



Network Design & Management (IE 3010)
3rd Year, 1st Semester

Assignment

Mail Server/Client Management

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IT18107692

N.K Madanayake

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Declaration

I certify that this report does not incorporate without acknowledgement, any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference is made in text.

Installing & configuring DHCP

- Installing DHCP in centos

#yum install -y dhcp

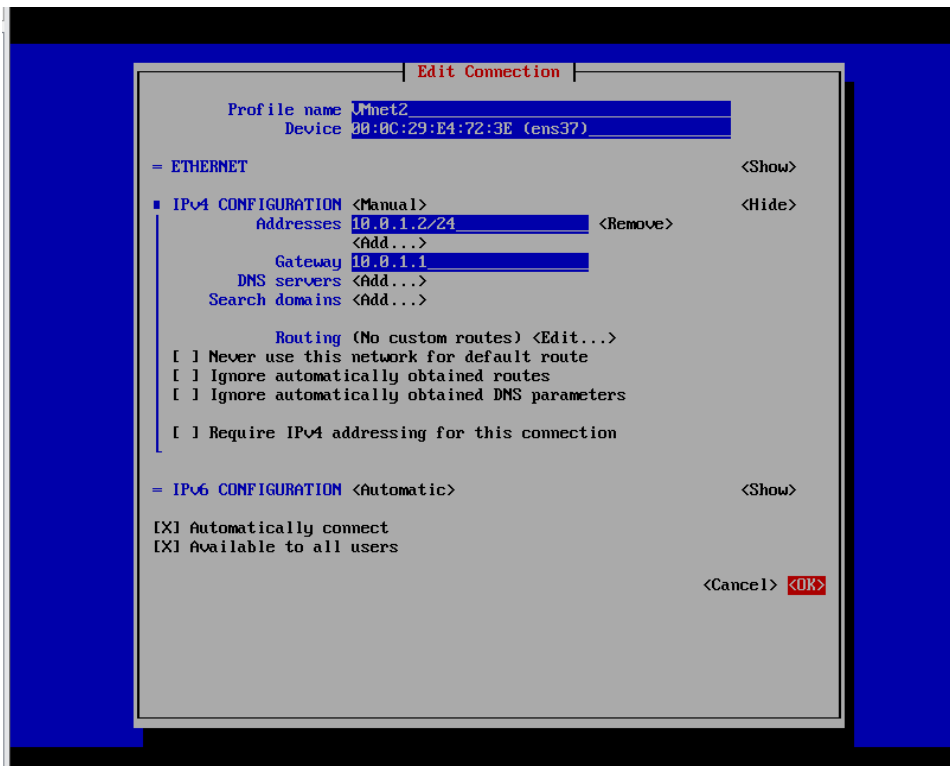


Figure 1

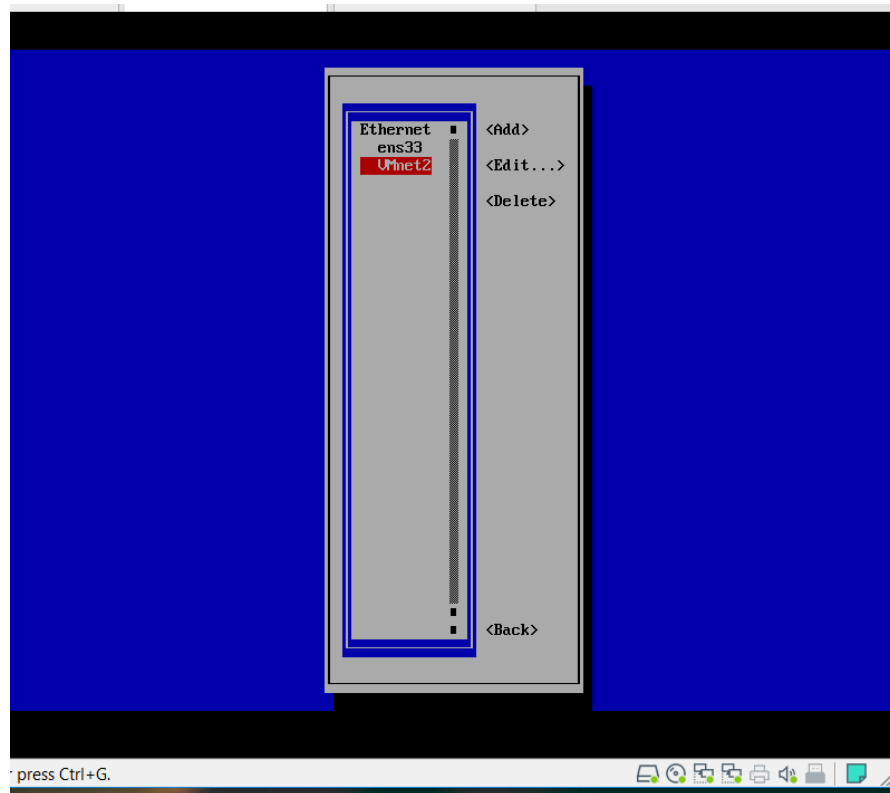


Figure 2

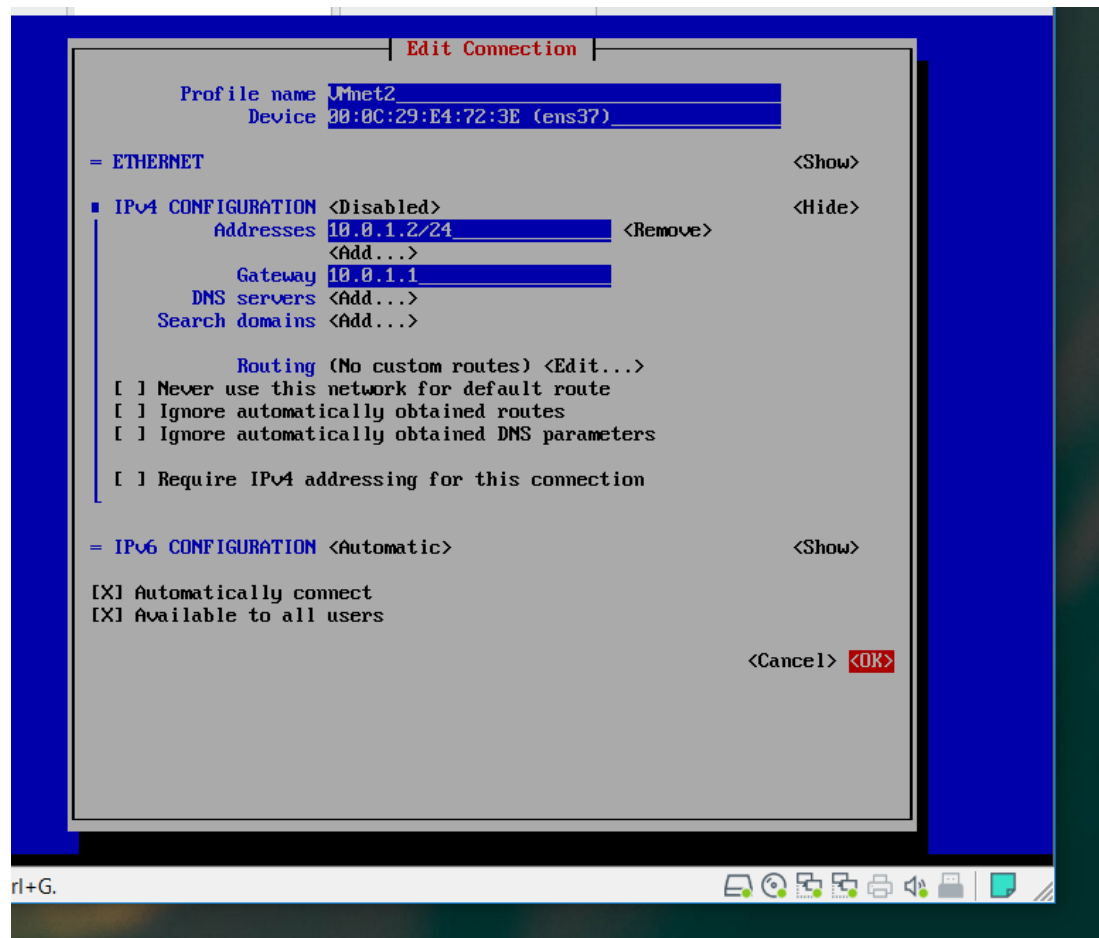


Figure 3

```
[root@mlb-dcl-centos7 svr1]# yum install -y dhcp
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror.dhakacom.com
 * extras: mirror.dhakacom.com
 * updates: mirror2.totbb.net
base                                     | 3.6 kB  00:00:00
extras                                | 3.4 kB  00:00:00
updates                               | 3.4 kB  00:00:00
(1/4): base/7/x86_64/group_gz        0% [ 1 7.0 kB/s | 110 kB 00:33:02 ETA
or press Ctrl+G.
```

Figure 4

➤ **Configuring DHCP settings**

Now need to mention the interface details, which is going to be the DHCP interface

That for edit file `/etc/sysconfig/dhcpd`

vi/etc/sysconfig/dhcpd

Now assign the network interface

To do that `DHCPDARGS`

DHCPDARGS=ens33

After that save and close the file.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "MLB-DCI-CentOS7". The terminal displays a series of commands and their outputs related to configuring DHCPd. It starts with a warning about restricting interfaces, followed by instructions on how to modify the dhcpd.service file and restart it using systemctl. Finally, it shows the command to edit the /etc/sysconfig/dhcpd file to set ZL and YIBC values.

```
# WARNING: This file is NOT used anymore.

# If you are here to restrict what interfaces should dhcpd listen on,
# be aware that dhcpd listens *only* on interfaces for which it finds subnet
# declaration in dhcpd.conf. It means that explicitly enumerating interfaces
# also on command line should not be required in most cases.

# If you still insist on adding some command line options,
# copy dhcpd.service from /lib/systemd/system to /etc/systemd/system and modify
# it there.
# https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/SystemdHow_to_customize_a_unit_file.ZF_add_a_custom_unit_file.ZF

# example:
# $ cp /usr/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service /etc/systemd/system/
# $ vi /etc/systemd/system/dhcpd.service
# $ ExecStart=/usr/sbin/dhcpd -f -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf -user dhcpd -group dhcpd --no-pid <your_in
terface_name(s)>
# $ systemctl --system daemon-reload
# $ systemctl restart dhcpd.service


DHCPARGS = ens33
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
"/etc/sysconfig/dhcpd" ZL, YIBC written
[root@mlb-dci-centos? ~]# _
```

Figure 5

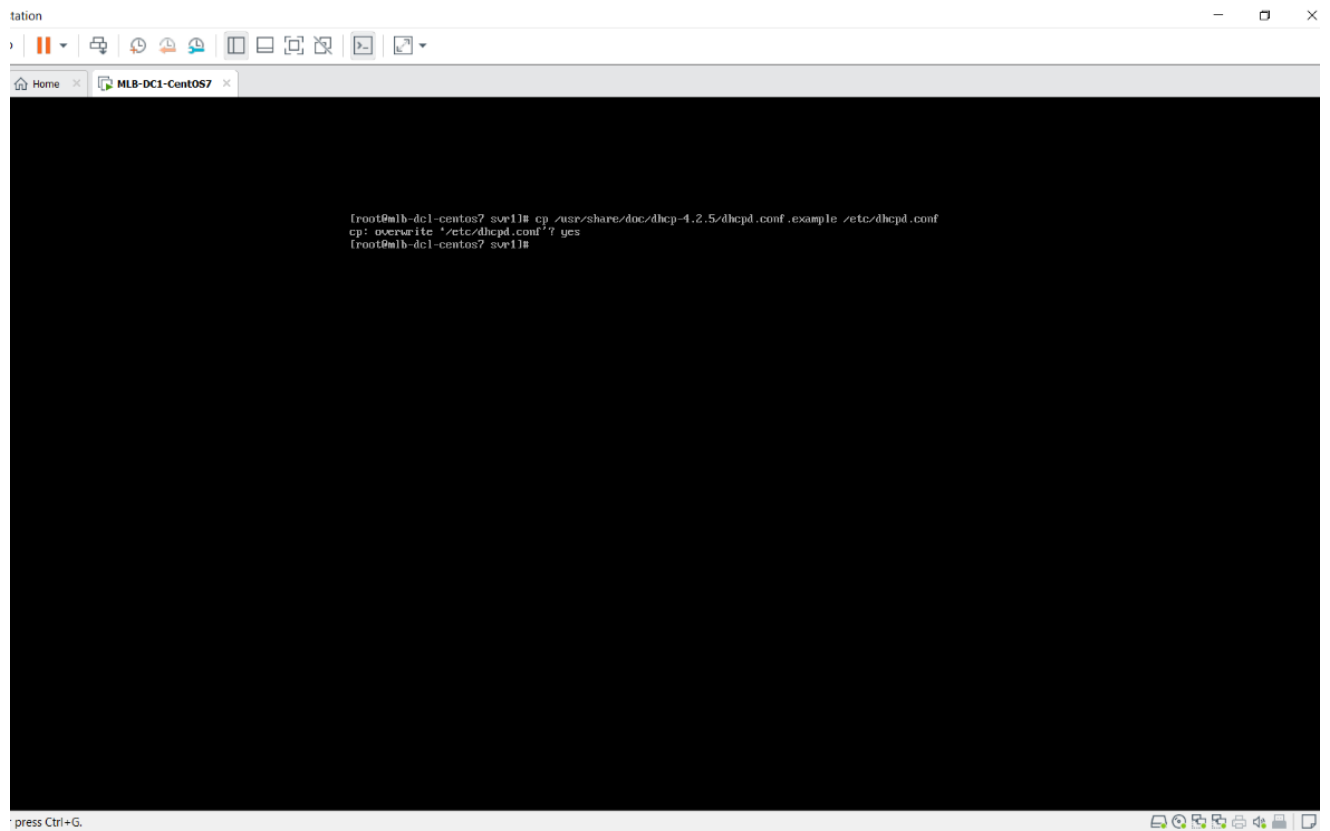


Figure 6

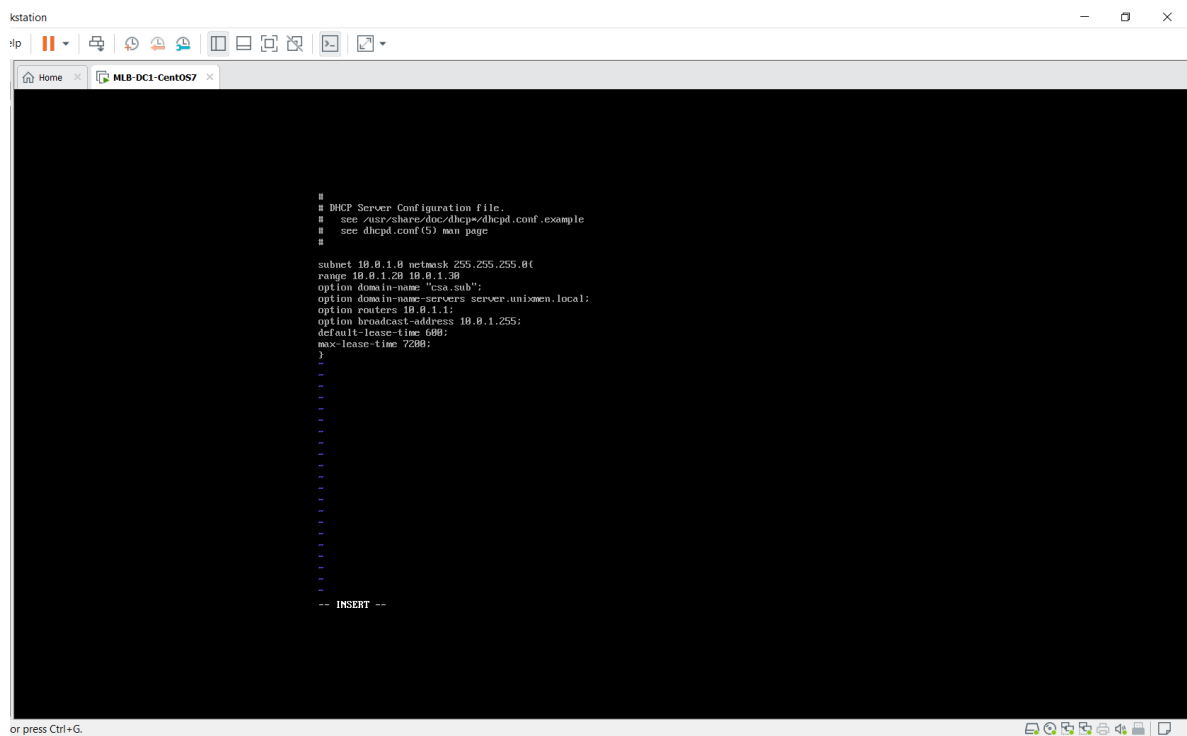
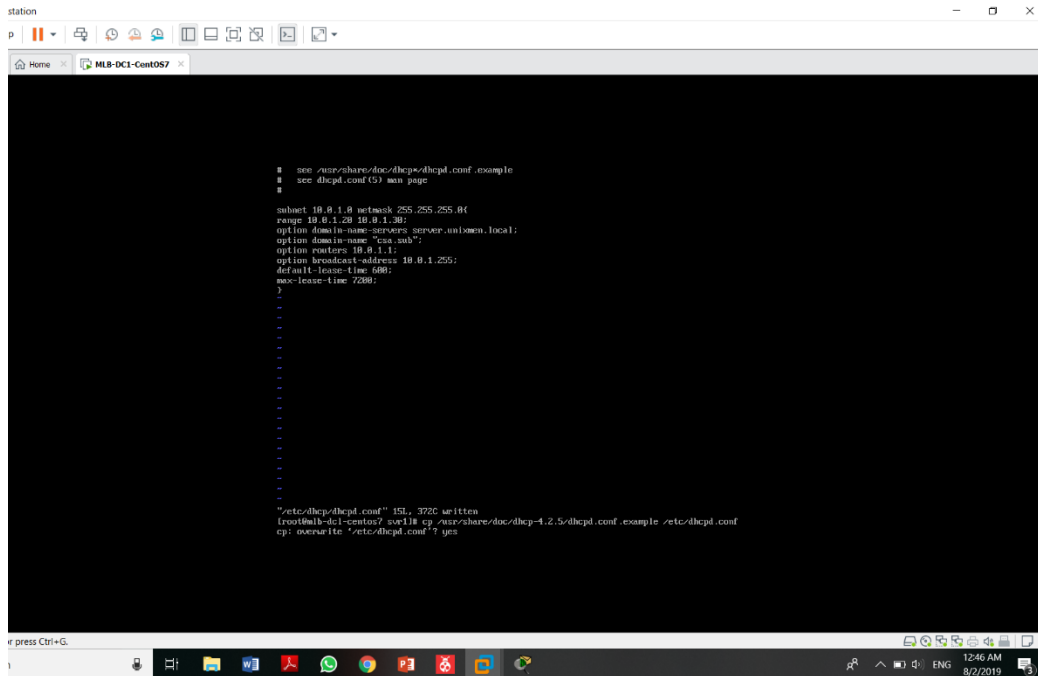


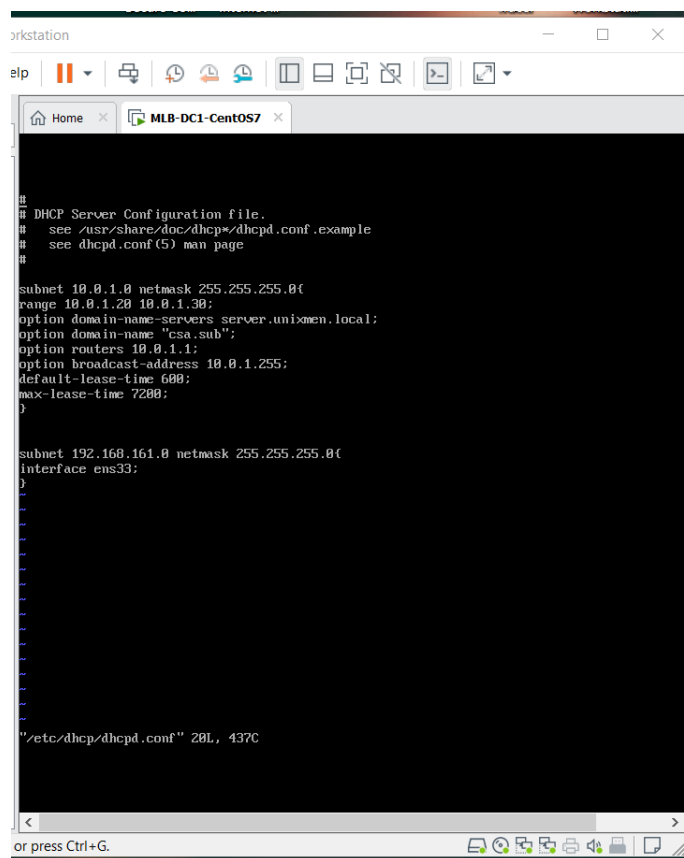
Figure 7



```
station
p
# see /usr/share/doc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf.example
# see dhcpd.conf(5) man page
#
subnet 10.0.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.0.1.20 10.0.1.30;
    option domain-name-servers server.unixmen.local;
    option domain-name "csa.sub";
    option routers 10.0.1.1;
    option broadcast-address 10.0.1.255;
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;
}

"/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf" 15L, 372C written
troubleshooting-centos? cp: /usr/share/doc/dhcp-4.2.5/dhcpd.conf.example /etc/dhcpd.conf
cp: overwrite "/etc/dhcpd.conf"? yes
```

Figure 8



```
orkstation
elp
# DHCP Server Configuration file.
# see /usr/share/doc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf.example
# see dhcpd.conf(5) man page
#
subnet 10.0.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.0.1.20 10.0.1.30;
    option domain-name-servers server.unixmen.local;
    option domain-name "csa.sub";
    option routers 10.0.1.1;
    option broadcast-address 10.0.1.255;
    default-lease-time 600;
    max-lease-time 7200;
}

subnet 192.168.161.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    interface ens33;
}

"/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf" 20L, 437C
```

Figure 9

```
station
ip
Home x MLB-DC1-CentOS7 x

Sending on LFF:ens37/00:0c:29:e4:72:3e/10.0.1.0/24
No subnet declaration for ens33 (192.168.171.120).
** Ignoring requests on ens33. If this is not what
you want, please write a subnet declaration
in your dhcpd.conf file for the network segment
to which interface ens33 is attached. **

Sending on Socket/fallback/fallback-net
[root@mlb-dcl-centos7 ~]# systemctl start dhcpd.service
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start dhcpd.service
[root@mlb-dcl-centos7 ~]# systemctl start dhcpd.service
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start dhcpd.service
[root@mlb-dcl-centos7 ~]# systemctl status dhcpd.service
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status dhcpd.service
■ dhcpd.service - DHCPd Server Daemon
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2019-08-02 01:00:23 +0530; 4min 42s ago
     Docs: man:dhcpd(8)
           man:dhcpd.conf(5)
   Main PID: 9409 (dhcpd)
    Status: "Dispatching packets..."
   CGroup: /system.slice/dhcpd.service
           └─9409 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -f -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf -user dhcpd -group dhcpd --no-pid

Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): Sending on LFF:ens37/00:0c:29:e4:72:3e/10...24
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): 0/24
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): No subnet declaration for ens33 (192.168.171...),
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): ** Ignoring requests on ens33. If this is ...at
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): you want, please write a subnet declaration
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): in your dhcpd.conf file for the network ...nt
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): to which interface ens33 is attached. **
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): nt
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k dhcpd(9409): Sending on Socket/fallback/fallback-net
Aug 02 01:00:23 mlb-dcl-centos7.csa.1k systemd[1]: Started DHCPd Server Daemon.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@mlb-dcl-centos7 ~]#
```

Figure 10

Installing and configuring DNS

In DNS domain names are translated into ip address. Ping command I used to obtain existing internet domains. the ping command is usually used as a simple way to verify that a computer can communicate over the network with another computer or device.

```
(root@asa sw118) ping google.lk
PING google.lk (216.58.208.131) 56(60) bytes of data:
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=2832 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=2362 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=1306 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=2270 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=606 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=609 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=604 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=8 ttl=128 time=523 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=9 ttl=128 time=505 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=10 ttl=128 time=124 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=11 ttl=128 time=492 ms
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=12 ttl=128 time=119 ms
-
```

Figure11

Ping command is used with google.lk & yahoo.com & both are successfully

```
64 bytes from aa05a10-in-f3.1e100.net (216.58.208.131): icmp_seq=12 ttl=128 time=119 ms
^C
(1)~$ Stopped ping google.lk
(root@asa sw118) ping yahoo.com
PING yahoo.com (98.139.219.233) 56(60) bytes of data:
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 t
64 bytes from media-router-fpl-prod1.media.sip.net.yahoo.com (98.139.219.233): icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 t
^C
-
```

Figure 12

Before installing DNS , BIND must be installed on centos. Its is done with command \$yum install -y bind*BIND is an open source software that enables you to publish your Domain name system (DNS) information on the Internet and resolve DNS queries for your user.

```

hind-lite-devel x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-gkx11 x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-gkx11-devel x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-gkx11-lib x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-gkx11-utls x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-sdb x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-sdb-cheout x86_64 32:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
hind-utls x86_64 2:9.5.4-74.e17.6.2 updates
Installing for dependencies:
audit-libc-python x86_64 2.8.4-6.e17 base
checkintty x86_64 2.5-8.e17 base
libcgroup x86_64 8.41-28.e17 base
libnfsmanager-python x86_64 2.5-14.e17 base
policycoreutils-python x86_64 2.5-29.e17.6.1 updates
postgresql-lib x86_64 9.2.24-1.e17.5 base
python-lfy x86_64 8.75-6.e17 base
python-ply x86_64 3.4-11.e17 base
setools-lib x86_64 3.3.8-4.e17 base

```

Transaction Summary

```

Install 13 Packages (+9 dependent packages)

Total download size: 8.1 M
Installed size: 23 M
Downloading packages:
(1/22): hind-cheout-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 89 kB 00:00
(2/22): hind-dynab-lmap-11.1-1.e17.x86_64.rpm 1 122 kB 00:00
(3/22): audit-libc-python-2.8.4-6.e17.x86_64.rpm 1 76 kB 00:00
(4/22): hind-lib-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 1.9 MB 00:00
(5/22): hind-devel-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 401 kB 00:00
(6/22): hind-gkx11-devel-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 187 kB 00:00
(7/22): hind-lite-devel-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 219 kB 00:00
(8/22): hind-gkx11-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 382 kB 00:00
(9/22): hind-gkx11-utls-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 280 kB 00:00
(10/22): hind-utls-9.5.4-74.e17.6.2.x86_64.rpm 1 296 kB 00:00
(12/22): hind-gkx11-lib-9.5.4-74.55c [-----] 1 733 kBx 1 4.7 MB 00:00

```

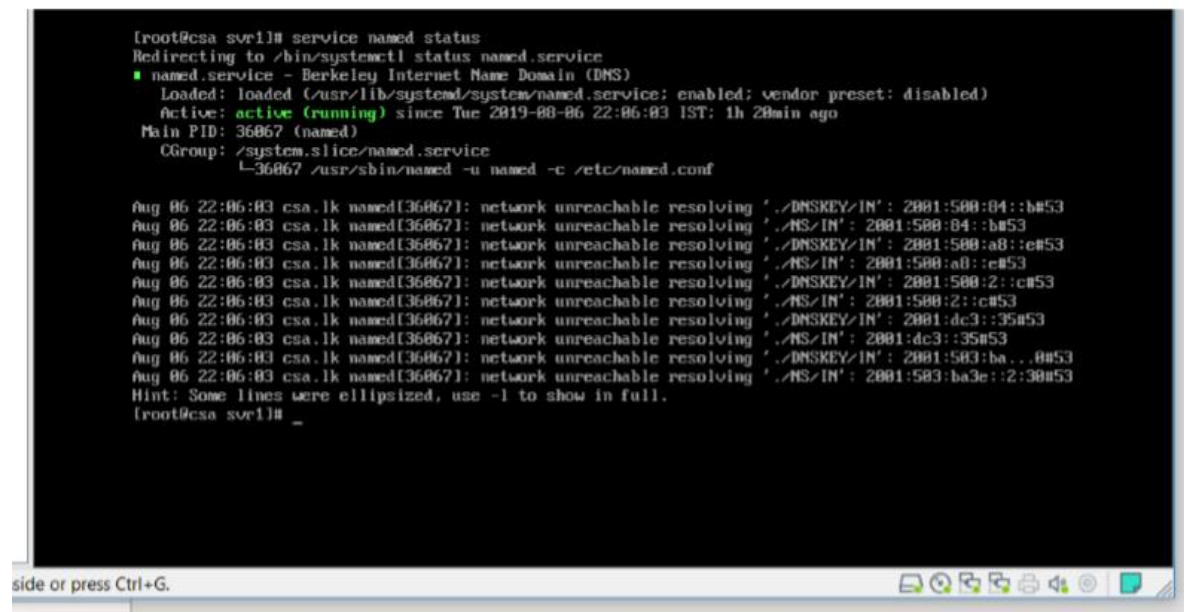
Figure 13

After installing BIND, DNS is started

```
[root@csa svr1]# service named status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status named.service
■ named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: inactive (dead)
[root@csa svr1]# _
```

Figure 14

Then the status of DNS is checked.



```
[root@csa svr1]# service named status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status named.service
■ named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2019-08-06 22:06:03 IST; 1h 20min ago
     Main PID: 36067 (named)
    CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
            └─36067 /usr/sbin/named -u named -c /etc/named.conf

Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './DNSKEY/IN': 2001:500:04::b#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './NS/IN': 2001:500:04::b#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './DNSKEY/IN': 2001:500:a8::e#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './NS/IN': 2001:500:a8::e#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './DNSKEY/IN': 2001:500:2::c#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './NS/IN': 2001:500:2::c#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './DNSKEY/IN': 2001:dc3::35#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './NS/IN': 2001:dc3::35#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './DNSKEY/IN': 2001:503:ba...#53
Aug 06 22:06:03 csa.lk named[36067]: network unreachable resolving './NS/IN': 2001:503:ba3e:2:30#53
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@csa svr1]#
```

Figure 15

The check the configurations in configuration file.

```
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//
// See the BIND Administrator's Reference Manual (ARM) for details about the
// configuration located in /usr/share/doc/bind-(version)/Bv9ARM.html

options {
    listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
    listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };
    directory "/var/named";
    dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
    statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
    memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
    recursing-file "/var/named/data/named.recursing";
    secroots-file "/var/named/data/named.secroots";
    allow-query { localhost; };

    /*
     - If you are building an AUTHORITATIVE DNS server, do NOT enable recursion.
     - If you are building a RECURSIVE (caching) DNS server, you need to enable
       recursion.
     - If your recursive DNS server has a public IP address, you MUST enable access
       control to limit queries to your legitimate users. Failing to do so will
       cause your server to become part of large scale DNS amplification
       attacks. Implementing BCP38 within your network would greatly
       reduce such attack surface
    */
    recursion yes;

    dnssec-enable yes;
    dnssec-validation yes;
}

"/etc/named.conf" 61L, 1888C
```

Figure16

Then Dig command is used to query DNS in Linux. Is used for querying DNS server for various DNS record and useful in troubleshooting DNS problems, dig command can be used to perform different types of DNS lookups in Linux

```
control to limit queries to your legitimate users. Failing to do so will
cause your server to become part of large scale DNS amplification
attacks. Implementing BCP38 within your network would greatly
reduce such attack surface
*/
recursion yes;

dnsssec-enable yes;
dnsssec-validation yes;
"/etc/named.conf" 61L, 1888C written
[root@csa svr1]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service to /usr/lib/sys
stem/named.service.
[root@csa svr1]# systemctl start named
[root@csa svr1]# dig masterdns.csa.lk

; <<>> Dig 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-74.el7_6.2 <<>> masterdns.csa.lk
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NXDOMAIN, id: 612
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags: MBZ: 0005 , udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;masterdns.csa.lk.                IN      A

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
csa.lk.                5        IN      SOA     ns1.newwaveit.co. chris.newwave-technology.co
9872400 86400 7200 3600000 86400

;; Query time: 725 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.5.2#53(192.168.5.2)
;; WHEN: Tue Aug 06 22:28:11 IST 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 126

[root@csa svr1]#
```

Figure 17


```

:: OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
: EDNS: version: 0, flags: 0, flags: 0005, udp: 4096
:: QUESTION SECTION:
:masterdns.csa.lk.          IN      A

:: AUTHORITY SECTION:
csa.lk.                     5       IN      SOA      ns1.newwaveit.co.chrisk.newwave-technology.com. 201
9072400 86400 7200 3600000 86400

:: Query time: 725 msec
:: SERVER: 192.168.5.2#53(192.168.5.2)
:: WHEN: Tue Aug 06 22:20:11 IST 2019
:: MSG SIZE rcvd: 126

[root@csa svel18]# dig google.com

: <O> DIG 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-74.el7_6.2 <O> google.com
:: global options: +cmd
:: Got answer:
:: ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 6190
:: flags: qr rd ra: QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

:: OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
: EDNS: version: 0, flags: 0, flags: 0005, udp: 4096
:: QUESTION SECTION:
:google.com.                IN      A

:: ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.                 5       IN      A          216.58.197.78

:: Query time: 40 msec
:: SERVER: 192.168.5.2#53(192.168.5.2)
:: WHEN: Tue Aug 06 22:20:22 IST 2019
:: MSG SIZE rcvd: 55

[root@csa svel18]#

```

Figure 18

```

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: MBZ: 0005 , udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;google.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.                5       IN      A      216.58.197.78

;; Query time: 40 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.5.2#53(192.168.5.2)
;; WHEN: Tue Aug 06 22:30:22 IST 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 55

[root@csa srv11# dig 08.8.8.8 google.com

; <<>> DiG 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-74.el7_6.2 <<>> 08.8.8.8 google.com
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 37145
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags: udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;google.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.                46      IN      A      172.217.163.110

;; Query time: 100 msec
;; SERVER: 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8)
;; WHEN: Tue Aug 06 22:30:42 IST 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 55

[root@csa srv11# _

```

Figure 19

Configure Zimbra Mail server

Connect Lan and Internet connected Interface and check connection using **ping 8.8.8.8** .

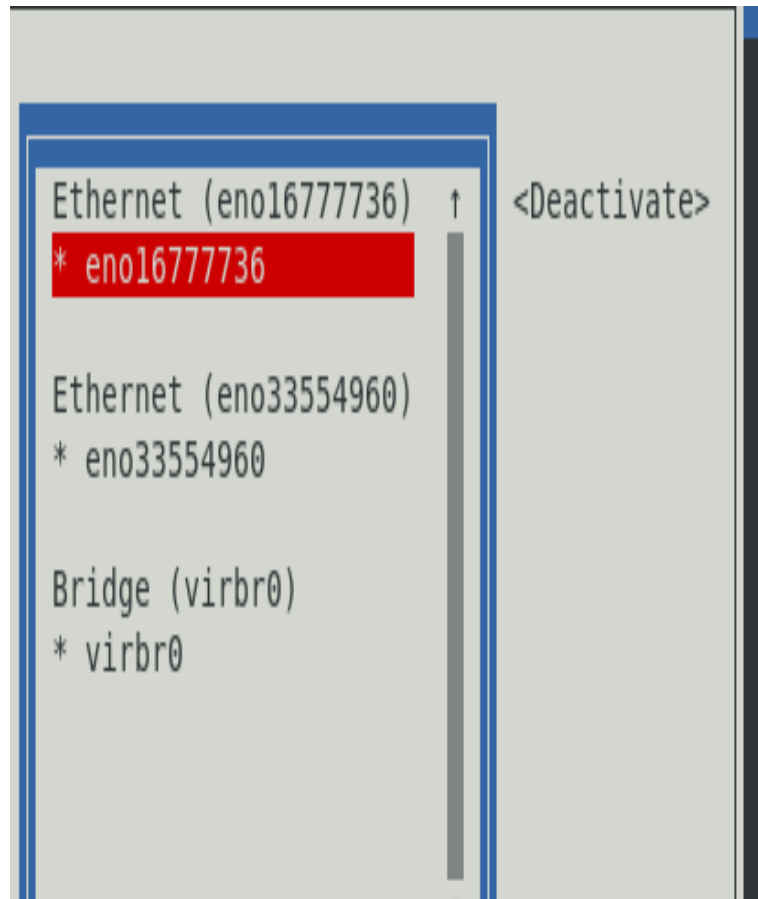


Figure 20

Install Packages using **Yum -y install <<pckage-name space package-name>>**

```
[root@localhost Desktop]# yum -y install unzip net-tools sysstat openssh-clients perl-core libaio nmap-ncat libstdc++.so.6
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: centos-hn.viettelidc.com.vn
* extras: centos.mirror.net.in
* updates: centos.mirror.net.in
Package net-tools-2.0-0.17.20131004git.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package libaio-0.3.109-13.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package 2:nmap-ncat-6.40-7.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Resolving Dependencies
```

Figure 21

Disable SELinux mode Temporarily

```
[root@localhost Desktop]# yum -y install unzip net-tools sysstat openssh-clients perl-core libaio nmap-ncat libstdc++.so.6
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
* base: centos-hn.viettelidc.com.vn
* extras: centos.mirror.net.in
* updates: centos.mirror.net.in
Package net-tools-2.0-0.17.20131004git.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package libaio-0.3.109-13.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Package 2:nmap-ncat-6.40-7.el7.x86_64 already installed and latest version
Resolving Dependencies
```

