CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

Crear el certificado para la página web antes de eso crear la carpeta localcerts dentro de ssl

```
root@debian-serv:/etc/ssl/localcerts# openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 3000 -newke
y rsa:1024 -out /etc/ssl/localcerts/mail.crt -keyout /etc/ssl/localcerts/mail.ke
y_
```

Añadimos la ruta en el fichero /etc/postfix/main.cf

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6         Fichero: /etc/postfix/main.cf              Modificado

# 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/localcerts/mail.crt
smtpd_tls_key_file=/etc/ssl/locarlcerts/mail.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_un$
myhostname = debian-serv.local

^G Ver ayuda ^O Guardar    ^R Leer Fich ^Y Pág Ant    ^K CortarTxt ^C Pos actual
^X Salir     ^J Justificar ^W Buscar    ^V Pág Sig    ^U PegarTxt  ^T Ortografía
```

En el fichero master modificamos las siguientes lineas (descomentamos)

smtps inet n - - - - smtpd
-o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
-o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
-o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
-o smtpd_client_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
-o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6         Fichero: /etc/postfix/master.cf

#  -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
#  -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
#  -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
#  -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
#  -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
smtps     inet  n       -       -       -       -       smtpd
  -o syslog_name=postfix/smtps
  -o smtpd_tls_wrappermode=yes
  -o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
#  -o smtpd_reject_unlisted_recipient=no
  -o smtpd_client_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated, reject
#  -o smtpd_helo_restrictions=$mua_helo_restrictions
#  -o smtpd_sender_restrictions=$mua_sender_restrictions
#  -o smtpd_recipient_restrictions=
#  -o smtpd_relay_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
  -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
#628       inet  n       -       -       -       -       qmqpd
pickup    unix  n       -       -       60      1       pickup
cleanup   unix  n       -       -       -       0       cleanup
qmgr      unix  n       -       n       300     1       qmgr
                         [ 127 líneas escritas ]
^G Ver ayuda ^O Guardar    ^R Leer Fich ^Y Pág Ant    ^K CortarTxt ^C Pos actual
^X Salir     ^J Justificar ^W Buscar    ^V Pág Sig    ^U PegarTxt  ^T Ortografía
```

CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

Modificamos en el fichero /etc/postfix/main.cf la ruta del certificado y las siguientes lineas

smtpd_sasl_type = dovecot
smtpd_sasl_path = private/auth
smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes
smtpd_tls_auth_only = yes

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6          Fichero: /etc/postfix/main.cf              Modificado

# 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/localcerts/mail.crt
smtpd_tls_key_file=/etc/ssl/locarlcerts/mail.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_un$
myhostname = debian-serv.local

^G Ver ayuda ^O Guardar    ^R Leer Fich ^Y Pág Ant    ^K CortarTxt ^C Pos actual
^X Salir     ^J Justificar ^W Buscar    ^V Pág Sig    ^U PegarTxt  ^T Ortografía
```

Instalamos el dovecot con apt-get install dovecot-imapd

```
root@debian-serv:/# apt-get install dovecot-imapd_
```

```
Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-checkpassword.conf.ext with new ve
rsion

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-deny.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-dict.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-master.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-passwdfile.conf.ext with new versi
on

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-sql.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-static.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-system.conf.ext with new version

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/auth-vpopmail.conf.ext with new version
Configurando dovecot-imapd (1:2.2.13-12~deb8u3) ...

Creating config file /etc/dovecot/conf.d/20-imap.conf with new version
Procesando disparadores para systemd (215-17+deb8u7) ...
Procesando disparadores para dovecot-core (1:2.2.13-12~deb8u3) ...
```

CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

Modificamos el fichero 10-ssl.conf con el ssl=yes y la ruta de los certicados creados anteriormente

```
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# pwd
```

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6            Fichero: 10-ssl.conf                      Modificado

##
## SSL settings
##

# SSL/TLS support: yes, no, required. <doc/wiki/SSL.txt>
ssl = yes

# PEM encoded X.509 SSL/TLS certificate and private key. They're opened before
# dropping root privileges, so keep the key file unreadable by anyone but
# root. Included doc/mkcert.sh can be used to easily generate self-signed
# certificate, just make sure to update the domains in dovecot-openssl.cnf
ssl_cert = </etc/ssl/localcerts/mail.crt
ssl_key = </etc/ssl/localcerts/mail.key

# If key file is password protected, give the password here. Alternatively
# give it when starting dovecot with -p parameter. Since this file is often
# world-readable, you may want to place this setting instead to a different
# root owned 0600 file by using ssl_key_password = <path.
#ssl_key_password =

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^X Salir     ^J Justificar^W Buscar   ^V Pág Sig   ^U PegarTxt   ^T Ortografía
```

En este paso modificamos el master y descomentamos el inet_listener

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6            Fichero: 10-master.conf                   Modificado


# Internal user is used by unprivileged processes. It should be separate from
# login user, so that login processes can't disturb other processes.
#default_internal_user = dovecot

service imap-login {
  inet_listener imap {
    #port = 143
  }
  inet_listener imaps {
    port = 993
    ssl = yes
  }

  # Number of connections to handle before starting a new process. Typically
  # the only useful values are 0 (unlimited) or 1. 1 is more secure, but 0
  # is faster. <doc/wiki/LoginProcess.txt>
  #service_count = 1

  # Number of processes to always keep waiting for more connections.

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^X Salir     ^J Justificar^W Buscar   ^V Pág Sig   ^U PegarTxt   ^T Ortografía
```

En el mismo fichero añadimos en el apartado unix_listener user=postfix y group=postfix

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6          Fichero: 10-master.conf                  Modificado

  unix_listener auth-userdb {
    #mode = 0666
    #user =
    #group =
  }

  # Postfix smtp-auth
  unix_listener /var/spool/postfix/private/auth {
    mode = 0666
    user = postfix
    group = postfix_
  }

  # Auth process is run as this user.
  #user = $default_internal_user
}

service auth-worker {
  # Auth worker process is run as root by default, so that it can access
  # /etc/shadow. If this isn't necessary, the user should be changed to

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```

Editamos otro fichero distinto, el 10-auth.conf y añadimos la linea disable_plaintext_auth = yes

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6          Fichero: 10-auth.conf                    Modificado

##_
## Authentication processes
##

# Disable LOGIN command and all other plaintext authentications unless
# SSL/TLS is used (LOGINDISABLED capability). Note that if the remote IP
# matches the local IP (ie. you're connecting from the same computer), the
# connection is considered secure and plaintext authentication is allowed.
# See also ssl=required setting.
disable_plaintext_auth = yes

# Authentication cache size (e.g. 10M). 0 means it's disabled. Note that
# bsdauth, PAM and vpopmail require cache_key to be set for caching to be used.
#auth_cache_size = 0
# Time to live for cached data. After TTL expires the cached record is no
# longer used, *except* if the main database lookup returns internal failure.
# We also try to handle password changes automatically: If user's previous
# authentication was successful, but this one wasn't, the cache isn't used.
# For now this works only with plaintext authentication.
#auth_cache_ttl = 1 hour

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```

CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

También modificamos el auth_mechanisms = plain login

```
  GNU nano 2.2.6          Fichero: 10-auth.conf                    Modificado

#auth_ssl_require_client_cert = no

# Take the username from client's SSL certificate, using
# X509_NAME_get_text_by_NID() which returns the subject's DN's
# CommonName.
#auth_ssl_username_from_cert = no

# Space separated list of wanted authentication mechanisms:
#   plain login digest-md5 cram-md5 ntlm rpa apop anonymous gssapi otp skey
#   gss-spnego
# NOTE: See also disable_plaintext_auth setting.
auth_mechanisms = plain login  _

##
## Password and user databases
##

#
# Password database is used to verify user's password (and nothing more).
# You can have multiple passdbs and userdbs. This is useful if you want to

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^X Salir     ^J Justificar ^W Buscar    ^V Pág Sig    ^U PegarTxt  ^T Ortografía
```
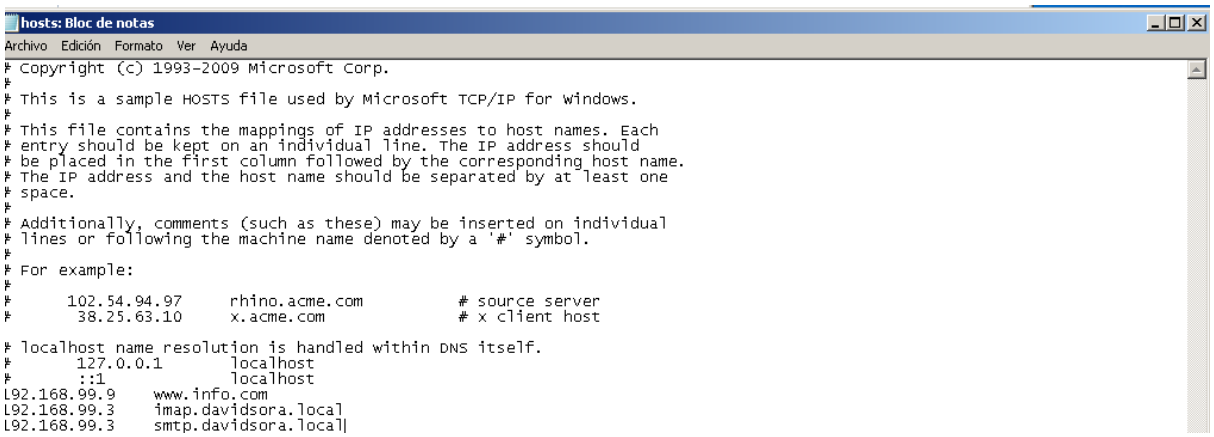

Reiniciamos los servicios.

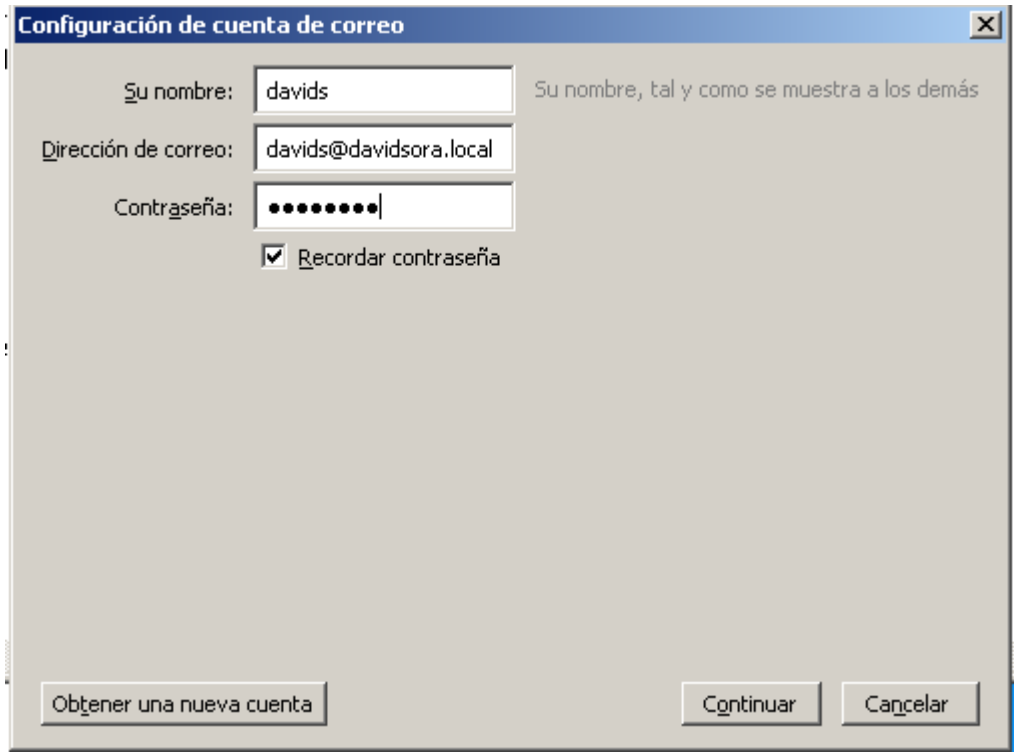
```
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# service postfix restart
^C
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
[ ok ] Restarting postfix (via systemctl): postfix.service.
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# /etc/init.d/dovecot restart
[ ok ] Restarting dovecot (via systemctl): dovecot.service.
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# tail /var/log/syslog
Oct 24 22:18:47 debian-serv systemd[1]: Started LSB: Postfix Mail Transport Agen
t.
Oct 24 22:18:47 debian-serv systemd[1]: Starting Mail Transport Agent.
Oct 24 22:18:47 debian-serv systemd[1]: Reached target Mail Transport Agent.
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv systemd[1]: Stopping Dovecot IMAP/POP3 email server.
..
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv dovecot: master: Warning: Killed with signal 15 (by
pid=1 uid=0 code=kill)
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv dovecot: anvil: Warning: Killed with signal 15 (by p
