

# HOWTO – Setup ESVA 1.6

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*This guide will help you to setup ESVA to process and forward mail for your domains.*

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## 1. Introduction

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You are strongly recommended to take a backup of your system before major installation and backups at regular intervals.

### 1.3 Credits

Any comments or suggestions can be mailed to my email address :

[andy.mac@global-domination.org](mailto:andy.mac@global-domination.org)

## 2. Prerequisite

- VMware Server 1.0 (for Windows or Linux) or ESX v3 (AKA VI3)
- Minimum 5GB free disk space
- Minimum 512 MB unreserved memory
- A basic grasp of VMware principles and terminology
- Internet DNS mx records configured for your domain(s) pointing toward ESVA (or the public interface of your firewall, with appropriate port forwarding configured)

## 3. Default Usernames and Passwords

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Username</b>	<b>Password</b>
Console/Webmin	root	password
MailWatch/MailScanner web portal	admin	password

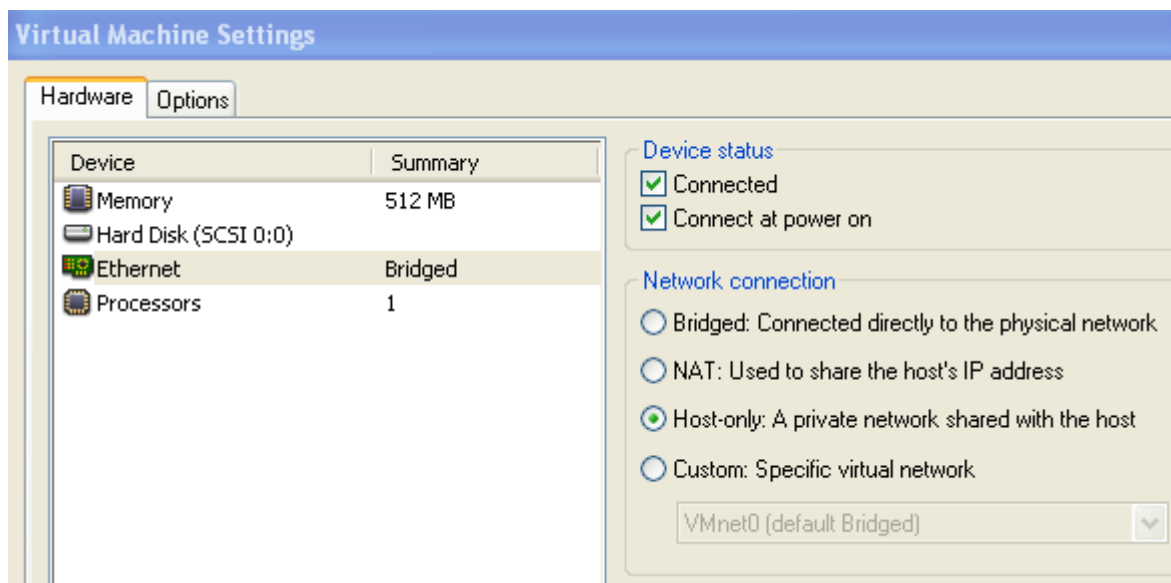
**NOTE** - All passwords should be changed from the defaults as soon as possible

## 4. How-To

### Important

Before starting, make sure that you don't expose ESVA to any untrusted networks (e.g. The Internet) before the set-up is complete to avoid a compromised system.

One way of doing this is to do the set-up with the NICs bound to a host-only network segment in VMware.