Figure 22

Remove Centos default MTA (postfix) using Yum disable postfix [disable if its enabled] & Yum remove postfix

After that go to the <https://www.zimbra.com/downloads/zimbra-desktop/> & download Zimbra tar package

Download folder and copy that package to that your folder ,after that open terminal and go to the local and extract that package

Go inside the package and extract location and run **install.sh** file

```
[root@localhost Desktop]# ls
zcs-8.6.0_GA_1153.RHEL7_64.20141215151110 zcs-8.6.0_GA_1153.RHEL7_64.20141215151110.tgz
[root@localhost Desktop]# cd zcs-8.6.0_GA_1153.RHEL7_64.20141215151110/
[root@localhost zcs-8.6.0_GA_1153.RHEL7_64.20141215151110]# ls
bin data docs install.sh packages readme_binary_en_US.txt readme_source_en_US.txt README.txt util
[root@localhost zcs-8.6.0_GA_1153.RHEL7_64.20141215151110]# ./install.sh

Operations logged to /tmp/install.log.62282
Checking for existing installation...
```

Figure 23

Give all permission to install all packages as “YES”

```
Select the packages to install

Install zimbra-ldap [Y] Y

Install zimbra-logger [Y] Y

Install zimbra-mta [Y] Y

Install zimbra-dnscache [Y] Y

Install zimbra-snmp [Y] Y

Install zimbra-store [Y] Y

Install zimbra-apache [Y] Y
```

Figure 24

Do not change the host name and domain name after that set admin password for Zimbra

```
Address unconfigured (**) items (? - help) 7

Store configuration

1) Status: Enabled
2) Create Admin User: yes
3) Admin user to create: admin@mail.example.com
** 4) Admin Password UNSET
5) Anti-virus quarantine user: virus-quarantine.nuavlcsmg@mail.example.com
6) Enable automated spam training: yes
7) Spam training user: spam.caaqdqrt@mail.example.com
8) Non-spam(Ham) training user: ham.givs5t6xy@mail.example.com
```

Figure 25

```
Store configuration

1) Status: Enabled
2) Create Admin User: yes
3) Admin user to create: admin@mail.example.com
4) Admin Password set
5) Anti-virus quarantine user: virus-quarantine.nuavlcsmg@mail.example.com
6) Enable automated spam training: yes
7) Spam training user: spam.caaqdqrt@mail.example.com
8) Non-spam(Ham) training user: ham.givs5t6xy@mail.example.com
9) SMTP host: mail.example.com
10) Web server HTTP port: 8080
11) Web server HTTPS port: 8443
```

Figure 26

After the Installation go to the admin page of the Zimbra using browser <https://10.0.1.2:7071> & create user and login to that user using <https://10.0.1.2>

