

Tuto de configuration postfix et procmail

1)

Vérifier les définitions du DNS

Dans /etc/bind/zones/db.nom_du_domain on doit avoir les lignes :

```
;name [tt] [class] rr      name-server          e-mail          ( [...])
@      IN      SOA      <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>. <nom_utilisateur>.<nom_domain>. (

      MX      10          <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>.
      imap    CNAME      <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>.
      pop3    CNAME      <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>.
      smtp    CNAME      <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>.
      mail    CNAME      <nom_machine>.<nom_domain>.
```

Le e-mail <nom_utilisateur>.<nom_domain>. doit référencer un des utilisateurs de mail que l'on va déclarer comme utilisateur de mail sur la machine.

2)

Installer postfix

```
apt-get install postfix
```

Il génère une directory /etc/**postfix**, contenant 2 fichiers :
main.cf et master.cf

```
*****
*                                     main.cf                                *
*****

# 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.
smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name (Ubuntu)
biff = no
# appending .domain is the MUA's job.
append_dot_mydomain = no
# Uncomment the next line to generate "delayed mail" warnings
#delay_warning_time = 4h
readme_directory = no
# TLS parameters
smtpd_tls_cert_file = /etc/ssl/certs/ssl-mail.pem
smtpd_tls_key_file = /etc/ssl/private/ssl-mail.key
smtpd_use_tls = yes
smtpd_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${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.
mydomain = sannois.local
myhostname = prepav7
myorigin = /etc/mailname
mydestination = mail, $mydomain, localhost.localdomain, localhost
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128 192.168.11.0/24
```

```

alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
relayhost =
mailbox_size_limit =0
message_size_limit =1000000
recipient_delimiter =+
inet_interfaces = all
default_transport = error
relay_transport = error
inet_protocols = all
home_mailbox = Maildir/
smtpd_helo_required = yes
smtpd_sasl_type = dovecot
smtpd_sasl_path = private/dovecot-auth
smtpd_sasl_local_domain = $myhostname
smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous
broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes
smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes
smtpd_recipient_restrictions = reject_unknown_sender_domain,
reject_unknown_recipient_domain, reject_unauth_pipelining, permit_mynetworks,
permit_sasl_authenticated, reject_unauth_destination
smtpd_tls_auth_only = yes
smtp_tls_security_level = may
smtpd_tls_security_level = may
smtp_tls_note_starttls_offer = yes
smtpd_tls_loglevel = 4
smtpd_tls_received_header = yes
smtpd_tls_session_cache_timeout = 3600s
tls_random_source = dev:/dev/urandom
smtpd_sasl_authenticated_header = yes
smtpd_sender_restrictions = reject_unknown_sender_domain
mailbox_command = /usr/bin/procmail -a "$EXTENSION"
smtp_use_tls = yes
smtpd_tls_mandatory_protocols = SSLv3, TLSv1
smtpd_tls_mandatory_ciphers = medium
debug_peer_list = problem.domain
*****

```

Ces Parties sont sensibles. Attention aux champs :

```

mydomain = sannois.local
myhostname = prepav7
myorigin = /etc/mailname
mydestination = mail, $mydomain, localhost.localdomain, localhost
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128 192.168.11.0/24

```

Celles-ci sont misent par dovecot :

```

smtpd_tls_cert_file = /etc/ssl/certs/ssl-mail.pem
smtpd_tls_key_file = /etc/ssl/private/ssl-mail.key

```

Ca c'est pour tester avec procmail :

```

mailbox_command = /usr/bin/procmail -a "$EXTENSION"

```

```

*****
*                                     master.cf                               *
*****

#
# Postfix master process configuration file. For details on the format
# of the file, see the master(5) manual page (command: "man 5 master").
#
# Do not forget to execute "postfix reload" after editing this file.
#
#
=====
# service type private unpriv chroot wakeup maxproc command + args
#          (yes) (yes) (yes) (never) (100)
#
=====

smtp      inet  n       -       n       -       -       smtpd
#smtp     inet  n       -       -       -       1       postscreen
#smtpd    pass  -       -       -       -       -       smtpd
#dnsblog  unix  -       -       -       -       0       dnsblog
#tlsproxy unix  -       -       -       -       0       tlsproxy
#submission inet n       -       -       -       -       smtpd
#  -o syslog_name=postfix/submission
#  -o smtpd_tls_security_level=encrypt
#  -o smtpd_sasl_auth_enable=yes
#  -o smtpd_client_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_client_restrictions=permit_sasl_authenticated,reject
#  -o milter_macro_daemon_name=ORIGINATING
#628      inet  n       -       -       -       -       qmqpd
pickup    fifo  n       -       -       60      1       pickup
cleanup   unix  n       -       -       -       0       cleanup
qmgr      fifo  n       -       n       300     1       qmgr
#qmgr     fifo  n       -       n       300     1       oqmgr
tlsmgr    unix  -       -       -       1000?   1       tlsmgr
rewrite   unix  -       -       -       -       0       trivial-rewrite
bounce    unix  -       -       -       -       0       bounce
defer     unix  -       -       -       -       0       bounce
trace     unix  -       -       -       -       0       bounce
verify    unix  -       -       -       -       1       verify
flush     unix  n       -       -       1000?   0       flush
proxymap  unix  -       -       n       -       -       proxymap
proxywrite unix -       -       n       -       1       proxymap
smtp      unix  -       -       -       -       -       smtp -v
relay     unix  -       -       -       -       -       smtp
#  -o smtp_helo_timeout=5 -o smtp_connect_timeout=5
showq     unix  n       -       -       -       -       showq
error     unix  -       -       -       -       -       error
retry     unix  -       -       -       -       -       error