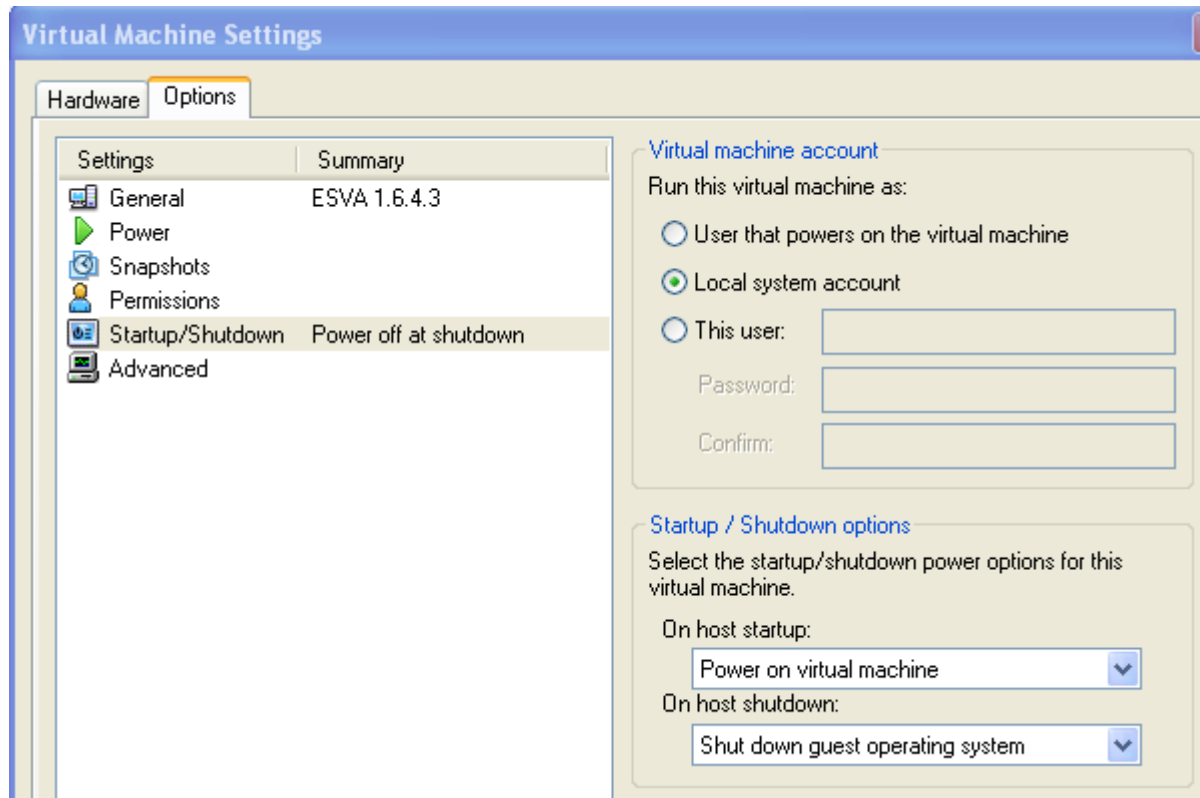


### Important

When you have finished configuring ESVA, be sure to reboot! (either from the command-line (`init 6`), or from the Webmin interface (System > Bootup and shut down > Reboot System))

## 4.1 VMware host Setup

Once you have downloaded, unzipped and registered ESVA with your VMware software, you should configure ESVA to start automatically at host start-up and to shut down gracefully at system shut down. In VMware Server 1.0 (For Windows) you will find these options by navigating through VM > Settings, then choosing the options tab. Select Startup/Shutdown and configure the options as displayed below.



Once this is configured, click OK and power ESVA on.