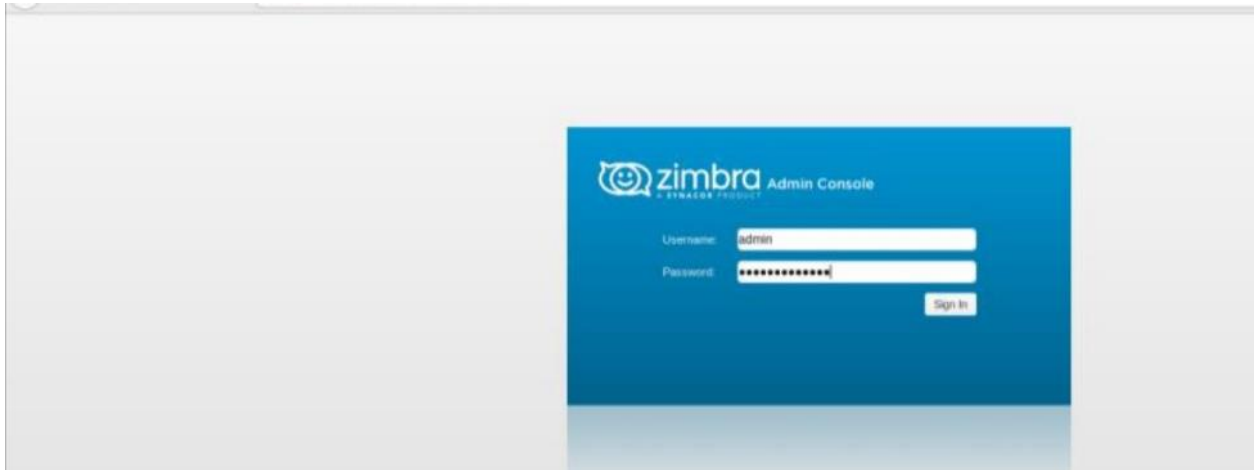


Figure 27

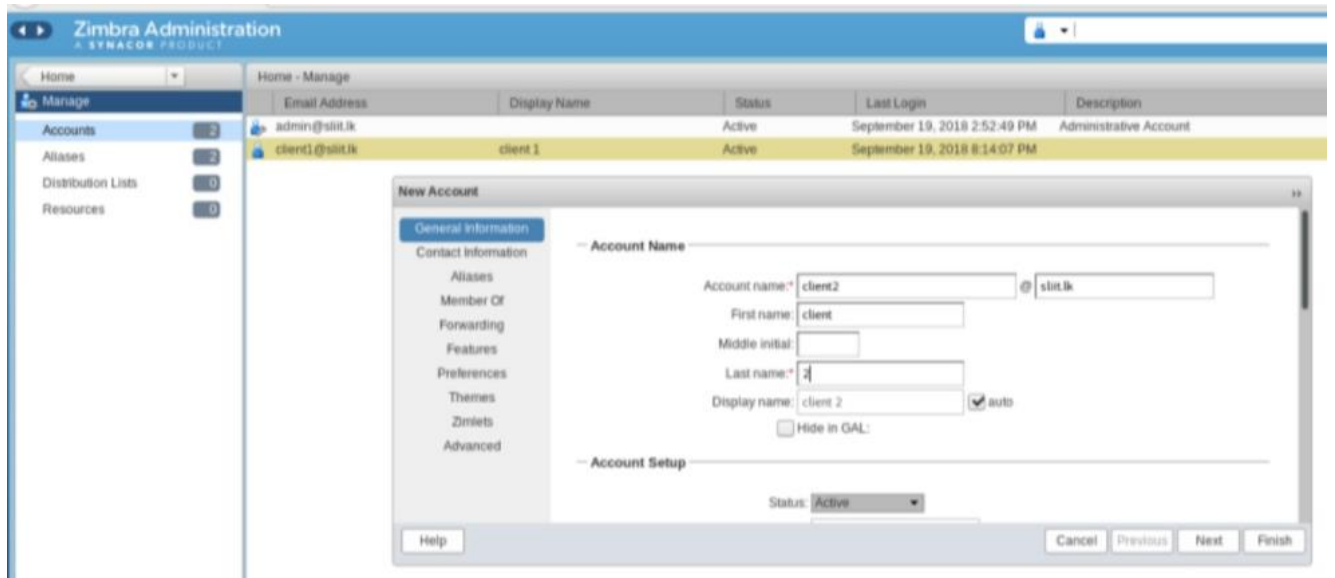


Figure 28

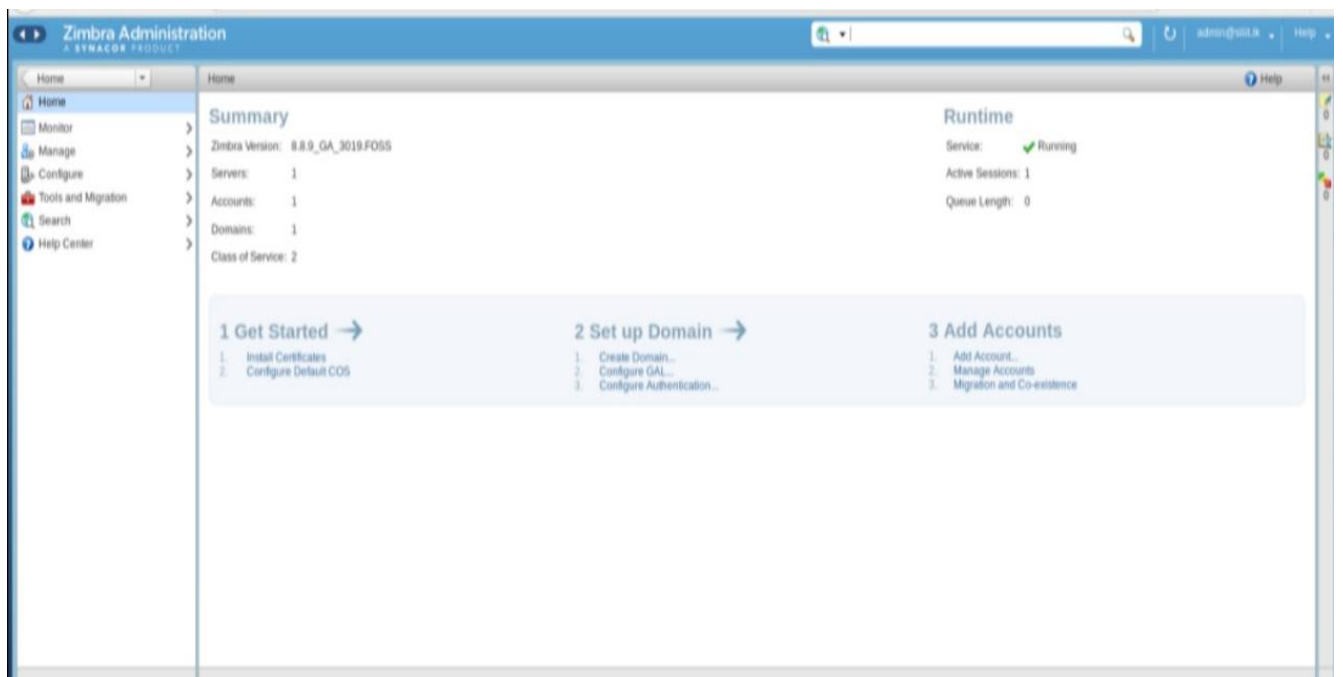


Figure 29

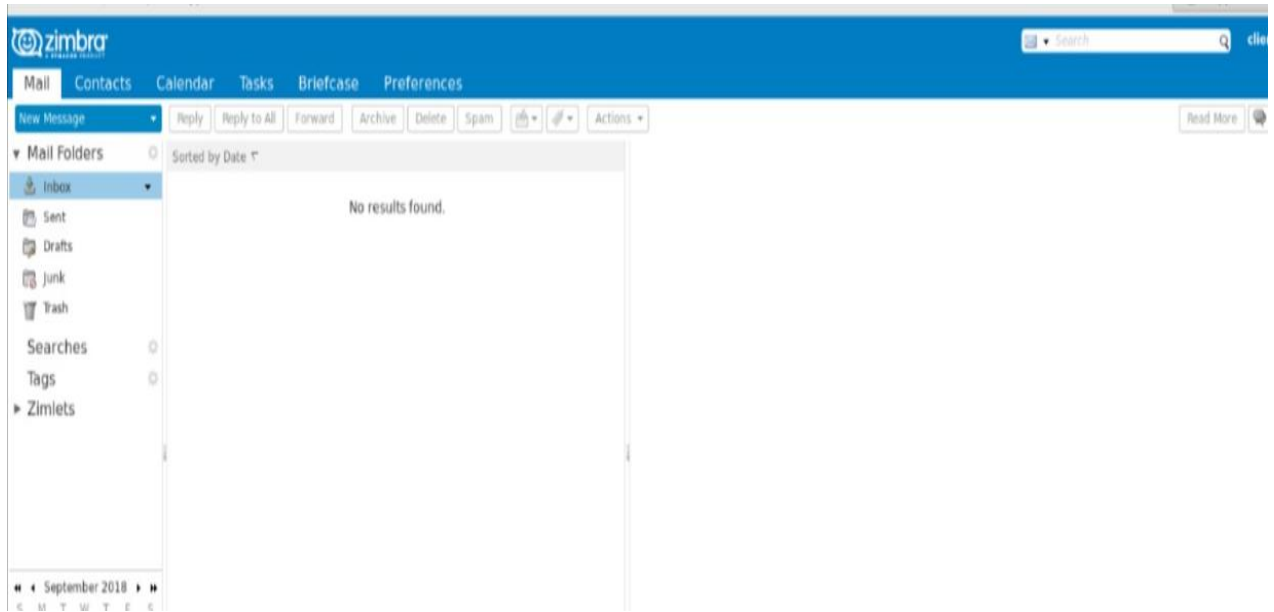


Figure 30

References

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- <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-configure-bind-as-a-private-network-dns-server-on-centos-7>
- <https://www.tecmint.com/install-zimbra-collaboration-suite-on-centos-rhel/>