```

```

discard unix - - - - - discard
local  unix -  n  n  -  -  local
virtual unix -  n  n  -  -  virtual
lmtp   unix -  -  -  -  -  lmtp
anvil  unix -  -  -  -  1  anvil
scache unix -  -  -  -  1  scache
#
# =====
# Interfaces to non-Postfix software. Be sure to examine the manual
# pages of the non-Postfix software to find out what options it wants.
#
# Many of the following services use the Postfix pipe(8) delivery
# agent. See the pipe(8) man page for information about ${recipient}
# and other message envelope options.
# =====
#
# maildrop. See the Postfix MAILDROP_README file for details.
# Also specify in main.cf: maildrop_destination_recipient_limit=1
#
maildrop unix -  n  n  -  -  pipe
flags=DRhu user=vmail argv=/usr/bin/maildrop -d ${recipient}
#
# =====
#
# Recent Cyrus versions can use the existing "lmtp" master.cf entry.
#
# Specify in cyrus.conf:
# lmtp cmd="lmtpd -a" listen="localhost:lmtp" proto=tcp4
#
# Specify in main.cf one or more of the following:
# mailbox_transport = lmtp:inet:localhost
# virtual_transport = lmtp:inet:localhost
#
# =====
#
# Cyrus 2.1.5 (Amos Gouaux)
# Also specify in main.cf: cyrus_destination_recipient_limit=1
#
#cyrus  unix -  n  n  -  -  pipe
# user=cyrus argv=/cyrus/bin/deliver -e -r ${sender} -m ${extension} ${user}
#
# =====
# Old example of delivery via Cyrus.
#
#old-cyrus unix -  n  n  -  -  pipe
# flags=R user=cyrus argv=/cyrus/bin/deliver -e -m ${extension} ${user}
#
# =====
#
# See the Postfix UUCP_README file for configuration details.
#
uucp    unix -  n  n  -  -  pipe

```

```

    flags=Fqhu user=uucp argv=uux -r -n -z -a$sender - $nexthop!rmail ($recipient)
#
# Other external delivery methods.
#
ifmail  unix -    n    n    -    -    pipe
    flags=F user=ftn argv=/usr/lib/ifmail/ifmail -r $nexthop ($recipient)
bsmtp   unix -    n    n    -    -    pipe
    flags=Fq. user=bsmtp argv=/usr/lib/bsmtp/bsmtp -t$nexthop -f$sender $recipient
scalemail-backend unix -    n    n    -    2    pipe
    flags=R user=scalemail argv=/usr/lib/scalemail/bin/scalemail-store ${nexthop} ${user} $
    {extension}
mailman  unix -    n    n    -    -    pipe
    flags=FR user=list argv=/usr/lib/mailman/bin/postfix-to-mailman.py
    ${nexthop} ${user}
*****

```

Cette ligne doit avoir un n sur la colonne chroot

```

    smtp    inet n    -    n    -    -    smtpd

```

Il faut ensuite installer procmail :

```

    apt-get install procmail

```

Le fichier **/etc/procmailrc** n'existe pas il faut le créer.

```

*****
*                                     procmailrc.cf                             *
*****
LOGNAME=$USER
SHELL=/bin/sh
PATH=/bin:/usr/local/bin:$HOME/bin

MAILDIR=$HOME/Maildir
DEFAULT=$HOME/Maildir/
ORGMAIL=$MAILDIR/emergency-inbox
LOGFILE=/var/log/procmail.log
DROPPRIVS=yes

VERBOSE=no

:0
* ^Content-type: .*charset="ks_c_5601-1987"*
/dev/null

:0
* ^Subject: .*EUC-KR.*
/dev/null
*****

```

Attention à la ligne : MAILDIR=\$HOME/Maildir : qui indique la dir où seront stocké les mail de chaque utilisateurs

Il faut maintenant créer les utilisateurs qui auront le droit de "jouer avec les mails"

Vérifier que le groupe postfix existe :

```
cat /etc/group
```

On doit avoir :

```
mail:x:8:          quelque part avec un n°
```

```
postfix:x:127:
```

```
postdrop:x:128:    (pas forcément 8, 127 ou 128)
```

Sinon il faut créer les groupes (avec l'installation cela aurait dû être fait automatiquement).

```
groupadd -g n° <nom>
```

(-g si on veut mettre un n° précis, sinon il met à la suite de la liste)

ensuite il faut voir s'il existe les utilisateurs

```
cat /etc/passwd
```

On doit avoir les lignes :

```
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh    ( le 1er n° n'est pas forcément 8, mais le 2em l'est)
```

sinon : `useradd -m -s /bin/bash <nom>`

Maintenant on va créer au moins 2 utilisateurs de mail pour tester

```
useradd -m -s /bin/bash -g mail <nom1>
```

```
passwd <nom1>    (rentrer 2 fois le mot passe)
```

Ensuite aller dans `/home/<nom1/2>` et créer la directory Maildir.

```
cd /home/<nom1>
```

```
mkdir Maildir
```

On relance postfix :

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

On essaie le mail en tapant sur un poste du réseau:

(cmd en gras, réponse en italique. Sur le serveur 2 utilisateurs fmaster et sysadmin)

netcat mail 25

220 prepav7 ESMTP Postfix (Ubuntu)

ehlo sannois.local

250-prepav7

250-PIPELINING

250-SIZE 1000000

250-VRFY

250-ETRN

250-STARTTLS

250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES

250-8BITMIME

250 DSN

mail from: fmaster@sannois.local

250 2.1.0 Ok

rcpt to: sysadmin@sannois.local

250 2.1.5 Ok

data

354 End data with <CR><LF>.<CR><LF>

subject: try6

coucou

Arno

.

250 2.0.0 Ok: queued as 754BB96EC

quit