## 4.2 Initial set-up

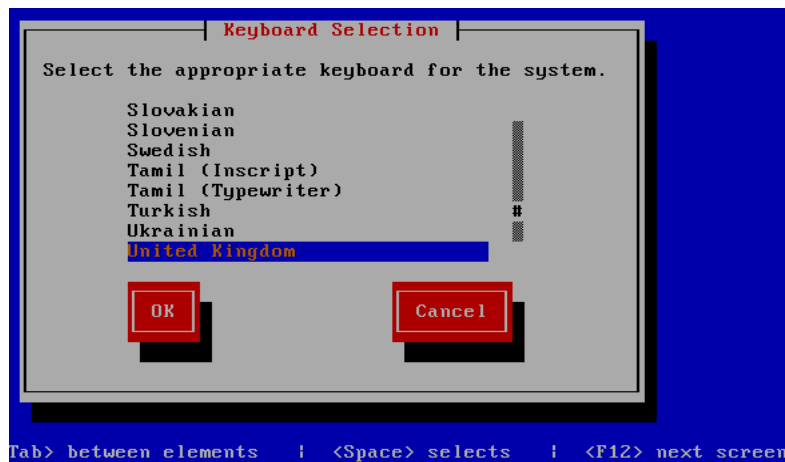
Once ESVA has finished booting, login as root (see section 3 for default passwords).

```
*****
* Email Security Virtual Appliance (ESVA) *
* v 1.6.4 (Ohau)                          *
*                                           *
* http://www.global-domination.org/ESVA   *
*                                           *
*****

Kernel 2.6.17-1.2142_FC4 on an i686

localhost login: root
Password: _
```

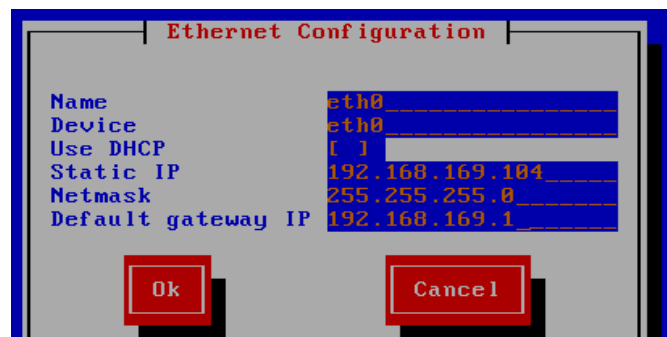
Type `setup` and using your arrow and tab keys to navigate select Keyboard Configuration. Press enter to select.



Choose the correct keyboard layout, tab to OK and press enter.

On the main menu screen, scroll down to Network configuration and press enter. On the next screen, select Ethernet and tab to Configure – space bar to select.

Enter static IP details for ESVA

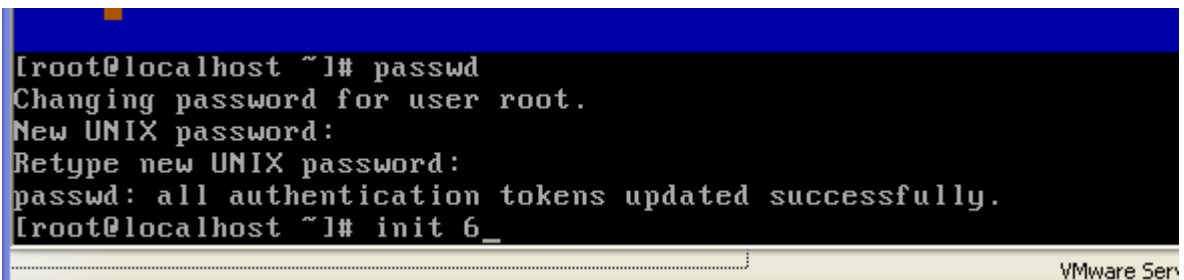


OK then Exit on the next screen. Quit the main menu.

Now is a good time to change the root password and reboot.

n.b. Don't use any @ characters in your password – Webmin can't handle them...

- `passwd` then follow the prompts
- `init 6` to reboot

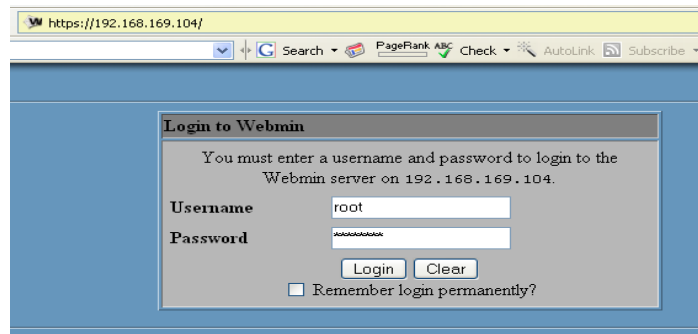
A terminal window with a blue title bar and a black background. The text is white. It shows the execution of the 'passwd' command, followed by prompts for a new password and confirmation. The output indicates that all authentication tokens were updated successfully. Finally, the 'init 6' command is entered, which is used to reboot the system into multi-user mode.

```
[root@localhost ~]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@localhost ~]# init 6_
```

