

Sendmail Quick Installation Guide
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1. Go to the /etc/mail folder and select the “sendmail.mc” file.
2. Open “sendmail.mc” file in any available text editor. (Remember not to make any changes to sendmail.cf file)
3. Add the following lines to the sendmail.mc file using the text editor.

```
FEATURE(always_add_domain)dnl  
FEATURE(^masquerade_entire_domain')  
FEATURE(^masquerade_envelope')  
FEATURE(^allmasquerade')  
MASQUERADE_AS(^slts.lk.')  
MASQUERADE_DOMAIN(^slts.lk.')  
MASQUERADE_AS(slts.lk)
```

Note: replace slts.lk by the domain name of your organization

4. Comment the following line in the sendmail.mc file by adding “**dnl**” in front:

```
DAEMON_OPTIONS(^port=smtp, .....)
```

Changed lines should look like this:

```
dnl DAEMON_OPTIONS(^port=smtp, .....)
```

5. Type the following in the command prompt to generate a new “sendmail.cf” file:

```
m4 /etc/mail/sendmail.mc > /etc/mail/sendmail.cf
```

6. Add the following lines to etc/mail/access file:

```
localhost.localdomain    RELAY
localhost                RELAY
192.168.1                RELAY
slts.lk                  RELAY
```

Note: add the network id of your domain and domain name instead of the values given here.

7. Type the following in the command prompt:

```
makemap hash /etc/mail/access.db < /etc/mail/access
```

8. Add the following lines to the /etc/mail/local-host-names file:

```
slts.lk
eng.slts.lk
```

Note: add the names of your domains or sub-domains

9. Add the following entries to the etc/hosts file:

```
127.0.0.1    mail.slts.lk    mail
127.0.0.1    mail.eng.slts.lk    mail
```

Note: these are aliases for the local server. Replace the entries with your own domain info.

7. Edit the /etc/sysconfig/network as follows:

```
NETWORKING = YES
HOSTNAME = mail.slts.lk
```

Note: replace with your own domain info.

8. Edit the /etc/sysconfig/networking/profiles/default/network file

```
HOSTNAME = mail.slts.lk
```

9. Type the following in command prompt to restart sendmail

```
/sbin/service sendmail restart
```

10. To test sendmail type following in the command prompt:

telnet localhost 25

Do the following check also

[root@im root]# more /etc/sysconfig/network

[root@im root]# more /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0

Qpopper Quick Installation Guide

1. Make /usr/local/qpopper/ directory and download and save qpopper4.0.5.tar.gz file to that directory directory.
2. Go to the directory where qpopper is stored (/usr/local/qpopper/) and type following in the command line:

gunzip qpopper4.0.5.tar.gz

then type:

tar xvf qpopper4.0.5.tar

3. Go to the qpopper4.0.5 directory (/usr/local/qpopper/qpopper4.0.5/)and type the following in command line:

cd qpopper4.0.5
./configure

Then type:

make

4. Use “**mkdir**” command to create a directory as follows:

mkdir -p /usr/local/man/man8

5. Type following in command line:

```
make install
```

6. Open the file “`/etc/xinetd.conf`” and add the following lines to the file and save:

(A similar configuration is available in the following file:

```
/qpopper/qpopper4.0.5/samples/qpopper.xinetd
```

You can copy it to the destination and do the necessary changes)

```
service pop3
```

```
{  
    flags                = REUSE NAMEINARGS  
    socket_type         = stream  
    wait                 = no  
    user                 = root  
    server               = /usr/local/sbin/popper  
    server_args         = popper -f /etc/qpopper110.cfg -s  
    instances           = 50  
    disable              = no  
    port                 = 110  
    per_source          = 10  
}
```

```
service pop3s
```

```
{  
    flags                = REUSE NAMEINARGS  
    socket_type         = stream  
    wait                 = no  
    user                 = root  
    server               = /usr/local/sbin/popper  
    server_args         = popper -f /etc/qpopper110.cfg -s  
    instances           = 50  
    disable              = no  
    per_source          = 10  
}
```

