



**Courier-MTA 0.53.2 VMWare Image w/phpCourier
Installation Instructions – Revision 1a**

Congratulations! If you are reading this, you are probably looking forward to a new mail server running virtually. If you are already a VMWare user, you can skip the VMWare section and jump straight to Server Configuration.

VMWare opens up a whole new way to deploy and deliver services to your business. If you have a computer with spare CPU cycles, you can give it a new task without undermining its current workload. Installing VMWare will give you a whole new virtual computer on an existing Windows or Linux box.

Install VMWare

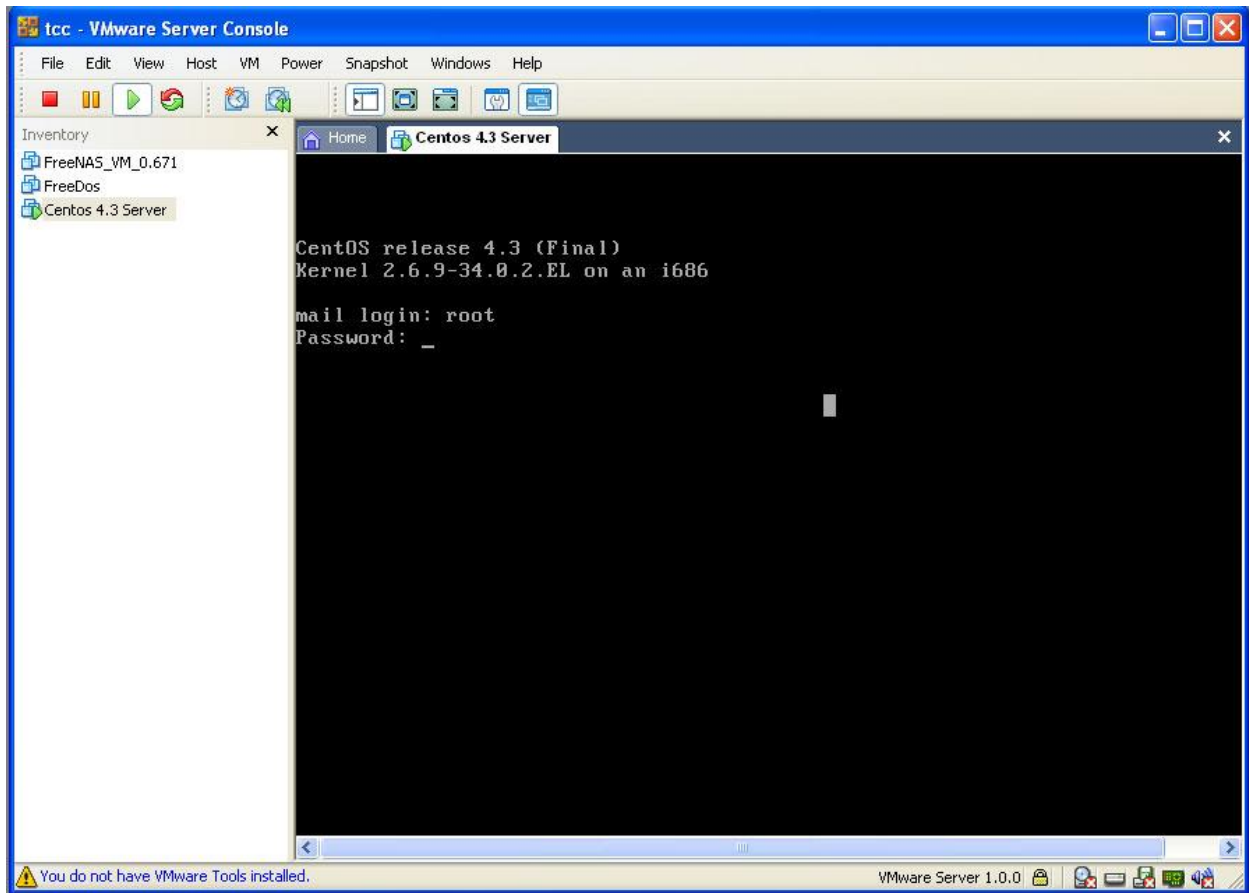
1. If you don't already have VMWare downloaded, you need to download it from the VMWare website. You can download either the VMWare player or VMWare Server. I recommend that you download VMWare Server. The Server application provides you with additional functionality including Web-based administration of your virtual machines along with the ability to run them as a Windows Service.

Get it here: <http://www.vmware.com/products/server/>

2. Run the installation and install VMWare tools and components. Download the Courier-MTA 0.53.2 VMWare Image w/phpCourier.

Get it here: <http://www.taloncc.com/vmware/>

3. Unzip the file and drop the folder into the c:\Virtual Machines.
4. Next, open the VMWare Server Console. Now, use File Open to open the VM from C:\Virtual Machines. Next, start the VM. It should look like the following when you are up and running.



Setup the Installation

Now that you have your working virtual machine, it is time to get your mail system setup and working.