id=1 uid=0 code=kill)
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv dovecot: log: Warning: Killed with signal 15 (by pid
=1 uid=0 code=kill)
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv systemd[1]: Starting Dovecot IMAP/POP3 email server.
..
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv systemd[1]: Started Dovecot IMAP/POP3 email server.
Oct 24 22:18:56 debian-serv dovecot: master: Dovecot v2.2.13 starting up for ima
p (core dumps disabled)
root@debian-serv:/etc/dovecot/conf.d# tail /var/log/syslog _
```

CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

Ahora en el cliente modificamos el fichero hosts ambos con la IP del servidor y distintos nombres imap.dominio.local y smtp.dominio.local

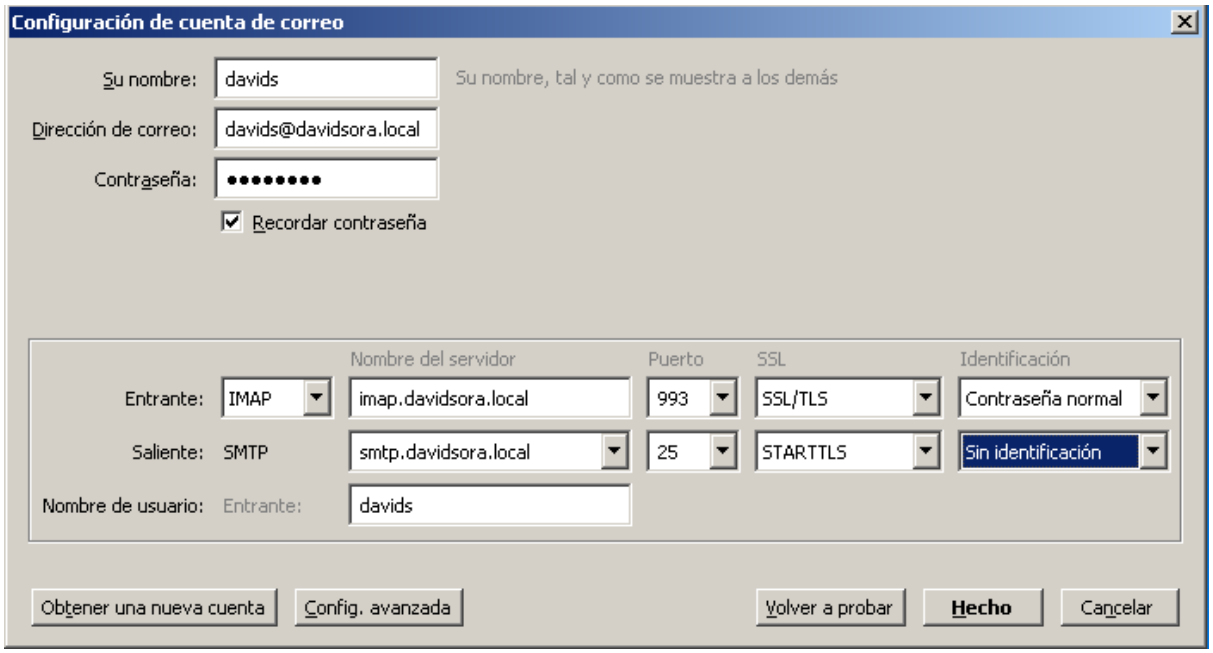


Por ultimo falta configurar el Thunderbird que será nuestro cliente de correo electronico.



CONFIGURACION DE SERVIDOR DE CORREO SEGURO BAJO SSL

Configuramos en modo avanzado asignando los puertos que vamos a utilizar y la configuración como en la captura.



Y finalizamos la configuración del cliente de correo aceptando el certificado auto-firmado por el servidor.