## 4.3 Mail system set-up

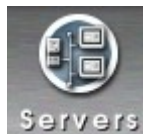
Once ESVA has finished booting up and is waiting at the login screen, point your web browser toward <https://the-ip-address-you-configured-esva-to-use> (e.g. From the previous section I used 192.168.169.104, so the url for that installation would be <https://192.168.169.104> )

Login to Webmin as root with the new password you configured in the previous section.



### 4.3.1 MailScanner setup

Click on the Servers icon



Then click on the MailScanner icon



#### 4.3.1.1 System Settings

Then click on the System Settings icon. You should change the settings shown below to match your own organisation.

n.b. - Don't put any spaces in either Organisation Name or Company Website fields.

<u>Organisation Name</u>	<input type="radio"/> Default	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="global-domination"/>
<u>Organisation Long Name</u>	<input type="radio"/> Default	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="Global Domination"/>
<u>Company Website</u>	<input type="radio"/> Default	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="www.global-domination.org"/>

Click on the Save button, then click on the Return to module index link.

### 4.3.1.2 MailScanner Hostname

Click on the Edit MailScanner Config File icon.



Edit MailScanner Config File

Scroll down to about the middle of the file and find the line `hostname = $HOSTNAME`. Change this to the intended hostname of the system (you will set this later). e.g `mail-gw.global-domination.org`

**Text Editor**

**File:/etc/MailScanner/MailScanner.conf**

```
# hostname = the ${org-name} (${hostname}) mailscanner
# This can also be the filename of a ruleset.
#Hostname = $HOSTNAME
Hostname = mail-gw.global-domination.org
```

Save the file when you have made this change.

It is important that you configure this parameter correctly as this is the hostname that is used in the spam-notification messages sent to users when spam has been quarantined. If this parameter isn't configured correctly the spam release URL in the notification message won't work.

### 4.3.1.3 SpamAssassin settings

Click on the Servers icon at the top of the page, then click on SpamAssassin.



Click on the Edit spam.assassin.prefs.conf button.

**Custom Commands**

[Create a new custom command.](#) [Create a new file.](#)

[Edit spam.assassin.prefs.conf](#)  
SpamAssassin Preferences file.  
[Edit file editor](#)

[Create a new custom command.](#) [Create a new file.](#)

Scroll down the file until you get to the section where it says to “Change X-YOURDOMAIN-COM to match your %org-name%”. You should now do this, using the same string you used for Organisation Name in section 4.3.1.1. See example below.

**Edit File**

`/etc/MailScanner/spam.assassin.prefs.conf`

```
# For feeding spam and and ham for saved messages, mailboxes
# or directories:

# This MUST be customized for each site :(

# Change X-YOURDOMAIN-COM to match your %org-name% as
# set in MailScanner.conf

bayes_ignore_header X-global-domination-MailScanner-ESVA
bayes_ignore_header X-global-domination-MailScanner-ESVA-SpamCheck
bayes_ignore_header X-global-domination-MailScanner-ESVA-SpamScore
bayes_ignore_header X-global-domination-MailScanner-ESVA-Information

# When using the scheduled Bayes expiry feature, in MailScanner.conf
# you probably want to turn off auto-expiry in SpamAssassin as it will
# rarely complete before it is killed for taking too long.
# You will just end up with # MailScanner: big bayes_toks.new files
# wasting space.

# FSL Note: we run Bayes expire from a cron job
```

Save

Save the file when you have finished.

