail

Ingrera el siguiente comando en terminal para abrir las opciones de configuracion de `squirrelmail`

```
squirrelmail-configure
```

1. Te aparecera el siguiente menu en el cual tendras que ingresar el caracter **D Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers** y presionar enter:

SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)**Main Menu --**

1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Languages

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> D2. Ingresar la palabra **courier** y presiona enter:**SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php**

While we have been building SquirrelMail, we have discovered some preferences that work better with some servers that don't work so well with others. If you select your IMAP server, this option will set some pre-defined settings for that server.

Please note that you will still need to go through and make sure everything is correct. This does not change everything. There are only a few settings that this will change.

Please select your IMAP server:

bincimap	= Binc IMAP server
courier	= Courier IMAP server
cyrus	= Cyrus IMAP server
dovecot	= Dovecot Secure IMAP server
exchange	= Microsoft Exchange IMAP server
hmailserver	= hMailServer
macosx	= Mac OS X Mailserver
mercury32	= Mercury/32
uw	= University of Washington's IMAP server
gmail	= IMAP access to Google mail (Gmail) accounts
quit	= Do not change anything

Command >> **courier**

Te tendra que salir exactamente las opciones de la siguiente imagen resaltadas en morado para poder continuar:

SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php

While we have been building SquirrelMail, we have discovered some preferences that work better with some servers that don't work so well with others. If you select your IMAP server, this option will set some pre-defined settings for that server.

Please note that you will still need to go through and make sure everything is correct. This does not change everything. There are only a few settings that this will change.

Please select your IMAP server:

```
bincimap      = Binc IMAP server  
courier       = Courier IMAP server  
cyrus         = Cyrus IMAP server  
dovecot       = Dovecot Secure IMAP server  
exchange      = Microsoft Exchange IMAP server  
hmailserver   = hMailServer  
macosx        = Mac OS X Mailserver  
mercury32     = Mercury/32  
uw            = University of Washington's IMAP server  
gmail         = IMAP access to Google mail (Gmail) accounts
```

quit = Do not change anything

Command >> courier

```
    imap_server_type = courier  
    default_folder_prefix = INBOX.  
        trash_folder = Trash  
        sent_folder = Sent  
        draft_folder = Drafts  
        show_prefix_option = false  
        default_sub_of_inbox = true  
show_contain_subfolders_option = false  
        optional_delimiter = .  
        delete_folder = true
```

Press enter to continue... █

Si todo esta correcto presiona enter para continuar

3. Selecciona la opcion **2 Server Settings**:

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Main Menu --
```

- 1. Organization Preferences
- 2. Server Settings
- 3. Folder Defaults
- 4. General Options
- 5. Themes
- 6. Address Books
- 7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
- 8. Plugins
- 9. Database
- 10. Languages

```
D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers
```

```
C Turn color on  
S Save data  
Q Quit
```

```
Command >> 2
```

4. Selecciona la opcion 1 Domain

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Server Settings
```

```
General
```

- 1. Domain : trim(implode('', file('/etc/'.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'.name')))
- 2. Invert Time : false
- 3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

```
A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (courier)  
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
```

```
R Return to Main Menu  
C Turn color on  
S Save data  
Q Quit
```

```
Command >> 1
```

Ingresá el mismo dominio ingresado en la sección de **Postfix** en el paso 2, en esta guía es **example.com**

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
-----
| Server Settings
| General
| -----
1. Domain           : trim(implode('', file('/etc/.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'name')))
2. Invert Time     : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP
A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (courier)
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25

R  Return to Main Menu
C  Turn color on
S  Save data
Q  Quit

Command >> 1

The domain name is the suffix at the end of all email addresses. If
for example, your email address is jdoe@example.com, then your domain
would be example.com.

[trim(implode('', file('/etc/.(file_exists('/etc/mailname')?'mail':'host').'name'))): example.com]
```

Mucho cuidado ingresando el dominio, ya que si lo haces de manera erronea tendras que repetir todos los pasos en una instalacion fresca de Ubuntu

Despues de ingresar presiona la tecla enter para setar el dominio ingresado.

5. Escribe la tecla **q** seguido de la tecla **y** para salir del menu de configuracion como lo muestra la siguiente imagen:

```
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config.php (1.4.0)
```

```
-----  
Server Settings
```

```
General
```

```
-----  
1. Domain : example.com  
2. Invert Time : false  
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP
```

```
A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (courier)  
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
```

```
R Return to Main Menu  
C Turn color on  
S Save data  
Q Quit
```

```
Command >> q
```

```
You have not saved your data.
```

```
Save? [Y/n]: y
```

```
Data saved in config.php
```

```
Exiting conf.pl.
```

```
You might want to test your configuration by browsing to  
http://your-squirrelmail-location/src/configtest.php
```

```
Happy SquirrelMailing!
```

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/squirrelmail#
```

6. Crear link para squirrelmail

Se necesita tener una referencia a la carpeta de **squirrelmail** en la carpeta principal donde se instala apache para que el navegador reconozca los archivos **PHP** y de esta manera se pueda ingresar a la interfaz grafica. Todo eso lo hacemos con el siguiente comando:

```
ln -s /usr/share/squirrelmail /var/www/webmail
```

Configurando apache2

Editar archivo de configuracion de apache2

```
vim /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

1. Cambia la siguiente linea:

```
DocumentRoot /var/www/html
```

por esta:

```
DocumentRoot /var/www
```

El archivo **000-default.conf** debera quedarte exactamente igual al de la imagen a continuacion:

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    # The ServerName directive sets the request scheme, hostname and port that
    # the server uses to identify itself. This is used when creating
    # redirection URLs. In the context of virtual hosts, the ServerName
    # specifies what hostname must appear in the request's Host: header to
    # match this virtual host. For the default virtual host (this file) this
    # value is not decisive as it is used as a last resort host regardless.
    # However, you must set it for any further virtual host explicitly.
    #ServerName www.example.com

    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    DocumentRoot /var/www

    # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
    # error, crit, alert, emerg.
    # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
    # modules, e.g.
    #LogLevel info ssl:warn

    ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
    CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

    # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
    # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
    # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
    # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
    # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
    #Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
</VirtualHost>

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
```

2. Reiniciamos el servidor de **apache2**

```
/etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```

```
root@ubuntu:/var/www# /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
[ ok ] Restarting apache2 (via systemctl): apache2.service.
root@ubuntu:/var/www#
```

Agregando usuarios al sistema

Para poder mandar correos a diferentes usuarios, estos necesitan estan creados en el sistema para poder realizar dicha accion. Los cuales los podremos crear a travez de la linea de comandos siguiendo los pasos a continuacion:

```
adduser usuario1
```

Cuando inserten la linea de comando anterior, les pedira que creen una contrasena para el usuario, la tendran que ingresar dos veces (esta no se vera por motivos de seguridad) Adicionalmente a eso solo es necesario ingresar en el campo **Full Name** algun nombre descriptivo para ese usuario, este campo es libre mas sin embargo recomiendo ingresar el mismo nombre que se uso para crear el usuario: Al final solo ingresan el caracter **y** para agregar al usuario al sistema

```
root@ubuntu:~# adduser user1
Adding user `user1' ...
Adding new group `user1' (1001) ...
Adding new user `user1' (1001) with group `user1' ...
Creating home directory `/home/user1' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for user1
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: user1
    Room Number []:
    Work Phone []:
    Home Phone []:
    Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
root@ubuntu:~#
```

Habilitando los usuarios para squirrelmail

squirrelmail necesita que todos los usuarios tengan el folder **Maildir** (el cual se configuro anteriormente en el archivo **main.cf.png** de postfix). Esto para que en ese folder se guarden todos lo relacionado con los correos, si no se crea este folder no se podra iniciar sesion con el usuario en cuestion.

Ingresando los siguientes dos comandos, se creara dicho folder y se le daran los permisos necesarios:

```
sudo maildirmake /home/<TU_USUARIO>/Maildir
sudo chown -R <TU_USUARIO>.<TU_USUARIO> /home/<TU_USUARIO>/Maildir
```

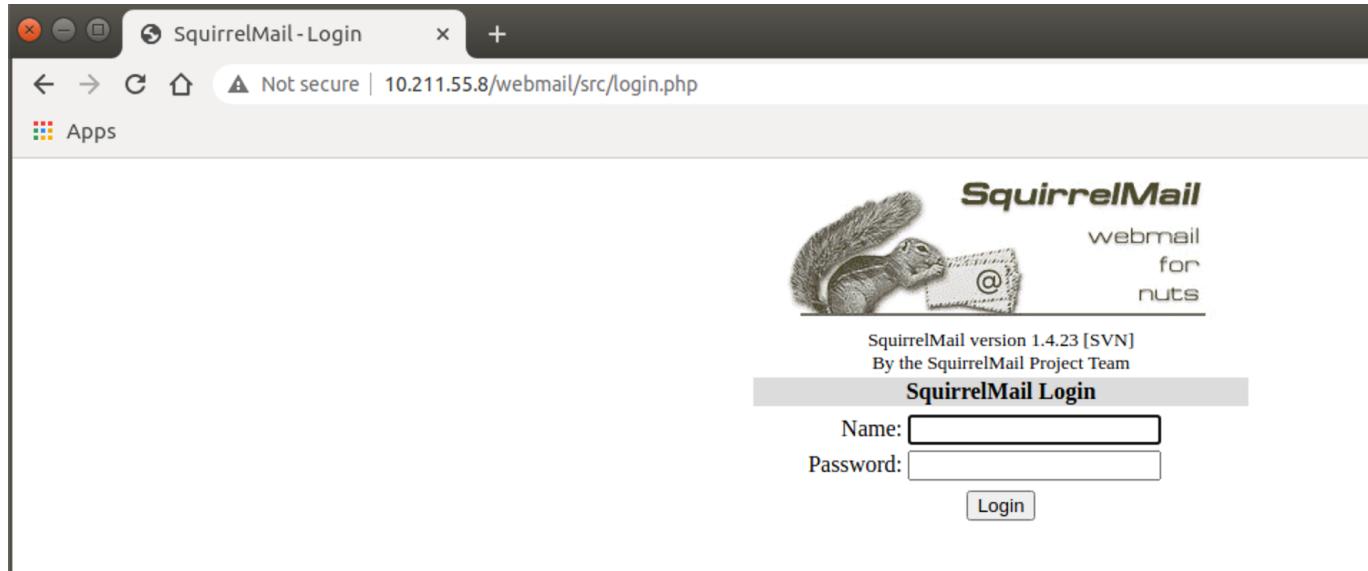
Reemplazar "**<TU_USUARIO>**" por el usuario deseado, ejemplo:

```
sudo maildirmake /home/usuario1/Maildir sudo chown -R usuario1.usuario1 /home/usuario1/Maildir
```

Ingresar a la interfaz grafica de squirrelmail

1. Abre un navegador e ingresa la siguiente URL: localhost/webmail/src/login.php

La pagina que veras sera igual a la siguiente imagen:



2. Ingresa un usuario y su contraseña para empezar a mandar correos, sigue el ejemplo del gif a continuacion:

