

Summary of Purpose

Welcome to **Qmailrocks.org**. **Qmailrocks.org**, founded in June of 2003, was put together as a free and open resource for anyone needing help with the installation and configuration of [Dan Bernstein's](#) Qmail MTA and also as an effort to contribute back to the UNIX/Qmail community. This website is the result of the culmination of information from more than 20 websites containing information about Qmail and the Qmail [appendages](#). This site documents the installation of a fully functional Qmail "toaster" equipped with: Qmail itself, usspi-tcp, daemontools, a POP server, an IMAP server (both IMAP and IMAPS), remote SMTP authentication, virtual domain management (vpopmail), autoreponders, a mailing list manger, a mail filter, a SPAM filter, a e-mail virus scanner (with quarantine ability) and web based interfaces for managing mailboxes, managing entire domains and for checking/sending e-mail. [More about this site.](#)







An Introduction to Qmailrocks.org

PLEASE READ The Qmailrocks.org Disclaimer! before proceeding to [The Qmailrocks.org Qmail Installation](#)

A complete and successful Qmailrocks.org Qmail installation gives you a mail server with:

Qmail Itself (qmail + ucspi-tcp + daemontools)
POP, IMAP & IMAPS services
Remote SMTP authentication
The ability to do virtual domain e-mail hosting
A web interface for managing the virtual domains
A web interface for managing mail users, aliases and forwards
A web based mail client from which to send/receive mail
E-mail autoresponder functionality
A global mail filtering tool
A domain level mail filtering tool
A server-wide SPAM scanner
A server-wide e-mail virus scanner
A mailing list manager
A Qmail log analysis tool

[Proceed to the Qmailrocks.org Qmail Installation](#)

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

All About Qmailrocks.org

Introduction

I put this site together as a reference guide for people who are new to Qmail and need help getting it up and running. I initially became interested in [Dan Bernstein's](#) Qmail for 2 reasons: First, I was tired of constantly patching sendmail every time a new exploit was found. Secondly, and most importantly, I wanted a way to do virtual domain mail hosting without too much fuss. While it is possible to do virtual domain hosting with Sendmail, it's a pain in the ass and why work so hard to make Sendmail work the way I needed it to when I would only end up with, at best, an insecure MTA that happens to do virtual hosting. I think that the main factor in anyone being reluctant to install Qmail it is that, quite frankly, installation can be a daunting task. This is especially true if you're used to Sendmail, as I was. In fact, my first 3 or 4 attempts to install it failed miserably. However, once I got Qmail installed and tweaked to my satisfaction, it lived up to its reputation as a solid, secure and no fuss mail solution. It runs like a champ once it's installed and I can't say enough good things about it. Plus, its fun hacking it up to do your bidding! After getting my Qmail wings, I decided to publish a site to help others like me who need an easy to follow guide to installing Qmail and its appendages. My own installation of Qmail was the combination of about 10 sites of how to's and tutorials, so I wanted to combine all that information into a single resource. [Life with Qmail](#) proved to be the most important resource for me, but it mainly focuses on Qmail itself. It doesn't go into too much detail about the many add-ons (i like to call them appendages) that can be configured with Qmail. [Matt Simerson's Qmail Toaster](#) tutorial was also a valuable resource for me, but his configuration didn't quite suit my needs plus it's a how-to for BSDi. I was installing on Redhat 7.3 as well as Redhat 9. So, on that note, here is Qmailrocks.org. My little contribution to Qmail users everywhere. This site initially is going to focus on the installation of Qmail with many optional appendages on both Redhat 7.3 as well as Redhat 9. Eventually, I plan to publish the same how-to for FreeBSD. I must, again, give much credit to Matt Simerson. My Qmail installation is essentially a modified version of Matt's Qmail "Toaster" that runs in a Linux environment.

About the Author

I'll start off by telling you what I am not. I am not a certified Unix, Linux or Qmail god-like genius. I am no Dan Bernstein. I do not claim by any stretch of the imagination to know everything there ever is to know about Qmail. I like my installation of it, however, and I hope that others out there will find this site as useful as I have found other Qmail sites out there. I make mistakes and I'm sure that this installation guide has many of them. Always feel free to give me suggestions, point out a typo or tell me when I am just dead wrong on something. By the way, I mean "dead wrong" in a technical sense. If you don't like my opinions on something, that's another story. ;) Like most techheads I learn from my mistakes. I only got to where I'm at with my Qmail skills (and believe me, they're not complete) by totally failing at its installation at least half a dozen times. Now, who am I? I currently work as a full time Tier 3 Unix systems administrator at a large "internet" company. I've been there for about 3 years. 6 Years ago, I was a complete computer moron. I played in a rock n' roll band, did plenty of drugs and avoided computers like the plague. However, through a strange series of events, I began working in web design and e-commerce. I then began work as a technical support monkey at the company I work for now and eventually began so focus solely on Unix and Linux server environments. During that time, I started up my own side company which specializes in web development solutions and dedicated server management for large database driven e-commerce sites. So between my systems administration day job and my web development/server admin night job I am basically in my computer chair about 22 hours a day. My goals are to eventually grow my private company to a level where I can just do that full time. The end.

Information about my servers

Currently, I have 14 servers that I toy around with doing various taks. The majority of these servers are in my home on an intranet and not accessible to the outside world.

Qmailrocks.org Technical Information

Does Qmailrocks.org use Qmail? Hell no. I run this site off of a piddly little shared hosting account somewhere. The whole site fits on a 3.5 inch floppy disk and I don't even have e-mail set up for this domain. All email for this site goes to my Earthlink mail account. I decided to host the site in this way simply to avoid the wrath of some jealous 15 year old punk hooked on Sendmail and convinced that if he/she can bring down Qmailrocks.org, then that must mean that Qmail is insecure (hey, I hacked Qmailrocks.org. That must mean I hacked Qmail! Dream on.) and that he/she has proven their cunning skill as an expert hacker while humiliating me at the same time. Whatever. The truth is that I run this site purely out the goodness of my own heart. So if you crash it, hack it or otherwise mess with it you're not really going to hurt my ego. In fact, the only thing such action will do is prove that I was right all along. I can re upload the site in about 10 seconds, so I won't lose any sleep over such actions. However, since I'm sure some punk out there will do it anyway (or at least try), I decided to host this site on a shared hosting account that I have no special feelings for and to not bother running mail services at all. Maybe if people behave themselves I will one day establish mail services for this domain. Hey, I may even let people have free email addresses @qmailrocks.org. Hehe.

Credits

I'd like to thank the following people for the support and knowledge they contributed, whether they know it or not.

[Matt Simerson](#) - Author of his own [Qmail Toaster](#) how-to.







Jamie Skinner - For showing me the light several times.

[Dan Bernstein](#) - For bringing order to the galaxy.

Parnanand Patram - For listening to me babble on and on about whatever.

Dave Sill - [Life with Qmail](#). The all powerful starting point for Qmail fans everywhere.

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

The Qmailrocks.org Qmail Installation

Here is a brief summary of what we're going to install:

Qmail - Patched and all, and with a handy add-on. see below.

UCSPI-TCP - The ever important TCP package.

Qmail's Daemontools - Nice friendly controls for the qmail daemon.

Qmail's pop3d - For those ever popular POP services.

Qmail SMTP Authentication Add-on - I hate POP before SMTP authentication.

Ezmlm Mailing List - Finally, a mailing list program that doesn't suck.

AutoResponder - For the vacationer, the super-star, the salesman or just the lazy.

Qmailanalog - Analyze those nearly unreadable Qmail logs

Vpopmail - Virtual domains, made easy.

Vqadmin - A pretty web interface for managing Vpopmail functions.

Maildrop - Apply filters to mail. Somewhat hard to use, but a worthwhile endeavor.

QmailAdmin - A pretty web interface for managing your virtual domains.

Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL - Just when you thought I'd forgotten IMAP.

Squirrelmail Web Based Mail Client - What would e-mail be without "webmail"? Great plugins and a snap to install.

Qmail-Scanner - An alternative queue program that allows exciting plugins (see below).

Spamassassin - Via Qmail-Scanner. Tags SPAM for easy disposal with 95% efficiency or better.

Clam Anti-Virus - Also via Qmail-Scanner. Scans all incoming mail and quarantines all that virus ridden e-mail.

Qmail Checkall - A domain level, word based mail filter. Drop those messages with dirty words!

And now, the install.....

As it is now, I've split the install up into 17 sections which are listed below. Simply start at step 1 and follow it all the way to completion. By the time you reach step 17, you should have a smokin' installation of Qmail blazing away on your server.

Before You Start! - When installing Qmail, I would **STRONGLY** recommend that you first conduct a test installation on a test server if you have one available. I cannot stress this enough. If you're new to Qmail, chances are you will probably screw the install up the first time through. Do yourself a favor and screw up on a test server that has no importance to you! I had to learn this the hard way. ;)

Part 1 - [Download All the Needed Items](#)

Part 2 - [Installing Qmail](#)

Part 3 - [Installing Qmailanalog](#)

Part 4 - [Installing EZmlm and EZmlm-idx](#)

Part 5 - [Installing Autoreponder](#)

Part 6 - [Installing Vpopmail](#)

Part 7 - [Installing VQadmin](#)

Part 8 - [Installing maildrop](#)

Part 9 - [Installing QmailAdmin](#)

Part 10 - [Uninstalling Sendmail](#)

Part 11 - [Finalizing the Qmail installation and testing it!](#)

Part 12 - [Installing Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL](#)

Part 13 - [Installation of the Squirrelmail web mail program](#)

Part 14 - [Post Installation Add-ons: Qmail-Scanner, Spamassassin and Clam Anti-Virus](#)

Part 15 - [Post Installation Add-ons: Domain level word based content filter](#)

Part 16 - [Cleaning Up](#)

Part 17- [Closing Notes](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Extra Options







As I continue to toy around with Qmail, I will naturally find interesting add-ons. If I deem these add-ons to be a valuable addition to the default qmailrocks.org qmail installation, I will always add them into the flow of the main installation tutorial of this site. However, there are some Qmail feaures which, while I may not use them myself, may come in handy for other people. So, on that note, here is my "extra options" area. Here you will find full tutorials on how to install these extra Qmail goodies! I'm so nice. All of the "extra options" can be added to a Qmail installation after you've already installed it. Wha that means is that if you install Qmail according to my installation guide and then later decide that one of these add-ons is right for you, feel free to install it!

Vqregister

A friend of mine, who specializes in mischief, asked me to install this for him. So after a successful installation, I decided to add it here. Vqregister is put out by our good friends over at [Inter7](#). Vqregister creates a web based interface where visitors can go and set up new email accounts all by themselves. This feature comes in handy, for example, if you have a domain (or domains) for which you want to give out free e-mail addresses. Yeah, sort of a Yahoo mail type thing. The interface allows anyone to come to your site and sign up for a new mail account under a specified domain. Once the account is set up, the user can then use that account to send and receive mail just like anyone else. Some spiffy configuration files allows you to set a wide variety of rules, options and restrictions on the users that get created. Vqregister can work with MySQL to store user details and prefereneces and, since the newly created account is a totally legitimate Qmail/Vpopmail account, it is totally compatible with any web based mail interfaces you may have as well as with any POP and SMTP services you may have running. [Click Here](#) for the full tutorial!

More to come...

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Qmailrocks.org FAQ

Here is my ever growing list of frequently asked questions...

I have divided the FAQ into various sections based on popular categories:

[Questions regarding this site](#)

[Questions regarding software/package downloads](#)

[Questions regarding the installation of Qmail itself](#) (i.e. Qmail, ucspi-tcp or daemontools)

[Questions regarding Qmailanalog](#)

[Questions regarding the Ezmlm mailing list management package](#)

[Questions regarding Vpopmail](#)

[Questions regarding Vqadmin](#)

[Questions regarding Qmailadmin](#)

[Questions regarding Sendmail](#)

[Questions regarding IMAP/IMAPS](#)

[Questions regarding Squirrelmail and/or web based mail](#)

[Questions regarding Qmail-scanner, Clam Anti-Virus and Spamassassin](#)

[Questions regarding any random subject not listed above](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

1381

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Contact Qmailrocks.org

In case you've missed it at the bottom of every page on this site, you can contact me at: qmailrocks@earthlink.net
Or, if you prefer, you can simply fill out this form...

Name:

E-mail:

Comments/Questions:

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Qmailrocks.org Qmail Related Links

Below are some Qmail related links that, when I seek help, always fall back on. I hope everyone finds them as useful as I have.

Dan Bernstein Links - need i say more

- [Dan Bernstein's Homepage](#)

- [Dan Bernstein's Qmail Homepage](#)

[Matt Simerson's Qmail "Toaster" Tutorial](#) - A fantastic "how to" for setting up a Qmail "toaster". I borrowed a lot from Matt.

[Life With Qmail](#) - THE resource for a step-by-step bare bones qmail installation.

[Inter 7](#) - The birthplace of so many of the bell and whistles you'll see in my Qmail installation. Just to name a few: Vpopmail, Vqadmin, Qmailadmin, Courier IMAP and autoresponder.

[Spamassassin](#) - Makers of Spamassassin.

[Webmail Server Guide](#) - A nice qmail installation how to. Sort of like mine, but with a few differences.

[Qmail-Scanner Homepage](#) - Lots of helpful info on Qmail-Scanner, the alternative mail queue device.

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

This section documents my plans for the furture of this site.

The RPM Project

I'd like to eventually condense this entire install down to a single RPM installation with various versions for different versions of Redhat.

FreeBSD Installation

I plan to eventually document the installation of Qmail on FreeBSD. This is already in the works.

Djbdnsrocks.org

You guessed it. My take on Dan Bernstein's DNS server. Currently in development

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

QMAILROCKS.ORG
Journal

This area of the site is going to be where I document my random day-to-day experiences with and thoughts on Qmail as well as anything else I feel like rambling about.

7/23/2003 - Downloadable Qmailrocks.org PDF version in the works!

The people have spoken. Due to popular demand I am now working on a downloadable version of this site. Most likely, it will be in .pdf format.

7/22/2003 - Qmailrocks.org advertising budget blown!

Much like a small company that gets a Super Bowl ad, I just blew my entire annual advertising budget for this site all in one place. I blew \$10 at Google on their "adwords" program. Actually, it's not a bad deal and I got quite a bit of traffic from it. Maybe next year I'll increase the budget to \$20!! I'm in the big leagues now!

7/13/2003 - Qmailrocks Qmail Package Collection v. 3.0 is out! Enjoy.

I just finished a nice upgrade to the package collection. The directory structure is a bit more organized, I've upgraded the RPMs for Spamassassin from 2.53 to 2.55 and the collection now includes tarballs of all needed perl modules pulled directly from CPAN to give people a safe alternative to the somewhat unpredictable RPM perl modules that are already included.

7/7/2003 - Qmail & FreeBSD

I started experimenting with Qmail on my new FreeBSD 5.1 server today. My first run with it ended up being unbelievably easy, thanks to a fresh install of the most recent ports collection. As a matter of fact, it couldn't have been easier...almost too easy. I'm going to document my actions with the ports installation of Qmail and then after that I will try installing it from scratch. I noticed that the ports version of Qmail runs quite differently than a regular installation. More notes as I make progress...







7/7/2003 - Thanks!

Well, the site has been live for about 2 weeks now and all is going well. I've gotten lots of positive feedback from visitors and, even better, no negative feedback. Thanks for the comments! It's good to know that someone out there finds this site useful. I'm currently working on a new site pertaining to Dan Bernstein's DJBDNS software, so I hope everyone comes there as well. More on that later.

7/5/2003 - Cybergeeks training in Afghanistan for massive Internet attack!

So I guess everyone's aware of the recent hype put out by the media about this huge Internet defacing attack that's going to go down this Sunday, July 6th. Being the curious fellow that I am, I checked it out. I think it's a hoax. Now you probably want to know why I think that. Well, it's because the media groups fail to recognize that the majority of hackers out there are little 15 year old punks who couldn't organize a worldwide hacking event if their life depended on it. What's more is that if it were legit, why would there be a site publicizing it and making everyone aware of it? That defeats the purpose, don't you think? Well, at any rate since you never know for sure if these things are for real or not, I've spent the weekend shoring up my firewalls on my various boxes and had a bit of fun doing it. So, at the very least, I'm getting a better firewall out of this whole ordeal.

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on this site

- [I tried to install Qmail according to your site and now I've completely broken my server! Can I blame you?](#)
- [I've run into problems while trying to install Qmail. Can I ask you for help?](#)
- [Can I pay you to install Qmail for me or to troubleshoot an existing Qmail installation?](#)
- [You dirty wanna-be Unix guru!!! Why do you use RPMs for portions of your install?](#)

Q. I tried to install Qmail according to your site and now I've completely broken my server! Can I blame you?

A: No. Please see my [disclaimer](#). By they way, you're an idiot.

[Back to Top](#)

Q. I've run into problems while trying to install Qmail. Can I ask you for help?

A: Yes and no. You can always e-mail me if you have a question. I don't have a problem with that and I will try to get back to you as soon as I can. Hell, if you catch me on a good day I may even offer to shell into your server and work on the problem myself. However, please have some common sense and refrain from bombarding me with 50 questions and/or problems. I run this site purely out of a desire to help others, but I do this in addition to my real job so there is no way I can play the role of free support technician. I can tell you that I have intalled Qmail on many servers going by this site verbatim and my install does, in fact, work. If you're running into problem after problem, you probably need to take a step back, take a deep breath and maybe even start over. I can't tell you how many times I had to start over when I was a newbie at Qmail. Starting over can be exhausting, that's the way you learn. ;)

[Back to Top](#)

Q. Can I pay you to install Qmail for me or troubleshooting an existing installation?

A: Yes, you can. I'm currently setting up a Paypal account for just such occasions. In the mean time, [contact me directly](#). A portion of all proceeds goes directly into the maintenance and upkeep of this site! If you are interested in just donations, [click here](#).

[Back to Top](#)







Q. You dirty wanna-be Unix guru!!! Why do you use RPMs for portions of your install?

A: I used to be a source code freak. I insisted on compiling everything from source. But that was before I got a server that I really cared about and before I got too busy to worry about if I had the lastest versions of everything. I like RPMs because they are simple, clean and organized. The RPM system keeps track of all the installation details and makes upgrades and uninstalls a snap. Why make things harder on yourself than they have to be especially when installing on Redhat? It's just silly not to use an RPM when you can. Of course, I realize that some things are just better when installed from source. That's why you will find that I install Qmail and several other items itself from source. Even in the Redhat world, source installs still have their place. :)

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me](#).

[back to faq index](#)

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Qmailrocks.org Disclaimer!







It is my hope that most people who come to this site do not need to worry about this disclaimer, but since there are plenty of idiots out there, I felt I would have to spell it out...

I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR ACTIONS!

Yes, you heard correctly. I am not responsible for what you do to your system. You are. Qmailrocks.org is **not** an official Qmail website and is not affiliated with any official Qmail organizations. My installation is in no way, shape or form guaranteed to work on any system. This website is a mere documentation of my own installation of Qmail which I happen to like and which happens to work on my servers. This does mean that it will work for you. Do not take this intallation documentation as a literal bible of how to install Qmail. Systems will vary and needs will vary and I can almost guarantee that you will have to make some tweaks, changes and adjustments relative to your system and your particular needs in order to get a working Qmail installation that makes you happy. I cannot guarantee that you will not completely crash your system while trying to install Qmail (though you'd have to try pretty darn hard). I have said it on other parts of this site and I will say it now: **USE A TESTING SERVER THE FIRST TIME YOU INSTALL QMAIL!!** I am not responsible for some fool who tries to install Qmail on his server that's hosting 50,000 domains and then breaks the whole server. **ALWAYS DO A TEST INSTALL FIRST!** You should never install Qmail, or any other program for that matter, on a live production server until you have tested it thoroughly and you are confident in your ability to handle the install and any problems that may arise as a result of the install. In plain, simple English:

USE SOME COMMON SENSE!

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key	
	Regular Black Text Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text Command Line Output.
	Regular green text Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Donating to Qmailrocks.org

Qmailrocks.org is and will always be a free Qmail resource for everyone to use, learn from and enjoy. However, I do accept monetary donations of almost any size. All donations go directly into the maintenance, development and advancement of this site. All those who make a donation will be listed on this site on a readily accessible donors page. Donations can be made in any amount between \$5-\$500. I'm not going to ask anyone to contribute more that \$500 because, quite frankly, I would feel quilty as there is no way this site would ever have any need for so much money from a single person. I'm not greedy. :) Donations are not tax deductible at this point, but if support for this site continues I have every intention of becoming a non-profit organization for which donations will be tax deductible.

Currently, I have no official method for accepting donations. I am im the process of setting up a Paypal account to accept donations. That should be ready within a week. In the meantime, interested parties can [contact me directly](#) for more information. Thank you, everyone, for your continued support of Qmailrocks.org!

314

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on software/package downloads

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Qmail itself

- [What is "smtp authentication", what is "pop before smtp" and which is better?](#)
- [What is the purpose of each of the Qmail control files within the /var/qmail/control directory?](#)
- [When my Qmail server bounces messages, it comes from "mailer-daemon@mydomain.com". Can I change that?](#)

Q. What is "smtp authentication", what is "pop before smtp" and which is better?

A: [Click Here](#) to find out.

[Back to Top](#)

Q. What is the purpose of each of the Qmail control files within the /var/qmail/control directory?

A: Why reinvent the wheel? Dave Sill has a nice table that tells all. <http://lifewithqmail.org/lwq.html#config-files>

[Back to Top](#)

Q. When my Qmail server bounces messages, it comes from "mailer-daemon@mydomain.com". Can I change that?







A: Yes. There are 2 files you will need in oder to accomplish this. The first is /var/qmail/control/defaultdomain. The second is /var/qmail/control/bouncefrom. The /var/qmail/control/defaultdomain should already be there. It will contain the domain from which those bounce message will come. You will need to create the other file, /var/qmail/control/bouncefrom, yourself. This file will contain themailname that will be attached to the default domain. For example, if you have "mydomain.com" in the *defaultdomain* file and you put "mailmonster" in the *bouncefrom* file, the bounced messages would appear to come from "mailmonster@mydomain.com". Make sense? This is by no means a crucial item, but it can add a little personality to your mail server.

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Qmailanalog

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Ezmlm

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Vpopmail

- [Hey, didn't you know that you can configure Vpopmail to run with Mysql?](#)

Q. Hey, didn't you know that you can configure Vpopmail to run with Mysql?

A: Yes, I know that. I personally don't like to do that. However, since I know a lot of people do, I plan to have a section discussing that.