### 4.3.2 Postfix Configuration

Click on the Servers icon, then click on the Postfix Configuration icon.

#### 4.3.2.1 – Transport Mapping

Click on the Transport Mapping icon, then click on the New Mapping button.

Type the name of one of your domains in the Name field, and the destination for mail for that domain as either an IP address or as a resolvable name in the Maps to field.

**Edit A Map**

Name	global-domination.org
Maps to...	smtp:[192.168.169.100]

Save mapping

**Edit A Map**

Name	global-domination.co.uk
Maps to...	smtp:[exchange.global-domination.local]

Save mapping

Make sure you prefix the destination name or address with smtp: as shown in the examples above.

If you want to avoid MX lookups for that domain and possibly causing mail loops, enclose the Maps to address in square brackets - [ ] - as shown above. (This should be the case if ESVA is listed as one of the mx servers for the domain in question).

In the main mapping screen, you will see one that has been pre-created with a \* in it. This is the default mapping, which means that if there is no specific mapping, deliver the message directly.

Click on any mapping to edit its properties: [What format should I use?](#)

Select all [Invert selection](#)

	Name	Maps to...
<input type="checkbox"/>	*	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	global-domination.org	smtp:[192.168.169.100]

Select all [Invert selection](#)

Delete Selected

	Name	Maps to...
<input type="checkbox"/>	global-domination.co.uk	smtp:[exchange.global-domination.local]

When you have finished adding mappings for all domains to be managed by ESVA, click on the Return to Postfix configuration link.

### 4.3.2.2 - Aliases

Click on the Mail Aliases icon. Scroll down to the bottom of the page and click on *root*.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>decode</u>	Address root
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>root</u>	Address marc

Enable this alias, and enter an address to forward mail for root to.

**Edit Alias**

Address

Enabled?  Yes  No

Alias to Email address

Alias to <None>

Save the alias.

## 4.4 Locale set-up

In Webmin, click on the Hardware icon, then the System Time icon.

In the Time Zone drop down, select the correct time zone for your system and save. You might now need to click on the Set System time to hardware time button.

The screenshot shows three configuration panels in Webmin:

- System Time:** A table with columns Day, Date, Month, Year, and Hour. The values are Saturday, 21, October, 2006, and 13:46:03. Below the table are buttons for 'Apply' and 'Set system time to hardware time'.
- Hardware Time:** A table with columns Day, Date, Month, Year, and Hour. The values are Saturday, 21, October, 2006, and 01:46:03. Below the table are buttons for 'Save' and 'Set hardware time to system time'.
- Time Zone:** A dropdown menu labeled 'Change timezone to' with the selected value 'Pacific/Auckland (most locations)'. Below it is a 'Save' button.

Don't set the hardware time to system time or configure any time-sync as these functions are provided by your physical hardware and the VMware layer.

## 4.5 More Network set-up

In Webmin click on the Networking icon, then the Network Configuration icon. Click on the Hostname and DNS client icon.

Edit the hostname, DNS servers and search domains fields if necessary. Correct hostname and DNS servers are very important for proper operation of ESVA.

Important: Use the same hostname here that you used in section 4.3.1.2

The screenshot shows the 'DNS Client Options' configuration panel in Webmin:

- Hostname:** w.global-domination.org
- Resolution order:** Hosts, DNS, and three empty dropdown menus.
- Update hostname in host addresses if changed?
- DNS servers:** 192.168.169.1
- Search domains:** Radio buttons for 'None' and 'Listed..'. The 'Listed..' option is selected, and a text box contains 'global-domination.local' and 'global-domination.org'.
- A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left.

Click on the Save button when complete.