Setting Passwords

1. Login to the box. Don't be shy. Type root for the login name and then the password assigned to the image. The default password should be 'courier'.
2. Now, the first thing we need to do is change the root password. Do this by typing the following:

```
[root@mail ~]# passwd root
```

You will be prompted with:

```
Changing password for user root.  
New UNIX password:
```

Write this DOWN. If you lose it, it will be very difficult to do anything else on this server.

3. The next thing we need to do is change the courier user password. It is good security practice to login to servers with an account other than root and then become root using the 'su' command. Do this by typing the following:

```
[root@mail ~]# passwd courier
```

You will be prompted with:

```
Changing password for user courier.  
New UNIX password:
```

4. Logout and login as the courier user to test the functionality. Type exit to get out then when presented with the login screen again, login as you see below.

```
Login: courier  
Password: ***** (password hidden)
```

```
[courier@mail ~]$ su  
Password:***** (this is where you type the root password)  
[root@mail ~]# _
```

Now you are secure. When you access this Linux system remotely, you will have no issues logging in as the courier user.

For remote administration, there are number of good tools out there that do SSH. Putty is one that is free and can be found at <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>. However, SecureCRT by Van Dyke Software excels in features for under \$100. <http://www.vandyke.com/products/securecrt/index.html>

Setting the IP Address

1. Now, you need to set the IP Address and Hostname for your Virtual Machine.

Let's set the hostname. Do the following substituting the full name for your mail server below.

```
[root@mail ~]# cat > /etc/sysconfig/network  
NETWORKING=yes  
HOSTNAME=mail.test.com
```

(press CTRL-C to save)

2. Let's set the IP Address. Thankfully, this is done very simply with the netconfig command. Run the following and follow the prompts.

```
[root@mail ~]# /usr/sbin/netconfig
```

Great work!

Setting up the Webserver

Most of the administration for Courier can be done through the web. This means you need to setup the webserver so that it will respond to your URLs.

Add the following Host entries to your DNS:

```
phpcourier
webmail
```

Now, setup the phpcourier access.

Edit the httpd.conf file and scroll to the very bottom

```
[root@mail ~]# vi /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
```

The section to edit will look like this:

```
#####
## Domain Configuration:  phpcourier
## Site Owner:
##
```

```
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@mail
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/domains/phpcourier
    ServerName 10.1.1.4
    #ServerAlias
    CheckSpelling On
    CustomLog /var/log/httpd/phpcourier common
    ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/phpcourier-error-log
    <Directory "/var/www/html/domains/phpcourier">
        Options Includes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride None
        Order allow,deny
        Allow from all
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

```
##
```

TO DO:

Change the ServerName value to reflect your URL. For example, phpcourier.test.com. Also, change the ServerAdmin to a valid administrative Email account.

With this configuration, Webmail could be accessed by going to <http://phpcourier.test.com/webmail>

This will suffice for some people. However, most people like to access webmail by typing: <http://webmail.test.com>

If you would like to do this, add the following section to the bottom of the httpd.conf file and make the same changes as above.

```
#####  
## Domain Configuration:  webmail  
## Site Owner:  
##  
  
<VirtualHost *:80>  
    ServerAdmin webmaster@mail  
    DocumentRoot /var/www/html/domains/squirrelmail  
    ServerName webmail.test.com  
    #ServerAlias  
    CheckSpelling On  
    CustomLog /var/log/httpd/webmail common  
    ErrorLog /var/log/httpd/webmail-error-log  
    <Directory "/var/www/html/domains/squirrelmail">  
        Options Includes FollowSymLinks  
        AllowOverride None  
        Order allow,deny  
        Allow from all  
    </Directory>  
</VirtualHost>  
  
##
```

Now, if you want a really awesome webmail package, take a look at <http://www.nutsmail.com>

Webserver setup is done. Restart the webserver and you can now use phpcourier and webmail.

```
[root@mail ~]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
```

Setting up phpCourier

The default login for the phpCourier web login is:

Login: root

Password: rootpw

This is **not** secure. You must reset this password.

Enter the following to reset phpCourier root password.

```
[root@mail ]# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 15 to server version: 4.1.20

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> use phpcourier;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> Update Accounts set ClearPass = 'newpass' and
CryptPass=PASSWORD('newpass') where AccountId = 1;
mysql> quit
```

Setting up Courier

Courier needs to have its identity confirmed. You can make all of the settings you need to for the courier-mta at <https://x.x.x.x/cgi-bin/webadmin>. Substitute your IP address for the x.x.x.x.

Access the phpcourier website and setup all your domains.

This document does not cover phpCourier use. Visit <http://phpcourier.sourceforge.net> for more information.

Caveats

This document does not cover the use of webmail, phpcourier, or the Courier-MTA. However, it should serve as a primer to set all of the basic settings necessary to run the mail server.

If you have problems, do not despair. Give us a call at 903-534-9911 for assistance. We offer \$200 courier support packages to get this VM up and running for you. Or if you have simple questions, feel free to email us at support@tccsoftware.com