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

FAQ on Vqadmin

- [When I try to access Vqadmin via the web, I get the password prompt but it won't take my password. What's wrong?](#)
- [When I try to access Vqadmin via the web, I get in ok but when I try to do anything I get a "permssion denied" error. What's wrong?](#)

Q. When I try to access Vqadmin via the web, I get the password prompt but it won't take my password. What's wrong?

A: Make sure that the .htaccess file controlling access accurately denotes the location of the corresponding .htpasswd file which contains the username and password for your admin user. The location of the .htpasswd file is specified on the "AuthUserFile" line of the .htaccess file.

[Back to Top](#)

Q. When I try to access Vqadmin via the web, I get in ok but when I try to do anything I get a "permssion denied" error. What's wrong?

A: [Click Here.](#)

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key	
	Regular Black Text
■	Bold Black Text
■	Bold Maroon Text
■	Bold Red Text
■	Regular/Bold Purple text
■	Regular Orange Text
■	Regular green text

Part 7 - Vqadmin

Vqadmin is simply a nice web based interface that will let us manage Vpopmail. Through the interface we can create new domains, new users, net quotas, enable services and much more.

So let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf vqadmin-2.3.2.tar.gz
```

```
cd vqadmin-2.3.2
```

```
./configure (./configure --help if you need to set any customer settings)
```

```
make
```

```
make install-strip
```

If the installation is successful, Vqadmin should install itself in the cgi-bin directory of your default website. Unless you tell it otherwise, that usually defaults to /var/www/cgi-bin. You can specify another location in the ./configure command above.

Now you will need to add the following to your server's Apache configuration file (usually httpd.conf)

```
<Directory "/path/to/your/server/cgi-bin/vqadmin">
deny from all
Options ExecCGI
AllowOverride AuthConfig
Order deny,allow
</Directory>
```

```
cd /path/to/your/server/cgi-bin/vqadmin
```

Create a .htaccess file... (to password protect the Vqadmin interface)

```
AuthType Basic
AuthUserFile /path/to/where/you/want/to/store/the/password/file/.htpasswd
AuthName vQadmin
require valid-user
satisfy any
```

chown nobody .htaccess (you may need to change the chown from "nobody" to "apache" or whichever user apache runs as)

```
chmod 600 .htaccess
```

```
htpasswd -bc /path/to/where/you/want/to/store/the/password/file/.htpasswd admin admin_password
```

Note: You will notice that in the above line, I'm adding an admin user called "admin". The name of the user needs to be "admin" because that is the username which Vqadmin sets up by default to have full admin rights. If you want to use a username other than "admin", you will need to edit the /cgi-bin/vqadmin/vqadmin.acl file and add your custom user to that file along with whatever rights you want it to have. Within that file, you will see where the user called "admin" is already set up to have all rights. That line looks like this:

```
admin VIMUDCA admin1user
```

In this line, the "admin" part specifies the username, the "VIMUDCA" part specifies that user's rights (a chart of all the possible rights is right above this line), and the "admin1user" part specifies the common name for the user which will be displayed when you log into Vqadmin. The common name is purely for aesthetic purposes.

Now restart Apache...

```
apachectl stop
```

```
apachectl start
```

If all has gone well, you should now be able to browse (in your web browser) to:
<http://www.yourdomain.com/cgi-bin/vqadmin/vqadmin.cgi>







Note: make sure you include "vqadmin.cgi" in the path or you will get a 403 forbidden error!

Enter the user "admin" and whatever password your assigned it.

You should now see the Vqadmin interface. Go ahead and add a new domain to your server! Pretty cool, huh? The "postmaster" user serves as the admin user for any new domain and we will use it to log into Qmailadmin, when we install that. As soon as we complete the install, that domain will be instantly able to get mail (assuming the MX is correctly pointing to your server). The nice thing about Vpopmail and Vqadmin is that you do not need to restart anything after you add a domain. Once you add it, it simply works! We're almost done!

[Proceed to Part 8](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 8 - Maildrop

Maildrop is a mail filtering agent which can be used to filter messages as they arrive on the server. I haven't used much as of yet, but I'll figure it out one day and I'm sure it will be cool. After all, Dan Bernstein wrote it. :)

Let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf maildrop-1.4.0.tar.gz
```

```
cd maildrop-1.4.0
```

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local --exec-prefix=/usr/local --enable-maildrop-uid=root --enable-maildrop-gid=vchkpw --enable-maildirquota
```

```
make
```







```
make install-strip
```

```
make install-man
```

If you didn't get any errors, maildrop should be all set!

[Proceed to Part 9](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Part 9 - Qmailadmin

Qmailadmin is going to provide us with a nice web based interface for administering mail accounts once they are setup through Vpopmail (or Vqadmin). From Qmailadmin we can create mailboxes, aliases, forwards, mail robots, mailing lists. You'll also find a few other handy functions as well. Qmailadmin is sort of the icing on the Qmail cake.

Let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf qmailadmin-1.0.6.tar.gz
```

```
cd qmailadmin-1.0.6
```

```
./configure (./configure --help for all options)
```

note: you may need to specify to location of your cgi-bin and other directories for Qmailadmin. Fortunately, if Qmailadmin can't find something, it will tell you it can't and then tell you want config option to add onto the "configure" command.

```
make
```

```
make install-strip
```







That's it! Now browse to <http://www.yourdomain.com/cgi-bin/qmailadmin> and you should see the login screen. Login with the postmaster account and password for the domain that you created a while back using Vqadmin. Pretty cool, isn't it? Go ahead and create some additional mailboxes for your domain(s).

If you didn't get any errors, Qmailadmin should be all set!

note: if it's late and you're looking for a place to stop so you can sleep, this is a good place. Sendmail should still be handling mail on the server. After this page it's Qmail or bust!

[Proceed to Part 10](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Part 10 - Uninstalling Sendmail

Well, the moment you've been waiting for is finally here. We're going to uninstall Sendmail from the server. However, since Sendmail is such a commonly used item among tons of server operations and cronjobs, you will see that, after we uninstall Sendmail, we will actually make an artificial Sendmail that is nothing more than a direct injection into Qmail.

Anyway, let's uninstall it...

Since this installation concerns Redhat, I'm going to assume that you have Sendmail installed as an RPM. If you have it installed from source instead, we'll cover that as well.

First, you'll want to check and see if your Sendmail installation is an RPM installation or a source installation. A good way to tell, of course, is to simply ask....

rpm -qa | grep sendmail

If Sendmail is installed as an RPM, you will see an output similar to this:

```
sendmail-x.x.x.x  
sendmail-doc-x.x.x.x  
sendmail-devel-x.x.x.x  
sendmail-cf-x.x.x.x
```

If it's installed as an RPM, you can uninstall Sendmail quite easily by running the following commands:

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop (to stop Sendmail)
```

```
rpm -e --nodeps sendmail-x.x.x.x  
rpm -e --nodeps sendmail-doc-x.x.x.x  
rpm -e --nodeps sendmail-devel-x.x.x.x  
rpm -e --nodeps sendmail-cf-x.x.x.x
```

That's it! Sendmail is gone! Keep in mind that if you had an rpm installation and you ever want to return to Sendmail, you can simply install the RPMs again with no trouble (assuming you remove Qmail).

However, if the RPM query produces no output, you most likely have a source install of Sendmail. In that case...

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/sendmail stop (to stop Sendmail)
```

```
mv /usr/lib/sendmail /usr/lib/sendmail.old
```

```
mv /usr/sbin/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail.old
```

```
chmod 0 /usr/lib/sendmail.old /usr/sbin/sendmail.old
```

Now we will need to set up an "artificial" Sendmail, which is just a symbolic link to Qmail's Sendmail. This is needed to ensure that the myriad of systemic mail scripts are still able to send mail! Qmail's "Sendmail" is nothing more than a direct injection into Qmail itself...

```
ln -s /var/qmail/bin/sendmail /usr/lib/sendmail
```

```
ln -s /var/qmail/bin/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail
```

That's it! If all has gone well, Sendmail should be uninstalled and the Qmail Sendmail should be in its place.

Now we'll finalize the installation of Qmail and then crank it up!

[Proceed to Part 11](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 11 - Finalizing Qmail

Now we will finalize the Qmail installation, crank it up and test it!

We make the Qmail rc script...

```
vi /var/qmail/rc
```

```
#!/bin/sh  
  
exec env - PATH="/var/qmail/bin:$PATH" \  
qmail-start "cat /var/qmail/control/defaultdelivery`"
```

Now set permissions on it...

```
chmod 755 /var/qmail/rc
```

And some more settings...

```
echo ./Maildir > /var/qmail/control/defaultdelivery  
  
echo 255 > /var/qmail/control/concurrencyremote  
  
chmod 644 /var/qmail/control/concurrencyremote  
  
echo 20 > /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming  
  
chmod 644 /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming
```

Now we create the Qmail startup files....

```
vi /var/qmail/bin/qmailctl
```

```
#!/bin/sh  
  
# For Red Hat chkconfig  
# chkconfig: - 80 30  
# description: the qmail MTA  
  
PATH=/var/qmail/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin  
export PATH  
  
QMAILDUID=`id -u qmaild`  
NOFILESGID=`id -g qmaild`  
  
case "$1" in  
start)  
echo "Starting qmail"  
if svok /service/qmail-send ; then  
svc -u /service/qmail-send /service/qmail-send/log  
else  
echo "qmail-send supervise not running"  
fi  
if svok /service/qmail-smtpd ; then  
svc -u /service/qmail-smtpd /service/qmail-smtpd/log  
else  
echo "qmail-smtpd supervise not running"  
fi
```

```

if [ -d /var/lock/subsys ]; then
touch /var/lock/subsys/qmail
fi
;;
stop)
echo "Stopping qmail..."
echo " qmail-smtpd"
svc -d /service/qmail-smtpd /service/qmail-smtpd/log
echo " qmail-send"
svc -d /service/qmail-send /service/qmail-send/log
if [ -f /var/lock/subsys/qmail ]; then
rm /var/lock/subsys/qmail
fi
;;
;;
stat)
svstat /service/qmail-send
svstat /service/qmail-send/log
svstat /service/qmail-smtpd
svstat /service/qmail-smtpd/log
qmail-qstat
qmail-qstat
;;
doqueue|alarm|flush)
echo "Flushing timeout table and sending ALRM signal to qmail-send."
/var/qmail/bin/qmail-tcpok
svc -a /service/qmail-send
;;
queue)
qmail-qstat
qmail-qread
;;
reload|hup)
echo "Sending HUP signal to qmail-send."
svc -h /service/qmail-send
;;
pause)
echo "Pausing qmail-send"
svc -p /service/qmail-send
echo "Pausing qmail-smtpd"
svc -p /service/qmail-smtpd
;;
cont)
echo "Continuing qmail-send"
svc -c /service/qmail-send
echo "Continuing qmail-smtpd"
svc -c /service/qmail-smtpd
;;
restart)
echo "Restarting qmail."
echo "* Stopping qmail-smtpd."
svc -d /service/qmail-smtpd /service/qmail-smtpd/log
echo "* Sending qmail-send SIGTERM and restarting."
svc -t /service/qmail-send /service/qmail-send/log
echo "* Restarting qmail-smtpd."
svc -u /service/qmail-smtpd /service/qmail-smtpd/log
;;
cdb)
tcprules /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb /etc/tcp.smtp.tmp < /etc/tcp.smtp
chmod 644 /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb
echo "Reloaded /etc/tcp.smtp."
;;
help)
cat <<HELP
stop -- stops mail service (smtp connections refused, nothing goes out)
start -- starts mail service (smtp connection accepted, mail can go out)
pause -- temporarily stops mail service (connections accepted, nothing leaves)
cont -- continues paused mail service
stat -- displays status of mail service
cdb -- rebuild the tcpserver cdb file for smtp