## 4.5 MailWatch set-up

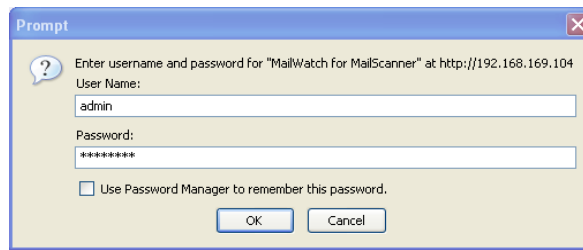
Point your browser at <http://the-ip-address-you-configured-esva-to-use> (e.g. From the initial setup I used 192.168.169.104, so the url for that installation would be <http://192.168.169.104> )

Click on the MailScanner link




### 4.5.1 Securing the admin account

Sign in using username admin and the default password (listed in section 3)



Click on Tools/Links, then User Management



mailwatch.sourceforge.net

Jump to message:

**Color Codes**

Bad Content/Infected	Red
Spam	Yellow
High Spam	Light Blue
MCP	Light Green
High MCP	Dark Blue
Whitelisted	Light Green
Blacklisted	Black
Clean	White

**Status**

MailScanner:	YES	5 children	
Postfix:	YES	1 proc(s)	
Load Average:	0.06	0.06	0.01

**Today's Totals**

Processed:	1	3.8Kb
Clean:	1	100.0%
Viruses:	0	0.0%
Top Virus:	None	
Blocked files:	0	0.0%
Others:	0	0.0%
Spam:	0	0.0%
High Scoring Spam:	0	0.0%
MCP:	0	0.0%
High Scoring MCP:	0	0.0%

Recent Messages   Lists   Quarantine   Reports   **Tools/Links**   Documentation   Logout

- [User Management](#)
- [ClamAV Status](#)
- [MySQL Database Status](#)
- [View MailScanner Configuration](#)

Edit the admin user

User Management						
Username	Full Name	Type	Spam Check	Spam Score	High Spam Score	Actions
admin	Admin	Administrator	Y	0	0	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Filters</a>

Change the password for admin, and for extra safety change the username as well.

Edit User admin	
Username:	<input type="text" value="aegis"/>
Name:	<input type="text" value="aegis"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
User Type:	Administrator <input type="button" value="v"/>
Quarantine Report:	<input type="checkbox"/> Send Daily Report?
Quarantine Report Recipient:	<input type="text"/> <small>Override quarantine report recipient? (uses your username if blank)</small>
Scan for Spam:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scan eMail for Spam?
Spam Score:	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default
High Spam Score:	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default
Action:	<input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/>

Click update when done. You will need to login with the new details.

#### 4.5.2 Creating Domain Administrator accounts

Domain Administrator accounts can manage the messages for a given email domain (e.g. global-domination.org). This means that the Domain Administrator can create new user accounts for that domain as well as manage spam, white/black lists and create reports for all users in the domain.

Login to MailWatch as the admin account secured in section 4.5.1.

Click on Tools/Links, then User Management and finally click on New User.

Complete the form, supplying real names and email addresses (This is where MailWatch decides which domain the user will be administrator of). Make sure that Domain Administrator is the User Type.

Click on the Create button when the fields have been filled in correctly.

New User	
Username:	<input type="text" value="andy.mac@global-dom"/>
Name:	<input type="text" value="Andrew MacLachlan"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="*****"/>
User Type:	Domain Administrator <input type="button" value="v"/>
Quarantine Report:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send Daily Report?
Quarantine Report Recipient:	<input type="text"/> <small>Override quarantine report recipient? (uses your username if blank)</small>
Scan for Spam:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scan e-mail for Spam?
Spam Score:	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default
High Spam Score:	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default
Action:	<input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Create"/>

### 4.5.3 Creating User Accounts

User accounts have the ability to manage only their own spam, whitelists and blacklists.

Login to MailWatch as the admin account secured in section 4.5.1 or as the appropriate Domain Administrator account created in 4.5.2.

Click on Tools/Links, then User Management and finally click on New User.

Complete the form, supplying real names and email addresses (This is how MailWatch decides which messages belong to a particular user). Make sure that User is the User Type.

Click on the Create button when the fields have been filled in correctly.