7. Go to qpopper source directory and then to the “samples” directory inside that (e.g. `/usr/local/qpopper/qpopper4.0.5/samples`)

```
cd /usr/local/qpopper/qpopper4.0.5/samples
```

8. Open the `qpopper.config` file in `/usr/local/qpopper/qpopper4.0.5/samples/` and save it as “`qpopper110.cfg`” in `/etc/`.

```
cp -p qpopper.config /etc/qpopper110.cfg
```

9. Type following in the command prompt:

```
service xinetd restart
```

10. Type the following in command prompt to test qpopper:

```
telnet localhost 110
```

```
more /etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
more /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
```

If you want to send emails only for certain groups or certain departments of your company or everyone@yourdomain.com you need to add those in /etc/aliases file as follows

```
#  
# Aliases in this file will NOT be expanded in the header from  
# Mail, but WILL be visible over networks or from /bin/mail.  
#  
# >>>>>>>>>> The program "newaliases" must be run after  
# >> NOTE >> this file is updated for any changes to  
# >>>>>>>>>> show through to sendmail.  
#
```

```
# Basic system aliases -- these MUST be present.
```

```
mailer-daemon:      postmaster
```

```
postmaster:        root
```

```
# General redirections for pseudo accounts.
```

```
bin:               root
```

```
daemon:           root
```

```
adm:              root
```

```
lp:               root
```

```
sync:            root
```

```
shutdown:        root
```

```
halt:            root
```

```
mail:            root
```

```
news:            root
```

```
uucp:            root
```

```

operator:    root
games:      root
gopher:     root
ftp:        root
nobody:     root
vcsa:       root
canna:      root
wnn:        root
rpm:        root
nscd:       root
pcap:       root
apache:     root
webalizer:  root
radvd:      root
pvm:        root
amanda:     root
privoxy:    root
ident:      root
named:      root
xfs:        root
gdm:        root
mailnull:   root
postgres:   root
sshd:       root
smmisp:     root
postfix:    root
netdump:    root
ldap:       root
squid:      root
ntp:        root
mysql:      root
desktop:    root
rpcuser:    root
rpc:        root
nfsnobody:  root

ingres:     root
system:     root
toor:       root
manager:    root
dumper:     root
abuse:      root

# mailman aliases
mailman:    postmaster
mailman-owner:  mailman

```

```
newsadm:      news
newsadmin:    news
usenet:       news
ftpadm:       ftp
ftpadmin:     ftp
ftp-adm:      ftp
ftp-admin:    ftp
```

```
# trap decode to catch security attacks
decode:       root
```

```
# Person who should get root's mail
#root:       marc
```

```
# Mail User Groups (This is where you need to add your departments and mail groups)
```

```
sysadmin: :include:/etc/mail/groups/sysadmin
software: :include:/etc/mail/groups/software
network: :include:/etc/mail/groups/network
it: sysadmin,software,network
webdev: zulfikar,chanaka
helpdesk : udeni
managers: :include:/etc/mail/groups/managers
hods: :include:/etc/mail/groups/hods
brokers: :include:/etc/mail/groups/brokers
corporate: :include:/etc/mail/groups/corporate
reinsurance: :include:/etc/mail/groups/reinsurance
personal: :include:/etc/mail/groups/personal
bsd: :include:/etc/mail/groups/bsd
life: :include:/etc/mail/groups/life
surveys: :include:/etc/mail/groups/surveys
marketing: :include:/etc/mail/groups/marketing
hrd: :include:/etc/mail/groups/hrd
personnel: :include:/etc/mail/groups/personnel
admin: :include:/etc/mail/groups/admin
legal: :include:/etc/mail/groups/legal
finance: :include:/etc/mail/groups/finance
alliance: :include:/etc/mail/groups/alliance
kandy: :include:/etc/mail/groups/kandy
kurunegala: :include:/etc/mail/groups/kurunegala
negombo: :include:/etc/mail/groups/negombo
matara: :include:/etc/mail/groups/matara
zsm: :include:/etc/mail/groups/zsm
nugegoda: :include:/etc/mail/groups/nugegoda
maharagama: :include:/etc/mail/groups/maharagama
```