```



```
restart -- stops and restarts smtp, sends qmail-send a TERM & restarts it
doqueue -- schedules queued messages for immediate delivery
reload -- sends qmail-send HUP, rereading locals and virtualdomains
queue -- shows status of queue
alarm -- same as doqueue
flush -- same as doqueue
hup -- same as reload
HELP
;;
*)
echo "Usage: $0 {start|stop|restart|doqueue|flush|reload|stat|pause|cont|cdb|queue|help}"
exit 1
;;
esac
```

exit 0

chmod 755 /var/qmail/bin/qmailctl

ln -s /var/qmail/bin/qmailctl /usr/bin

Now we setup the supervise scripts...

cd /var/qmail/supervise

vi qmail-pop3d/run

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/var/qmail/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
export PATH
exec tcpserver -H -R -v -c100 0 110 qmail-popup yourdomain.com \
/home/vpopmail/bin/vchkpw qmail-pop3d Maildir 2>&1
```

chmod 751 qmail-pop3d/run

vi qmail-pop3d/log/run

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/var/qmail/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
export PATH
exec setuidgid qmail multilog t s100000 n20 /var/log/qmail/qmail-pop3d 2>&1
```

chmod 751 qmail-pop3d/log/run

vi qmail-smtpd/run

```
#!/bin/sh
QMAILDUID=`id -u qmaild`
NOFILESGID=`id -g qmaild`
MAXSMTPD=`cat /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming`
LOCAL=`head -1 /var/qmail/control/me`
if [ -z "$QMAILDUID" -o -z "$NOFILESGID" -o -z "$MAXSMTPD" -o -z "$LOCAL" ]; then
echo QMAILDUID, NOFILESGID, MAXSMTPD, or LOCAL is unset in
echo /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run
exit 1
fi
if [ ! -f /var/qmail/control/rcpthosts ]; then
echo "No /var/qmail/control/rcpthosts!"
echo "Refusing to start SMTP listener because it'll create an open relay"
exit 1
fi
exec /usr/local/bin/softlimit -m 2000000 \
/usr/local/bin/tcpserver -v -R -l "$LOCAL" -x /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb -c "$MAXSMTPD" \
-u "$QMAILDUID" -g "$NOFILESGID" 0 smtp /var/qmail/bin/qmail-smtpd 2>&1
```

chmod 751 qmail-smtpd/run

vi qmail-smtpd/log/run

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/var/qmail/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
export PATH
exec setuidgid qmaill multilog t s100000 n20 /var/log/qmail/qmail-smtpd 2>&1
```

chmod 751 qmail-smtpd/log/run

vi qmail-send/run

```
#!/bin/sh
exec /var/qmail/rc
```

chmod 751 qmail-send/run

vi qmail-send/log/run

```
#!/bin/sh
PATH=/var/qmail/bin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin
export PATH
exec setuidgid qmaill multilog t s100000 n20 /var/log/qmail/qmail-send 2>&1
```

chmod 751 qmail-send/log/run

Create symlinks to the supervise directories...

ln -s /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d /service

By now, you may notice that some Qmail functions are already up and running, so to finish the install, we will stop Qmail...

qmailctl stop

And setup elective relaying...

```
echo '127.:allow,RELAYCLIENT=""' >> /etc/tcp.smtp
```

qmailctl cdb

Now we create the common system aliases...

```
echo username > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-root
```

```
echo username > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-postmaster
```

```
echo username > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-mailer-daemon
```

*where "username" is the system user or email address you want these addresses aliased to.

```
chmod 644 /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-root /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-postmaster /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-mailer-daemon
```

ok! Qmail should be ready to go! Let's crank it up!

qmailctl stop

qmailctl start

You can find out how things are running by:

qmailctl stat

You should see an output like this:

```
/service/qmail-send: up (pid 18035) 34 seconds  
/service/qmail-send/log: up (pid 18036) 34 seconds  
/service/qmail-smtpd: up (pid 18270) 0 seconds  
/service/qmail-smtpd/log: up (pid 18268) 1 seconds  
messages in queue: 0  
messages in queue but not yet preprocessed: 0
```

If you, don't see anything like that or if you see error messages, [click here](#) for troubleshooting tips.

Congratulations, Qmail is now officially up and running and you should be able to send and receive mail on the server. You can test it with the domain you created in Vqadmin a while back.

telnet localhost 110

you should see something like this:

```
Trying 192.168.1.10...  
Connected to 192.168.1.10.  
Escape character is '^]'.  
+OK <16658.1054485137@yourserver.com>  
user postmaster@mydomain.com (enter your username here. remember to use the full e-mail address)  
+OK  
pass your_password  
+OK  
quit  
+OK  
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

This is the sign of a successful POP connection to the server!

Now try sending mail to that same user from another location. Telnet to 110 again and run the "list" command and you should see the message that you send...

telnet localhost 110

```
Trying 192.168.1.10...  
Connected to 192.168.1.10.  
Escape character is '^]'.  
+OK <16658.1054485137@yourserver.com>  
user postmaster@mydomain.com (again, remember to log in with the full email address of the user)  
+OK  
pass your_password  
+OK  
list  
+OK  
1 323 (there's your message!)  
.  
quit  
+OK  
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

If you have reached this point, then Qmail is now successfully up and running. Technically speaking, you could quit right here and have a functioning mail server. However, we still have a few options that we're going to plug into Qmail before we're done. In the next pages we will:

Install Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL.

Install Squirrelmail web based mail interface (requires that IMAP be installed).

Install Qmail-Scanner, an alternative queuing device.

Install Spamassassin, to tag all incoming spam.







Install Clam Anti Virus - To quarantine e-mails containing known viruses.

Install Checkall, to filter out messages containing undesirable words that may make it past Spamassassin.

[Proceed to Part 12](#)

2892

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Troubleshooting Qmail

Troubleshooting a Qmail install may seem scary at first, but in reality it's actually quite easy. Generally, in my experience, there are 2 main sources of trouble: (1) Configuration file errors and/or (2) permissions/ownership errors.

And now I impart to you the golden rule of troubleshooting: **Read your logs!**

1) Problems with Qmail's configuration files

The most common place that you'll screw up, when configuring Qmail, is in putting together the supervise scripts (everything in the `/var/qmail/supervise` directory). These scripts are the heart of Qmail and the slightest mistake can blow it. Fortunately, if you've set Qmail up according to the book, it logs all it's activities to the Qmail logs located at `/var/log/qmail`. Generally speaking, there are 3 types of logging that Qmail does. These 3 log types correspond to the 3 categories of supervise scripts: Qmail-smtpd, Qmail-send and Qmail-pop3d. With each of these items there is a "run" script and "log/run" script. The main "run" script runs the service itself and the other "log/run" script logs that service's activities. Here's a breakdown of where these supervise scripts are at:

```
/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run & /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/log/run  
/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/run & /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/log/run  
/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/run & /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/log/run
```

All of these scripts are run by use of symbolic links in the `/service` directory:

```
ls -al /service  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Jun 24 05:08 qmail-pop3d -> /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 31 Jun 24 05:08 qmail-send -> /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Jun 24 05:08 qmail-smtpd -> /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd
```

You can generally tell that you've got a problem in one these scripts in the following way:

A) You can check out the logs for each supervised service in the `/var/log/qmail` directory under the subdirectory corresponding to the service you are having trouble with. For example, if you are having trouble sending or receiving mail, you may want to check `/var/log/qmail/qmail-smtpd/current`. Doing a "tail -f" on the logs will often give you a real time view of what is going wrong. I love doing a "tail -f" on one of the qmail logs and then running some tests. You'll see the logs as they come in and if something is wrong in the supervise scripts it will often signal this in the log output. I'm not going to get into the individual error messages for now, but when you see them it's pretty easy to piece together what's not right.

But what if nothing is showing up in the logs?

B) If you run a "ps -aux" on your system, you will see all the current processes running. Along with all the other Qmail processes that are running, you should see one title "readproctitle service errors:". This process keeps track of the services and shoots out messages when something is wrong.

If Qmail is running correctly, the "readproctitle service errors:" line will look something like this:

```
root 1291 0.0 0.0 1332 252 ? S Jul06 0:00 readproctitle service errors: .....
```

The important part here is the ".....". This means that there are no errors being detected.

However, if you've botched up the install, you may see something like this:

```
root 1291 0.0 0.0 1332 252 ? S Jul06 0:00 readproctitle service errors: Mutlilog cannot write blah blah blah
```

Notice that in this case the error monitor has spotted a problem with Qmail's logging setup and it's telling you. Imagine that.

In the case above, the logical conclusion would be: Multilog is having a problem. Therefore there is probably an error on one of my logging script within the supervise directory. You would then go and check the log scripts for each service. Make sure that the paths specified in those scripts are correct and valid, etc. etc. This is basic shell script troubleshooting at this point.

But what if my scripts are fine and I can find no errors in them?

2) Problems with permissions and ownership

If you've checked all your scripts and you can't find any problems, you may have a problem with the permissions and/or ownership settings on one of the Qmail files or directories. The most common place this will happen is on the Qmail log files, located in /var/log/qmail. The entire /var/log/qmail directory should be chowned to qmail:root.

```
chown -R qmail:root /var/log/qmail
```

```
chmod -R 750 /var/log/qmail (i threw the permissions setting in there just for fun)
```

If you have permissions or ownership problems elsewhere, you may want to go back and revisit the installation guide on this site and make sure that you chowned and chmoded everything that you were supposed to.

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 12 - Installing Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL

Now that you have Qmail up and running, we're going to add a few extras onto it. For starters, we're going to install Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL. This will, obviously, enable IMAP connections to the mail server and it is a necessary ingredient for most popular web based mail clients such as Horde, SQwebmail and Squirrelmail. Courier IMAP is the preferred IMAP server to install because it has built in support the vchkpw mail user setup that Vpopmail utilizes. In short, Courier IMAP works with Vpopmail and virtual domains.

So let's install it.....

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/
```

```
bunzip courier-imap-2.0.0.tar.bz2
```

```
tar xvf courier-imap-2.0.0.tar
```

```
cd courier-imap-2.0.0
```

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local --exec-prefix=/usr/local --without-authldap --disable-root-check --with-ssl
```

Note: the configure process will take a few minutes. Go grab a snack...

```
make
```

```
make install-strip (or make install if that doesn't work for you)
```

```
make install-configure
```

```
cd /usr/local/etc
```

```
cp imapd.dist imapd
```

```
cp imapd-ssl.dist imapd-ssl
```

```
cp authdaemonrc.dist authdaemonrc
```

```
vi imapd
```

```
change AUTHMODULES="authdaemon" to AUTHMODULES="authvchkpw"
```

```
change AUTHMODULES_ORIG="authdaemon" to AUTHMODULES_ORIG="authvchkpw"
```

```
vi imapd-ssl
```

```
make sure IMAPDSSLSTART=YES
```

```
cp /usr/local/libexec/imapd.rc /etc/rc.d/init.d/imap
```

```
cp /usr/local/libexec/imapd-ssl.rc /etc/rc.d/init.d/imaps
```

```
cp /path/to/qmailrocks/courier-imap-1.7.1/authlib/authvchkpw /usr/local/libexec/authlib/
```

Now let's start up IMAP and IMAP SSL...

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/imap start
```

```
/etc/rc.d/init.d/imaps start
```

If you run "nmap localhost", you should see both 143 and 993 now open and listening.