Recent Messages	Lists	Quarantine
<b>New User</b>		
<b>Username:</b>	<input type="text" value="blofeld@global-domina"/>	
<b>Name:</b>	<input type="text" value="Blofeld"/>	
<b>Password:</b>	<input type="password" value="xoxoxoxoxox"/>	
<b>User Type:</b>	<input type="text" value="User"/> ▼	
<b>Quarantine Report:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Send Daily Report?	
<b>Quarantine Report Recipient:</b>	<input type="text"/> <small>Override quarantine report recipient? (uses your username if blank)</small>	
<b>Scan for Spam:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scan e-mail for Spam?	
<b>Spam Score:</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default	
<b>High Spam Score:</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/> 0=Use Default	
<b>Action:</b>	<input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Create"/>	

#### 4.5.4 Creating Whitelist or Blacklist entries

List entries specifically allow or deny messages, bypassing any MailScanner spam checks. A MailScanner whitelisted message will still be subject to Postfix checks and will still be scanned for virii.

Login to MailWatch as the admin account secured in section 4.5.1 or as the appropriate Domain Administrator account created in 4.5.2.

Click on Lists, then complete the form, supplying either full email addresses or domain names only to make a rule for an entire domain. "default" in either field means \* or all.

Click on the Add button when the fields have been filled in correctly.

Recent Messages	Lists	Quarantine
<b>Add to Whitelist/Blacklist</b>		
<b>From:</b>	global-domination.org	
<b>To:</b>		
<b>List:</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Whitelist <input type="radio"/> Blacklist	
<b>Action:</b>	Reset Add	

The example above will allow all inbound messages from all addresses in the global-domination.org domain to all recipients. The example below will allow all messages (from any domain) to the address [lotsofspamplease@global-domination.org](mailto:lotsofspamplease@global-domination.org)

Recent Messages	Lists	Quarantine
<b>Add to Whitelist/Blacklist</b>		
<b>From:</b>	default	
<b>To:</b>	lotsofspamplease @global-domination.org	
<b>List:</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Whitelist <input type="radio"/> Blacklist	
<b>Action:</b>	Reset Add	

## 4.6 Postgrey Whitelists

There are two whitelists in force for Postgrey – Clients (Sending MTAs/Domains/Servers) and Recipients. Both are configured via Webmin applets.

To access the Webmin applets, login to Webmin, click on the Servers icon, then click on the Postgrey icon.



On the Postgrey page, select the appropriate button.

[Create a new custom command.](#) [Create a new file editor.](#) [Create a new SQL command.](#)

[Edit Postgrey Whitelist \(clients\)](#)

List of sending MTAs/domains that are allowed to by-pass Postgrey checking

[Edit file editor](#)

[Edit Postgrey Whitelist \(recipients\)](#)

Configure the list of recipients that wish to bypass Postgrey checking (not recommended)

[Edit file editor](#)

Then edit the file appropriately, following the examples provided.

### Edit File

/etc/postfix/postgrey\_whitelist\_clients

```
/^pim-\d+--\d+\.quickinspirationsmail\.com$/
# flymonarch (no retry, reported by Marko Djukic)
flymonarch.com
# wxs.nl (no retry, reported by Johannes Fehr)
/^p?smtp.*\wxs\.nl$/
# ibm.com (big pool, reported by Casey Peel)
ibm.com
# messagelabs.com (big pool, reported by John Tobin)
/^mail\d+\.messagelabs\.com$/
# ptb.de (slow, reported by Joachim Schoenberg)
berlin.ptb.de
# registrarmail.net (unique sender names, reported by Simon Waters)
registrarmail.net
# google.com (big pool, reported by Matthias Dyer)
/^.*-out-.*\.google\.com$/
#Local Addresses, added by andy.mac@global-domination.org
(127|10|172)\.([6-9]|2[0-9]|30|31)|192\.168)
#Customers, trusted MailServers and Domains
#example
#global-domination.org
```

Save

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Version 1.2, November 2002

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