mis: :include:/etc/mail/groups/mis
 audit: :include:/etc/mail/groups/audit
 moratuwa: :include:/etc/mail/groups/moratuwa
 pettah: :include:/etc/mail/groups/pettah
 polonnaruwa: :include:/etc/mail/groups/polonnaruwa
 badulla: :include:/etc/mail/groups/badulla
 niclife: :include:/etc/mail/groups/niclife
 anuradhapura: :include:/etc/mail/groups/anuradhapura
 ratnapura: :include:/etc/mail/groups/ratnapura
 monaragala: :include:/etc/mail/groups/monaragala
 galle: :include:/etc/mail/groups/galle
 kalutara: :include:/etc/mail/groups/kalutara
 matale: :include:/etc/mail/groups/matale
 gampaha: :include:/etc/mail/groups/gampaha
 customer: :include:/etc/mail/groups/customer
 kegalle: :include:/etc/mail/groups/kegalle
 dsm: :include:/etc/mail/groups/dsm
 batticoloa: :include:/etc/mail/groups/batticoloa
 embilipitiya: :include:/etc/mail/groups/embilipitiya
 management: :include:/etc/mail/groups/management
 mil: :include:/etc/mail/groups/mil
 mktservices: :include:/etc/mail/groups/mktservices
 fsadmin: :include:/etc/mail/groups/fsadmin
 fstraining: :include:/etc/mail/groups/fstraining
 salesadmin: :include:/etc/mail/groups/salesadmin
 hosales: :include:/etc/mail/groups/hosales
 bandarawela: :include:/etc/mail/groups/bandarawela
 alldepts:
 it,brokers,admin,corporate,bsd,legal,salesadmin,surveys,personal,personnel,mis,marketin
 g,mktservices,life,niclife,customer,management,dsm,fsadmin,fstraining,audit,finance,hos
 ales,hrd,reinsurance
 allbranches:
 alliance,anuradhapura,badulla,bandarawela,batticoloa,embilipitiya,galle,gampaha,kalutar
 a,kandy,kegalle,kurunegala,maharagama,matale,matara,mil,monaragala,moratuwa,negom
 bo,nugegoda,pettah,polonnaruwa,ratnapura,ado-maharagama,jaffna,chilaw,ado-
 idama,vavuniya,trincomalee,dehiattakandiya,nuwaraeliya
 everyone: alldepts,allbranches
 ado-maharagama: :include:/etc/mail/groups/ado-maharagama
 jaffna: :include:/etc/mail/groups/jaffna
 managersmeeting: :include:/etc/mail/groups/managersmeeting
 vavuniya: :include:/etc/mail/groups/vavuniya
 chilaw: :include:/etc/mail/groups/chilaw
 nuwaraeliya: :include:/etc/mail/groups/nuwaraeliya
 ado-idama: :include:/etc/mail/groups/ado-idama
 trincomalee: :include:/etc/mail/groups/trincomalee
 dehiattakandiya: :include:/etc/mail/groups/dehiattakandiya

Now you need to create the above files you mentioned at /etc/aliases in /etc/mail/groups.

This is a sample file that I have created in /etc/mail/groups/
The name of the file is sysadmin that corresponds the first line under the Mail User Groups in /etc/aliases

Here is my file /etc/mail/groups/sysadmin

```
suranga@jic.com  
prasad@jic.com  
dinesh@jic.com  
thilak@jic.com
```

After adding the mail user groups you need to execute the following command to create the aliases database

```
[root@mail etc]# newaliases  
/etc/aliases: 131 aliases, longest 296 bytes, 3810 bytes total
```

According to the above example when someone sends an email to sysadmin@jic.com all in the sysadmin file will get that email. That is suranga@jic.com, prasad@jic.com, dinesh@jic.com and thilak@jic.com will receive that email.