Now let's test it...

telnet localhost 143

Trying 192.168.1.10...

Connected to 192.168.1.10.

Escape character is '^['.

* OK [CAPABILITY IMAP4rev1 UIDPLUS CHILDREN NAMESPACE THREAD=ORDEREDSUBJECT THREAD=REFERENCES SORT QUOTA IDLE STARTTLS] Courier-IMAP ready. Copyright 1998-2003 Double Precision, Inc. See COPYING for distribution information.

a login postmaster@mydomain.com my_password

a OK LOGIN Ok. **(successful login!)**

a logout **(logs you out)**

* BYE Courier-IMAP server shutting down

a OK LOGOUT completed

Connection closed by foreign host.

If you were able to log in , as in the example above, you're all set. IMAP is installed!

[Proceed to Part 13](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 13 - Installing Squirrelmail

Now that we have Qmail running with IMAP, we can install a webmail client to make mail accessible via a web browser. My choice for this was [Squirrelmail](#). Squirrelmail is both easy to install and it has lots of nice plugins to broaden it's abilities. I know that a lot of poeple out there like to use [Horde](#). I like Horde myself and I've installed it on my Qmail server alongside Squirrelmail. However, Horde is a major pain in the ass to install. Anyone who's ever intalled it will tell you that. I just don't want to take the responsibility for it on this site. Some people also like to use SQwebmail. No offense, but I just don't care for SQwebmail.

Anyway, let's install Squirrelmail...

You can download the latest version of Squirrelmail from: <http://www.squirrelmail.org/download.php>

I recommend downloading the .tar.gz version of the latest release.

Now change directories to the web directory of the website you want to serve Squirrelmail off of. In my case, I used /var/www/html

```
tar zxvf /path/to/squirrelmail-x.x.x.tar.gz (enter whatever version you downloaded)
```

Now rename the untarred folder to something more friendly...

```
mv squirrelmail-x.x.x webmail
```

And now let's configure Squirrelmail...

```
mkdir /var/sqattachments
```

```
chown -R apache:apache /var/sqattachments (or whatever user apache runs as)
```

```
cd webmail
```

```
chown -R apache:apache data (or whatever user apache runs as)
```

```
cd config
```

```
./conf.pl
```

This will run the Squirrelmail setup script which will allow you to customize the installation as well as set your server settings. Most of the important settings are in area #2, which is dubbed "Server Settings". Here are the specs I recommend:

Domain - I like to set this to the IP address of my mail server. The IP tends to work better than a domain names.

IMAP Server - localhost

IMAP Port : 143

Use Sendmail/SMTP : SMTP

SMTP Server : yourdomain.com

SMTP Port : 25

Authenticated SMTP : true (make sure you have this set!)

POP Before SMTP : FALSE (ewwww. pop before smtp. no thank you)

Server : courier (because we are using courier imap)

Invert Time : FALSE

Delimiter : detect

Depending on what version of Squirrelmail you are installing, the setup menu may differ slightly. But you get the idea. If you like, there a several other features of Squirrelmail you can customize that, while not critical, are sometime fun. Also, check out [Squirrelmail's site](#) for tons of cool plugins. Make sure you save the settings for exiting.

Once you've configured Squirrelmail to your liking, go test it!.....

<http://www.yourdomain.com/webmail>

We'll sign in with the postmaster account under the domain you should have created earlier using Vqadmin...







Username: postmaster@yourdomain.com

Password: your_password

If all has gone well, Squirrelmail should log your right into your account! From here you will be able to both send and receive mail as well as a host of other additional functions. Again, Squirrelmail has tons of really cool plugins, and you can check them out at [Squirrelmail's plugins page](#). Installing the plugins is pretty easy and their site can help you out. Now that was nice and painless, wasn't it? If I had tried to explain installing Horde instead, you would probably be holding a gun to your head right now, wishing for quick end to the misery. OK, I'm only kidding. :)

[Proceed to Part 14](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 14 - Qmail-Scanner + Clam Anti-Virus + Spamassassin

This is perhaps my favorite of all the post Qmail installation add-ons. Here we will discuss the installation of Qmail-Scanner, Spamassassin (to scan for spam) and Clam Anti-Virus (a virus scanner). These items add a nice finishing touch to your mail server. For a complete breakdown of how Qmail-Scanner, Clam Anti Virus and Spamassassin work, I would recommend that you [click here](#) and get the details. If you're a newbie to this, you definitely should click here.

Please note that you may (and probably will) experience some problems with this section of the install. Installing Spamassassin and Qmail-Scanner in particular can be a serious pain in the ass depending on (1) what version of Redhat you're running, (2) what version of Perl you're running and (3) what perl modules you do or do not already have installed. I have installed my version of Qmail on about 6 systems since making this site and every time this step and proven to be the hardest. Don't lose hope though. I've never not been able to get this part working. ;)

Now let's install Clam AV, then Spamassassin and finally Qmail-Scanner...

First, let's make sure you have all the required perl modules. All of the perl modules below are required for Spamassassin and Qmail-Scanner to work. I'll talk more about this further down in the install. Warning: Redhat 9 users, go grab an aspirin or 2. You're gonna need it!

You will need these Perl Modules:

Time::HiRes
Net::DNS
Digest::SHA1
Digest::HMAC
HTML::Parser
Mail-SpamAssassin

Note: I've included rpms of all of the above modules. However, I would recommend that you get whatever modules your need from CPAN at <http://www.cpan.org>.

- Helpful Hints -

Checking/Installing Perl Modules

[How do I know if my server has these perl modules?](#)

Answer: You can always test to see if you have these modules, and any other modules for that matter, by running the following commands as a **NON-ROOT** user:

```
perldoc -l Time::HiRes
perldoc -l Net::DNS
perldoc -l Digest::SHA1
perldoc -l Digest::HMAC
perldoc -l HTML::parser
perldoc -l Mail::SpamAssassin
```

If you see an output similar to this: `/usr/lib/perl5/5.6.1/i386-linux/Time/HiRes.pm` Your are good to go! However, if you get a "not found" type response for any of the above modules, you will need to install them.

[Ok, so if I don't have the module\(s\), how do I down and install it\(them\)?](#)

There are 3 main ways you can do this:

1. The "real" Way: Go to <http://www.cpan.org>, get the module and install it. But wait! I already went to CPAN myself and got all of them for you and you can find .tar.gz versions of all the perl modules in the /perlmouds directory of the qmailrocks package! [Click Here for installation instructions.](#)

2. The Clean & Easy Way: If installing on Redhat, which by this point I hope you are, go to [Redhat's download site](#) and search for the latest RPM version of the module. If they have it, download it and install it! (This is probably the easiest and cleanest method) [Click Here for installation instructions.](#)

3. Use My RPMs: I have provided RPM versions of the modules in my Qmailrocks.org Qmail package. These "should" work, but I can't guarantee it because system need and settings will vary from server to server. [Click Here for installation instructions.](#)

Ok, so at this point you should have all 4 of the above Perl modules installed on your system. So let's install Clam Anti Virus and Spamassin..

Installing Clam Anti Virus...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/
```

```
rpm -ivh clamav-libs-0.54-1.i686.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh clamav-0.54-1.i686.rpm *
```

***Note:** when you install the clamav-0.54-1.i686.rpm, you may get an error message when it tries to create the "clamav" user and group. This is because the RPM, by default, wants to create the new user/group with a UID and GID of 43. If this UID/GID is already taken, you will get an error. To correct this on my system, I edited the /etc/passwd file and the /etc/group file and temporarily changed the UID/GID of the user already assigned to "43" to a new UID/GID of "44" (or some unused number). I then installed the clamav RPM. After a successful install, I went back and changed the /etc/passwd and /etc/group files so that the original "43" user and group had that UID/GID once again and then I changed the UID/GID number for the "clamav" user to "44" (or some unused number). There are a few other ways you can get around this too, so just do whatever you're comfortable with. I'm working on a new rpm for clamav which will fix this.

Clam Anti Virus should now be installed.

- Helpful Hints -

Configuring Clam Anti Virus

- 1) Clam AV works pretty well right out of the box. However, there is a configuration file created at /etc/clamav.conf in case you want to customize it to your liking.
- 2) When installed, Clam AV will create a crontab which enables Clam to automatically connect to it's homesite and get the latest virus definitions every night. This is pretty cool, so you'll just want to make sue that the cron doesn't have any problems. Usually, any problems will be reported in the Cron daily output reports that get sent to the root system user.
- 3) Clam logs to /var/log/clamav.log
- 4) When Clam detects an e-mail that contains a potential virus, the following will happen:
 - a) Clam AV quarantines the e-mail in /var/spool/qmailscan/quarantine
 - b) Clam AV will send a notification of the detection and quarantine to whoever you configure it to send notifications to. When we install Qmail-Scanner further down this page, we will tell it what people to notify when a virus is detected. If you configure Qmail-Scanner by my rules, it will send 1 notification to the system administrator. However, it can also send a notification to the sender and the recipient as well, if you configure it to do so.

Now let's install Spamassassin...

Note: Spamassassin utilizes port 783 to properly scan and release e-mail. If you have a firewall on your server, you will need to open up port 783 going in and out.

Redhat 9 Users: You may find, when installing Spamassassin, that a version of it is already installed on the system. If so, I would recommend uninstalling that RPM and installing the ones listed here.

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/
```

```
rpm -ivh spamassassin-tools-2.53-1.8.0.i386.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh spamassassin-2.53-1.8.0.i386.rpm*
```

Redhat 9 Users: You may get an error stating that "libssl.so.2" is not present and that "libcrypto.so.2" is not present. If so, then do the following and then reinstall the spamassassin RPM:

```
rpm -ivh --nodeps spamassassin-2.53-1.8.0.i386.rpm
```

```
cd /lib
```

```
ln -s /lib/libssl.so.4 /lib/libssl.so.2
```

```
ln -s /lib/libcrypto.so.4 /lib/libcrypto.so.2
```

We'll come back to Spamassassin after we install Qmail-Scanner.

Installing Qmail-Scanner...

If you will recall, when we compiled Qmail earlier in this installation, we applied a patch to Qmail called "qmailqueue.patch". This patch allows Qmail to be configured to run with a substitute queuing mechanism. That's exactly what were about to do here. We're going to tell Qmail to use [Qmail-Scanner](#) as the queuing mechanism. Then, once that's done, we'll hook Clam Anti Virus and Spamassassin into our mail system [through](#) Qmail-Scanner. Make sense?

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf qmail-scanner-1.16.tgz
```

```
cd qmail-scanner-1.16
```

First we do a test configuration...

```
./configure --admin sysadmin --domain mydomain.com --notify admin --local-domains mydomain.com,mydomain2.com
```

(answer "Y" to all questions)

When you run this command, you should see Qmail-Scanner pick up detect that both Clam Anti Virus and Spamassassin are installed. If you don't, you may need to go back and double check your steps.

- Helpful Hints -

Qmail-Scanner Pre-Installation Configuration

```
./configure --help (for full info)
```

```
--admin = the system administrator username (example: postmaster)
```

```
--domain = the domain at which the system administrator user resides (ex: mydomain.com)
```

(The combination of the above 2 flags would send system admin notifications to postmaster@mydomain.com)

```
--notify = who do we want to notify when a virus is found. You can use "admin", "sender", "recips" and "all" or any combo
```

```
--local-domains = list of local domains on the server to reduce false positives.
```

As you can see, in this example, Qmail-Scanner would be set to send notifications to postmaster@mydomain.com. But what are these notifications? The notification pertain to Clam Anti Virus. When Clam detects a virus, it quarantines it and then send a notification e-mail to whoever you have told Qmail-Scanner to send it to. In this case, a virus notification e-mail would be sent to "postmaster@mydomain.com".

Now we do the actual install. Run the same command again but with the "--install" flag this time.

```
./configure --admin sysadmin --domain mydomain.com --notify admin --local-domains mydomain.com,mydomain2.com
```

The install script will create the Qmail-Scanner script at /var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner.pl. The install script should also set the proper permissions on it as well. Now let's test Qmail-Scanner, to make sure it works...

```
setuidgid qmaild /var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner-queue.pl -g
```

If you don't get any errors, then everything is fine!

Configuring Spamassassin to work with Qmail-Scanner...

You will find that Spamassassin has a general configuration file located at /etc/mail/spamassassin/local.cf. However, I found that this file does not get used by Qmail. Spamassassin works on a user level basis, so in order to get it working with Qmail, we'll have to set up a special config folder and file that belongs to the Qmail user. So, let's do the following:

```
cd /var/qmail
```

```
cp /root/.spamassassin ./
```

```
chown -R qmailq:qmail .spamassassin
```

```
cd /var/qmail/.spamassassin
```

In the .spamassassin directory, you will see a bunch of Spamassassin config files. The one that establishes the rules is going to be called "user_prefs". Within the "user_prefs" file, there are tons of options you can set at your convenience. However, the most important setting is the "required_hits" field. The "required_hits" field sets the "SPAM threshold" that Spamassassin will use as to grade incoming mail against. Set the threshold too high and your server will not successfully tag all SPAM. Set it too low and your server will create too many false positives. In my experience, I have found that a threshold of 5 is sufficient. So, I set my threshold like this:

```
required_hits 5.0
```

This is the only "required" setting in this file. Other settings can be done on a personal preferences basis.

If all has gone well, both Spamassassin and Clam Anti Virus should now be installed! With both of these programs installed, we can now install Qmail-Scanner.

Now let's activate qmail-scanner.pl...

```
vi /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run
```

To instruct Qmail to use Qmail-Scanner as the alternative queuing mechanism, we add the following line to the SMTP "run" script right under the first line (#!/bin/sh):

```
QMAILQUEUE="/var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner-queue.pl" export QMAILQUEUE
```

..and we change the "softlimit" in that same script..

```
change softlimit to 1000000
```

Note: It is absolutely vital that you change the "Softlimit" setting in this script. If you don't, Qmail will fail to deliver mail!!!

So now the qmail-smtp/run file should look like this:

```
#!/bin/sh
QMAILQUEUE="/var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner-queue.pl" export QMAILQUEUE
QMAILDUID=`id -u qmaild`
NOFILESGID=`id -g qmaild`
MAXSMTPD=`cat /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming`
LOCAL=`head -1 /var/qmail/control/me`
if [ -z "$QMAILDUID" -o -z "$NOFILESGID" -o -z "$MAXSMTPD" -o -z "$LOCAL" ]; then
echo QMAILDUID, NOFILESGID, MAXSMTPD, or LOCAL is unset in
echo /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run
exit 1
fi
if [ ! -f /var/qmail/control/rcpthosts ]; then
echo "No /var/qmail/control/rcpthosts!"
echo "Refusing to start SMTP listener because it'll create an open relay"
exit 1
fi
exec /usr/local/bin/softlimit -m 1000000 \
/usr/local/bin/tcpserver -v -R -l "$LOCAL" -x /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb -c "$MAXSMTPD" \
-u "$QMAILDUID" -g "$NOFILESGID" 0 smtp /var/qmail/bin/qmail-smtpd 2>&1
```

Save the changes to the run script. Now we do a few optional post installation tweaks for Qmail-Scanner (if you so desire).

- Helpful Hints -

Post Install configuration tips for Qmail-Scanner

Although Qmail-Scanner should work pretty much "out of the box" so to speak, you can make some customizations to it's configuration by editing the qmail-scanner.pl script located at /var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner.pl. The qmail-scanner.pl script controls a lot of the functionality of both Clam AV and Spamassassin. Check it out for yourself and you will see that there are quite a few items you have control over. I wouldn't recommend touching most of them. In fact, the only setting that I changed in mine is in the Spamassassin section:

```
my $spamc_subject="Hi, I'm Spam";
```

The "spamc_subject" setting determines what message Spamassassin will append to the "subject" of e-mails which it deems as SPAM.

Other than that, I left my qmail-scanner.pl script as is.

To activate all the changes we just made, we're going to have to completely stop and restart Qmail. Since Qmail is so hard to kill (this is usually a good thing), I have found that the best thing to do at this point is to simply reboot the server. Rebooting will ensure that all processes are killed and restarted correctly. Now I'm sure I'll draw the typical Unix guru heat from this suggestion. Yes, I know that in theory you should never have to reboot a Unix server after it's first built. But hey, in my experiences with Qmail, a reboot usually is a good thing to get everything rolling together. If you don't believe me, try killing every Qmail process completely. You'll practically have to beat Qmail with a club to kill it. ;)

Testing Spamassassin...

Now after you've rebooted, let's test Spamassassin's functionality. Try sending an e-mail to your server from an external source. After you have sent it and successfully received it on your server, you'll want to go view the /var/log/maillog file. This is the file that Spamassassin logs to and if it's working,

you'll be able to tell there. You'll know that Spamassassin is scanning all incoming mail as it is supposed to if you see something like this in the /var/log/maillog file:

```
Jun 8 05:08:00 myhost spamd[11636]: info: setuid to qmailq succeeded
```

```
Jun 8 05:08:00 myhost spamd[11636]: checking message <33212558.1055058984196.somone@somewhere.com> for qmailq:545.
```

```
Jun 8 05:08:01 myhost spamd[11636]: clean message (4.7/5.0) for qmailq:545 in 0.3 seconds, 6264 bytes.
```

This indicates that Spamassassin successfully scanned an incoming message and found it to be "clean", which means that the message did not score a high enough "SPAM score" to be labeled as SPAM.

Testing Clam AV

Unfortunately, there is a not clear cut way to test Clam AV until actual use. However, I found that there are a few sites on the internet that can be used to send a "test virus e-mail" to any address you desire. I used one of these to test my Clam AV installation. If Clam is working, the system administrator should get an e-mail stating that an e-mail containing a virus was found and that it has been quarantined at /var/spool/qmailscan/quarantine.

Summary of functionality:

If you've gotten to this point, you should have Clam Anti-Virus, Spamassassin and Qmail-Scanner all working together. When a messages comes into the server, Qmail-Scanner takes the message and pipes it out to both Clam Anti-Virus and Spamassassin. If the message contains a virus, Clam AV quarantines it a /var/spool/qmailscan/quarantine and then send a notification e-mail to whoever you specified in the Qmail-Scanner installation. If the message does not contain a virus, it is then scanned by Spamassassin. Depending on the score that Spamassassin assigns to the message and whether or not that score breaks the SPAM threshold set by you in the /var/qmail/.spamassassin/user_prefs file, Spamassassin will either let the message go unaltered to its destination or it will tag the message as SPAM. If the message is tagged as SPAM, it will still arrive at its destination, but with an altered "subject" that will signal to the recipient that this was tagged as SPAM. The text that gets appended to the "subject" of the e-mail is set in the /var/qmail/bin/qmail-scanner.pl file. (For example: If you set qmail-scanner.pl to tag all SPAM with "HI, I'M SPAM!", mail tagged as such will be delivered to the recipient with "HI, I'M SPAM" added to the subject. Once the message is tagged, the recipient can then configure his/her mail client to deal with those tagged message in whatever manner he/she sees fit.

[Proceed to Part 15](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 15 - Installing Checkall

Our final ingredient in this installation is going to be a domain level word filter, which I've named "checkall". This script is applied on a per domain basis and serves as a "bad word" scanner to catch any spam that Spamassassin may have missed. This filter serves as the last defense against SPAM before it arrived in your inbox. I like this filter because it helps to get rid of any SPAM that happens to make it by Spamassassin.

This script is actually a hacked up version of another script I found somewhere that simply checked the SUBJECT line of incoming mail against a list of banned words. If a word in the subject matched, the mail would be bounced back to the sender with an explanation of why it was dropped.

My hacked up version of this script does it a little different: The entire body of all incoming messages to the designated domain is scanned and matched against a list of banned words. If a match is found, the message is simply dropped (deleted) instead of being bounced. Additionally, the drop action is then logged to a log file for later review and troubleshooting by the system administrator.

I made these changes for a few reasons: 1) Most spam these days will have a legitimate SUBJECT, so scanning the subject isn't enough. Scan the whole darn thing! 2) Since most spammers use fake FROM addresses, bouncing the message usually results in a double bounce which just takes up system resources. 3) I like to log the drops so that I know what got dropped and when.

So let's install it...

```
cd /home/vpopmail
```

```
mkdir spamcheck
```

```
cd spamcheck
```

```
vi checkall
```

```
#!/bin/sh

#Domain Level Spam Filter

printsubj () {
echo "Message Dropped Because Of: $SUBJECTLINE."
}

checksubject () {
case $SUBJECTLINE in
Sex|sex|PORN|Porn )
printsubj $SUBJECTLINE
echo dropped $SUBJECTLINE on `date "+%D %H:%M:%S" >> /home/vpopmail/spamcheck/logs/checkall.log
exit 99;;
*)
;;
esac
}

SUBJECT=`cat`
for SUBJECTLINE in $SUBJECT
do
checksubject $SUBJECTLINE
done
exit 0
```

```
mkdir logs
```

```
cd logs
```

```
touch checkall.log
```

```
chown -R vpopmail:vchkpw /home/vpopmail/spamcheck
```

Now we will add this script into the mail path for a domain on our server.

```
cd /home/vpopmail/domains/yourdomain.com
```

```
vi .qmail-default
```

add the following line above the line that is already there

```
| /home/vpopmail/spamcheck/checkall
```

Here's an example:

.qmail-default before:

```
| /home/vpopmail/bin/vdelivermail " delete
```

.qmail-default after:

```
| /home/vpopmail/spamcheck/checkall
| /home/vpopmail/bin/vdelivermail " delete
```







Save these changes and that should be it. You don't have to restart anything. To test this last rule, try sending an e-mail to your mailbox and make sure that the test e-mail contains one of the words that you entered into the "bad word" list in the checkall script. If the filter is working right, the message should NOT arrive in your inbox. You should then be able to view the log file at /home/vpopmail/spamcheck/logs/checkall.log and see a log of the dropped message corresponding to the time at which you sent the test message. The drop log should look something like this:

```
dropped Sex on 06/13/03 02:37:51
```

If the test was successful, then that's it! Congratulations, you've completed the Qmailrocks.org Qmail installation. Have fun. The next couple steps discuss cleanup as well as some closing notes and suggestions.

[Proceed to Part 16](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key	
	Regular Black Text Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text Command Line Output.
	Regular green text Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)







Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 16 - Cleanup

If you've made it this far, then you've successfully installed the Qmailrocks.org rendition of Qmail. Again, Congratulations. As far as cleanup goes, there's not a whole lot to do. The installation is pretty clean. You may want to go into the Qmailrocks directory and remove all of the untarred and unzipped items if you're low on disk space. Better yet, if you need the space just go ahead and remove the entire untarred Qmailrocks directory altogether. You should still have to original tarball if you ever need anything out of it. Also, check around for any temporary directories or scripts that you may have created along the way. Usually you can get rid of these but you may want to save them for your own personal records of the installation. In addition to any cleanup, you may want to make some notes about your installation while it's still fresh in your mind. You may need to remember what you've done later on should any problems occur or if you should want to add/remove any functionality to or from your Qmail installation.

[Proceed to Closing Notes](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 17 - Closing Notes

Please take a minute to provide me with some feedback...

How helpful did you find this site?

This site stinks! Not very good It was ok Very helpful Excellent

Your Name:

(if you want me to reply)

Your E-mail:

(if you want me to reply)

Any comments/suggestions?

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Qmailadmin

- [Is it possible to have user quotas be manageable from Qmailadmin in addition to the Vqadmin?](#)

Q. Is it possible to have user quotas be manageable from Qmailadmin in addition to the Vqadmin?

A: Yes, it is. There is a patch for it. I'm working on integrating it into my installation.

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

FAQ on Sendmail

- [Why do you think Qmail is better than Sendmail?](#)

Q. Why do you think Qmail is better than Sendmail?

A: This can be a very drawn out and complicated answer. If you check out Dan Bernstein's input on this age old question, you will find that he sights several technical advantages that Qmail has over Sendmail as well as the many security advantages is has over Sendmail. I'm not going to retype what Dan has already said, so if you're intereted, check it out [here](#). However, I will try to give you a gneralized layman's explanation. Understanding the core differences between the 2 programs becomes very easy when you consider the context in which each was invented. Sendmail is an old program. It comes from the pre-internet days when the majority of e-mail users were confined to universities and government agencies. It was invented in an age of relative trust between all users on a network. Therefore, security was a lesser issue than it is today. This explains why Sendmail runs as "root" and why it is this fact that makes Sendmail a constant security risk. Since the core of Sendmail was not designed for the kind of security needed today, the result is that you are constantly having to patch and update a program that was never designed to be that secure. Qmail, on the other hand, was invented in the mid 90's when the Internet as we know it today was really taking off. Very few parts of Qmail run as "root", but instead run as seperate Qmail users which have the ability to do absolutely zilch when it comes to the operation of the rest of the server. Qmail was built with security in mind, so as a result Qmail will by nature probably always be more secure than Sendmail. That's the basics of it, but again you should probably go check out Dan Bernstein's page and get all the details.

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [gmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

FAQ on IMAP/IMAPS

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Squirrelmail and/or web based mail

- [I think Squirrelmail is lame! Why don't you have instructions for a webmail client such as Horde or SQwebmail?](#)
- [I've got Squirrelmail up and running, but when I try to send mail I get a 550 error. What's wrong?](#)

Q. I think Squirrelmail is lame! Why don't you have instructions for a webmail client such as Horde or SQwebmail?

A: I've been asked this question many times. Some people make the conclusion that since I don't include webmail clients such as Horde or SQwebmail in my installation, I must not know about them or I'm just not cool or something. Hardly. I know all about Horde and SQwebmail and I've installed both of them a million times. I think Horde is a great product. I happen to have perfectly legitimate reasons for not including them in my installation guide, however. Let's start with Horde. Horde is a great webmail program that has really amazing power and flexibility. The problem with Horde is that it is a **major** pain in the ass to install. Just ask anyone who has installed it. Horde can be nightmarish even for the seasoned professional, let alone the newbie. For that reason, I didn't want to include it on this site. I can see about a million e-mails pouring in with problems ranging from here to the moon. No thank you. Now let's talk about SQwebmail. SQwebmail is about as plain and vanilla a webmail client as I've ever seen. Other people love SQwebmail and that's fine. As for me, I just don't care for it. Well then why Squirrelmail, you ask? Squirrelmail is the easiest webmail client to intall that I've ever seen. It's practically idiot proof, which makes it easy to document. But its easy of installation was not the only thing that sold me. What makes Squirrelmail my favorite is that it looks nice, functions nice and has loads of plugins that increase its functionality greatly. With a handful of plugins installed, Squirrelmail rivals any top of the line webmail client out there. And just when you think that installing the plugins will be a hassle, think again. The plugins are so easy to install that you'll be saying "wow, that was too easy". So for all the Squirrelmail doubters out there, I I say this: Give Squirrelmail a chance and you'll probably end up surprising yourself.

[Back to Top](#)

Q. I've got Squirrelmail up and running, but when I try to send mail I get a 550 error. What's wrong?

A: Chances are that you've misconfigured the SMTP server settings within Squirrelmail. Go back and run the Squirrelmail /config/conf.pl setup script, go into the SMTP server settings menu and make sure that 1) "SMTP" is selected in the option that allows you select "SMTP or Sendmail" as the deafult method, 2) you have a valid SMTP server address entered in the "SMTP server" field and 3) SMTP authentication is enabled and its type is set to "login". Once you've verified all of these things and saved the changes, you should be able to send.

[Back to Top](#)

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on Qmail-scanner, Clam Anti Virus and Spamassassin

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

FAQ on other random topics

Currently, there are no questions in this category

Got a question that's not listed here? [Just ask me.](#)

[back to faq index](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Extra Options - Vqregister

Installing Vqregister is quite easy. The installation bares close resemblance to that of Qmailadmin or Vqadmin. That comes as no surprise since all 3 are made by the same people, Inter7. Anyway, let's get down to it.

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf vqregister-2.5.tar.gz
```

```
cd vqregister-2.5
```

With the Vqregister build directory, there are 3 files that we're going to focus on: vqregister.conf, vqregister.email and Makefile. We will want to know what these files do and then make any needed changes to them before we compile and install Vqregister

[vqregister.conf - the main configuration file](#)

The vqregister.conf file is going to contain most of the configuration settings for Vqregister. These settings will determine exactly how Vqregister operates. You will find a nice description of what each field does right inside this same file. Most of these are of a non-critical nature, but there are a few of them that you should set now. Keep in mind that all settings within the vqregister.conf file can be easily changed after the install has completed, so these settings are in no way written in stone.

AdminEmail admin@yourdomain.com

This denotes the address of your mail administrator. When a new mailbox gets created, the mail admin is notified.

AllowDomain somedomain.com

This field specifies which domains will be made available for visitors to create email addresses at. The syntax for this is one domain per line. If you want to have multiple domains, you would have multiple lines starting with "AllowDomain" and specifying one domain per line.

DB_Host localhost

This specifies the hostname of the MySQL database server in which a new database will be created. The new database will be used to store new user info. I left this at "localhost" although you can change this to reflect whatever host fits your needs.

DB_Name user_store

This denotes the name of the database which will be created. The default value is "user_store", but feel free to customize the name if you wish.

Note: When we run the installation in just a few minutes, this database will be automatically created if possible. In my experience, I've never gotten the installation to actually create the database so I always have has to go in and manually create it.

DB_User root

You guess it. This specifies the database username that will be used to connect to the database server. The default value is "root", but again feel free to customize it. Just make sure that the user you specify exists and has the needed privileges.

DB_Password some_password

The password for the user you specified above.

That's it for the vqregister.conf file. Remember that if you wish, you can customize the myriad of other settings in this file. It's up to you and remember that these settings can always be changed later.

[vqregister.email - The welcome letter configuration file](#)

The vqregister.email file is the least important of the 3 config files. All this file does is provide a standardized e-mail letter that will be sent to all new

users once they have successfully created their new mailbox. Vqregister already has a default welcome letter made for you, so you don't really have to edit this file unless you want to create your own personalized welcome letter. The default message looks like this:

From: vQregister <\$\$-CR@\$-RD>
To: <\$\$-CE>
Subject: \$\$-CS

Hi, \$\$-RN. The account you registered for, \$\$-RU@\$-RD, has been created with the password \$\$-RP. To receive webmail, head over to [http://www.\\$-RD/cgi-bin/sqwebmail](http://www.$-RD/cgi-bin/sqwebmail). To receive POP mail, set your mail client settings to mail.\$-RD, port 110, with a username of \$\$-RU%\$\$-RD.

Please do not respond to this message, as it has been generated by an unattended mail box.

Send all email inquiries to the administrator at \$\$-CA.

Makefile - Determines how Vqregister is built.

The "Makefile" is the last file that we will edit before we do the install. This file is where we are going to specify very important things such as the installation directory, the uid/gid that it will run as, the location of MySQL and a few other items.

The portion of the file that we are going to edit is going to be within the first 17 lines of the file. Here is what the first 17 lines of this file should look like for a typical setup:

```
#  
# vol@inter7.com  
#  
VDIR = /home/vpopmail (the location of vpopmail)  
CC = gcc  
BIN = vqregister  
DEFS = -I$(VDIR)/include -I/usr/include/mysql (the MySQL include location. This may vary from system to system)  
LINKDEFS =  
LIBS = -L$(VDIR)/lib -lvpopmail -lcrypt -L/usr/lib/mysql -lmysqlclient (the location of the MySQL libraries. Again, this may vary.)  
OBS = main.o cgi.o template.o global.o misc.o config.o register.o password.o \  
vpopmail.o db.o field.o badhosts.o  
  
INSTALL_DIR = /var/www/default/cgi-bin/vqregister (the directory where Vqregister will be installed. i.e. the cgi-bin of your default site.)  
INSTALL_BIN = vqregister.cgi  
INSTALL_UID = vpopmail  
INSTALL_GID = vchkpw
```

Anything past this should not be edited.

Once you have made the above changes, where needed, it's time to do the install!

To install Vqregister, it's a simple one liner:







make all install clean

If you don't get any errors, that's it! Vqregister should now be installed! A successful installation should place a "vqregister" directory in your site's cgi-bin directory. In that "vqregister" directory you should find the "vqregister.cgi" binary itself along with copies of the "vqregister.conf" and "vqregister.email" configuration files and an "html" directory containing the html web pages for the Vqregister tool. Since the configuration files are now in this install directory you can, as I said, go and edit these config files at your convenience to suite whatever needs you may have.

To test the installation, you can open a web browser and go to: <http://www.yourdomain.com/cgi-bin/vqregister/vqregister.cgi>

That URL should bring up the Vqregister interface. It's pretty easy to use, so go ahead and play around with it and add a few mailboxes. Mailboxes that are created can be removed and edited in the same manner that you would use to manage any other mailbox on your server. They can managed via Vqadmin, Qmailadmin or any other tool you may have to edit mailboxes. Pretty cool, huh?

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 1 - Download the Software

The first thing you'll need to do to get started is to download all the needed software packages for the entire install process. To make things easy for everyone, I've combined all the needed packages into 1 giant tarball (.tar.gz) bundle that you can download in one easy step. Don't worry, all of the packages are the latest versions as of **July, 2003** and will make all efforts keep all the software bundle up to date as new versions are released. I would recommend that, if your going to be using my guide to install Qmail, you download my software bundle. I've included several ready-made scripts and so forth, so everything will make more sense if you're on the same page as I am when going through the install. The entire software bundle get be downloaded right here: <http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/qmailrocks.tar.gz>.

Once you've downloaded qmailrocks.tar.gz, you can unpack it by running: **tar zxvf qmailrocks.tar.gz**. Whenever I download this tarball myself, I usually create a directory off the root of the server called "downloads" and then I download the software bundle into that directory. I then extract the bundle and end up with all of the packages available in "/downloads/qmailrocks/". How you choose to organize it, however, it up to you.

To see a list of all the packages included in the software bundle, [click here](#).

Alternatively, if you want to download only individual packages, you may do so by using the following locations:

For Qmail realated packages listed above - [http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/\[insert package name here\]](http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/[insert package name here])

For Qmail realted patches - [http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/patches/\[insert patch name here\]](http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/patches/[insert patch name here])

For Qmail realted scripts - [http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/scripts/\[insert script name here\]](http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/scripts/[insert script name here])

You will note that there are several RPMs in the Qmailrocks installation. Since I'm doing the install on Redhat, I want to keep the install as RPM based as possible. Hey, I like RPMS. They're clean, quick and easy. Some things, such as Qmail itself are better left as source installs. However, the packages listed as RPMS should have no impact on the functionality of the install or the ability to customize the install to your liking.

[Proceed to Part 2](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Part 2 - Installing Qmail

Now that you've downloaded all the needed packages, we can start the install...

(**Redhat 9 Users**, [click here](#) before you start.)

If you've downloaded the all-in-one bundle from the previous page:

```
tar zxvf qmailrocks.tar.gz

cd qmailrocks

mkdir -p /var/qmail

scripts/add_users.script (this creates all the needed qmail and vpopmail users)

mkdir /usr/src/qmail

cp qmail-1.03.tar.gz /usr/src/qmail/

cp ucspi-tcp-0.88.tar.gz /usr/src/qmail

mkdir -p /package

cp daemontools-0.76.tar.gz /package

chmod 1755 /package

cd /usr/src/qmail

tar zxvf qmail-1.03.tar.gz

tar zxvf ucspi-tcp-0.88.tar.gz

rm -rf *.tar.gz (this is optional)

cd /package

tar zxvf daemontools-0.76.tar.gz

rm -rf *.tar.gz (again, optional)

Next, we setup special logging directories...

mkdir /var/log/qmail

cd /var/log/qmail

mkdir qmail-send qmail-smtpd qmail-pop3d

chown -R qmail:root /var/log/qmail

chmod -R 750 /var/log/qmail

mkdir /var/qmail/supervise
```

```
cd /var/qmail/supervise
```

```
mkdir -p qmail-smtpd/log qmail-send/log qmail-pop3d/log
```

```
chmod +t qmail-smtpd qmail-send qmail-pop3d
```

Now we will apply our first patch...

```
cd /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03
```

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/qmail-103.patch (this is a standard recommended Qmail patch)
```

And now we will apply the QmailQueue patch...

Note: This patch allows Qmail to be configured to use an alternative queuing mechanism. This will be used when we install Spamassassin towards the end of this installation. If you don't intend on using Spamassassin, you can skip this next command.

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/qmailqueue.patch
```

Next, we will apply the SMTP authentication patch...

```
mv qmail-smtpd.c qmail-smtpd.c.bak
```

```
cp /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/qmail-smtpd.c ./
```

Next, we set a few last options...

```
vi conf-split and replace default # with 200
```

```
vi conf-spawn and replace default # with 255
```

Now we build Qmail...

Redhat 9 Users: You will need to patch qmail with an additional errno patch:

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/qmail-1.03.errno.patch
```

```
make man
```

```
make setup check
```

```
./config-fast your_domain (ex: ./config-fast mydomain.com)
```

If there are no errors, Qmail has been built successfully!

Now we build ucspi-tcp...

```
cd /usr/src/qmail/ucspi-tcp-0.88/
```

Redhat 9 Users: You will need to patch ucspi-tcp with an additional errno patch:

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/ucspi-tcp-0.88.errno.patch
```

```
make
```

```
make setup check
```


If you don't get any errors, that's it for ucspi-tcp!

Now we build the daemontools....

cd /package/admin/daemontools-0.76

Redhat 9 Users: You will need to patch daemontools with an additional errno patch:

```
cd /package/admin/daemontools-0.76/src
```

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/daemontools-0.76.errno.patch
```

```
cd /package/admin/daemontools-0.76
```

package/install







If no errors are reported, you've successfully compiled the daemontools package!

All done for now...

OK, Qmail is almost totally installed but we're going to pause right here and install a bunch of handy tools and features that will make Qmail pretty and fun! After that, we'll make some final changes to Qmail and then crank it up!

[Proceed to Part 3](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 3 - QmailAnalog

The first little gadget we'll install is Qmailanalog. Qmailanalog was developed by [Dan Bernstein](#) himself, so you know it's gotta be good. Dan Bernstein describes Qmailanalog as such:

qmailanalog is a collection of tools to help you analyze qmail's activity record. It supplies statistics to answer a wide variety of questions:

overall: how many messages? recipients? attempts? etc.

ddist: how soon were 50% of the messages delivered? 90%? 95%? 99%?

rxdelay: what's the best order of recipients for mailing lists?

recipients, rhosts: who's getting mail? bytes? messages? attempts?

successes, failures, deferrals: why? how often? how much delay?

senders, suids: messages? bytes? load? recipients? attempts? delay?

qmailanalog also includes several tools to focus attention on particular senders, recipients, or messages.

Now let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/
```

```
tar -xvf qmailanalog-0.70.tar
```

```
cd qmailanalog-0.70
```

Redhat 9 Users: You will need to patch qmailanalog with an additional errno patch:

```
patch < /path/to/qmailrocks/patches/0.70-errno.patch
```

```
make
```

```
make setup check
```

That's it. Qmailanalog is installed!

Tip: Setting Up a Nightly Qmailanalog Report

Qmailanalog analyzes the Qmail logs and then reports the activity into a human readable format. Therefore, it's nice to have a crontab setting to run Qmailanalog on a nightly basis. To do this, you will first have to write a script to run Qmailanalog:

```
vi /var/qmail/qmailstats
```

```
#!/bin/sh
# Qmailanalog invocation script
PATH=/usr/local/qmailanalog/bin:/var/qmail/bin:/bin:/usr/bin
QMAILSTATS="/tmp/q.$$"
umask 077
cat /var/log/qmail/qmail-send/* /var/log/qmail/qmail-pop3d/* /var/log/qmail/qmail-smtpd/* | matchup > $QMAILSTATS 5>/dev/null
```

```
DATE=`date +%D`
```

```
(echo "To: server_admin@mydomain.com"
echo "From: postmaster@mydomain.com"
echo "Subject: Nightly Qmail Stats Report for $DATE"
echo ""
zoverall < $QMAILSTATS
zfailures < $QMAILSTATS
zdeferrals < $QMAILSTATS) | qmail-inject
```

```
rm -f $QMAILSTATS
```

```
chmod 750 /var/qmail/qmailstats
```

Do a test run by running `/var/qmail/qmailstats`. You should get an e-mail sent to your admin e-mail address containing a Qmail activity report.

Now setup the crontab...

```
crontab -e
```

```
01 0 * * * /var/qmail/qmailstats
```

This will run a Qmail log report every day at 12:01 AM.

[Proceed to Part 4](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

[home](#) | [about qmailrocks.org](#) | [the installation](#) | [extra options](#) | [faq](#) | [contact me](#) | [qmail links](#) | [the future](#) | [journal](#)

Site Last Updated: **July 17th, 2003**

Part 4 - EZmlm

EZmlm is a nice mailing list add-on to Qmail. I've used it several times myself and its actually one of the better mailing list programs out there. When we install Qmailadmin later on, you'll see that EZmlm integrates seamlessly into Qmailadmin to provide a very user friendly mailing list management interfact. As an added bonus, Vpopmail (which we will install as well) will let you control what users can and cannot use mailing lists! Can't beat that!

So let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/
```

```
tar zxvf ezmlm-0.53-idx-0.41.tar.gz
```

```
cd ezmlm-0.53-idx-0.41
```







```
make
```

```
make setup
```

If you don't get any errors, then ezmlm is all set up and ready to go!

[Proceed to Part 5](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Part 5 - Autoresponder

Autoresponder does exactly what you think it does. It allows us to set up autoresponders for mailboxes and so forth.

So let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf autorespond-2.0.2.tar.gz
```

```
cd autorespond-2.0.2
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

If you don't get any errors, then autoresponder is all set up and ready to go!

[Proceed to Part 6](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
■	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
■	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
■	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
■	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
■	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
■	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Part 6 - Vpopmail

Vpopmail is one of the major components of this installation. Vpopmail allows us to do virtual domain mail hosting. It's got a lot of built in tools and features that make it a dream to work with.

So let's install it...

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks
```

```
tar zxvf vpopmail-5.2.1.tar.gz
```

```
cd vpopmail-5.2.1
```

```
./configure --enable-logging=p
```







```
make
```

```
make install-strip
```

If you don't get any errors, then Vpopmail is good to go!

[Proceed to Part 7](#)

qmailrocks@earthlink.net

Color Coded Installation Text Key		
	Regular Black Text	Installation notes and summaries by the author. Me talking.
	Bold Black Text	Commands to be Run by You, the Installer.
	Bold Maroon Text	Special Notes for Redhat 9 Users.
	Bold Red Text	Vital and Important Information.
	Regular/Bold Purple text	Denotes Helpful Tips and Hints or Hyperlinks.
	Regular Orange Text	Command Line Output.
	Regular green text	Denotes the Contents of a File or Script.

Welcome to cr.yp.to. Some popular pages that you might be looking for:

- [D. J. Bernstein's home page](#);
- [the gmail home page](#);
- [the djbdns home page](#);
- [the daemontools home page](#);
- [the ucspi-tcp home page](#);
- [the cryptography page](#);
- [the *Bernstein v. United States* page](#).

Qmail Apendages

By "apendages", I am referring to the wealth of optional Qmail "add-ons" that have been developed both by Dan Bernstein himself as well as other 3rd parties. I am referring to any program or script, other than Qmail itself, that is installed alongside Qmail to enhance Qmail's performance. Examples: Vpopmail, Qmailanalog, Qmailadmin, POP3d, Courier IMAP, etc., etc.

[Close Window](#)

The best way to install a Perl module is to get the source directly from CPAN, compile it and then install it. For your convenience, I have already downloaded these packages and included them in the Qmailrocks.org Qmail collection.

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/perlmods
```

For this example, I will show how to install the Mail::SpamAssassin module. However, the same method applies to all the other modules.

```
tar zxvf Mail-SpamAssassin-x.x.tar.gz
```

```
cd Mail-SpamAssassin-x.x
```

```
perl Makefile.PL
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

That's it! Usually there will be an "INSTALL" file or "README" file within package that will give you additional help should you need it.

[Close Window](#)

If you get the latest RPM versions of these perl modules directly from Redhat (or rpmfind.net), sy:installing them is quite easy:

```
cd /path/to/where/you/saved/the/rpms
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Time-HiRes-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Digest-SHA1-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Digest-HMAC-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Net-DNS-x.x.x.rpm
```

The Mail::SpamAssassin perl module can be downloaded from Spamassassin's website, at <http://spamassassin.rediris.es/released/RPMS/>

```
rpm -ivh perl-Mail-SpamAssassin-x.x.x.rpm
```

That's it!

[Close Window](#)

Installing the RPMs that I've provides is quite easy. However, I would probably recommend that you install these perl mods from the CPAN sources or get the latest RPMs from Redhat. Anyway, here's how you install them:

```
cd /path/to/qmailrocks/perlmods
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Time-HiRes-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Digest-SHA1-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Digest-HMAC-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Net-DNS-x.x.x.rpm
```

```
rpm -ivh perl-Mail-SpamAssassin-x.x.x.rpm
```

That's it!

[Close Window](#)