The Perfect Server – CentOS 7.1 with Apache2, Postfix, Dovecot, Pure-FTPD, BIND and ISPConfig 3

This tutorial shows how to install ISPConfig 3 on a CentOS 7.1 (64Bit) server. ISPConfig 3 is a web hosting control panel that allows you to configure the following services through a web browser: Apache web server, Postfix mail server, MySQL, BIND nameserver, PureFTPd, SpamAssassin, ClamAV, Mailman, and many more. Since version 3.0.4, ISPConfig comes with full support for the nginx web server in addition to Apache; this tutorial covers the setup of a server that uses Apache, not nginx.

On this page

1 Requirements

To install such a system you will need the following:

- A Centos 7.1 minimal server system. This can be a server installed from scratch as described in our Centos 7.1 minimal server tutorial or a virtual-server or root-server from a hosting company that has a minimal Centos 7.1 setup installed.
- A fast Internet connection.

2 Preliminary Note

In this tutorial I use the hostname *server1.example.com* with the IP address *192.168.1.100* and the gateway *192.168.1.254*. These settings might differ for you, so you have to replace them where appropriate.

3 Set the keyboard layout

In case that the keyboard layout of the server does not match your keybord, you can switch to the right keyboard (in my case "de" for a german keyboard layout, with the localectl command:

```
localectl set-keymap de
```

To get a list of all available keymaps, run:

```
localectl list-keymaps
```

I want to install ISPConfig at the end of this tutorial, ISPConfig ships with the Bastille firewall script that Ilike to use as firewall, therefor I disable the default CentOS firewall now. Of course, you are free to leave the CentOS firewall on and configure it to your needs (but then you shouldn't use any other firewall later on as it will most probably interfere with the CentOS firewall).

Run...

```
yum -y install net-tools
systemctl stop firewalld.service
systemctl disable firewalld.service
```

to stop and disable the CentOS firewall.

Then you should check that the firewall has really been disabled. To do so, run the command:

```
iptables -L
```

The output should look like this:

```
[root@server1 ~]# iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
```

```
target prot opt source destination
```

Or use the firewall-cmd command:

```
firewall-cmd --state
```

```
[root@server1 ~]# firewall-cmd --state
not running
[root@server1 ~]#
```

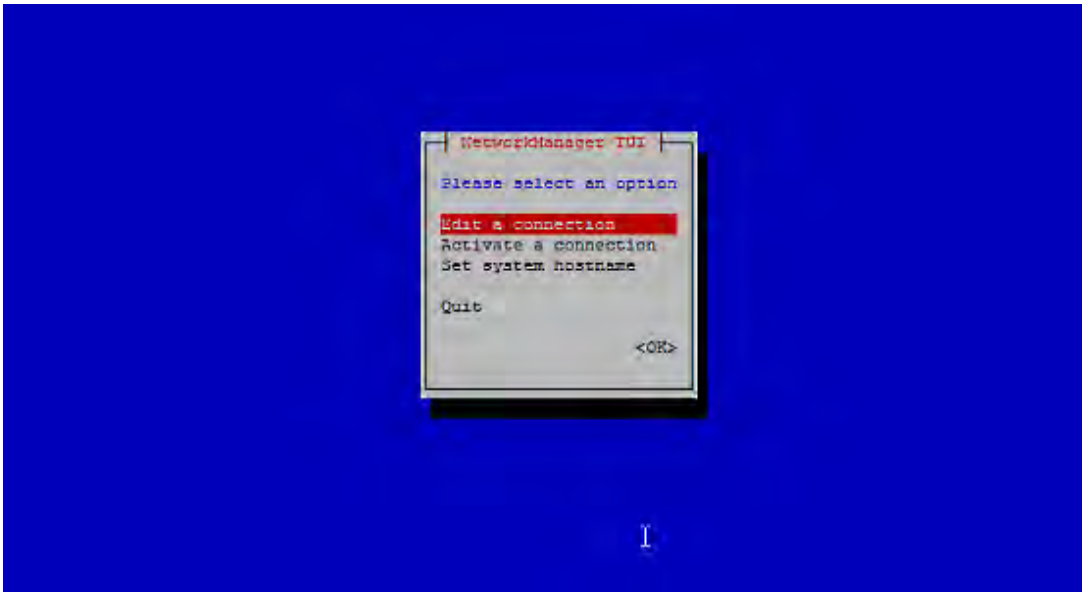
Now I will install the network configuration editor and the shell based editor "nano" that I will use in the next steps to edit the config files:

```
yum -y install nano wget NetworkManager-tui
```

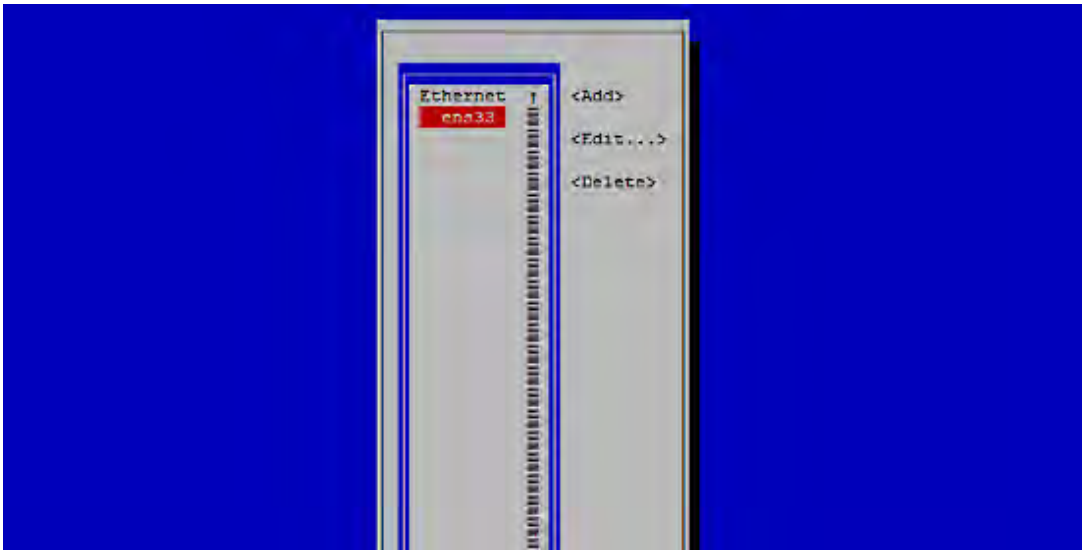
If you did not configure your network card during the installation, you can do that now. Run...

```
nmtui
```

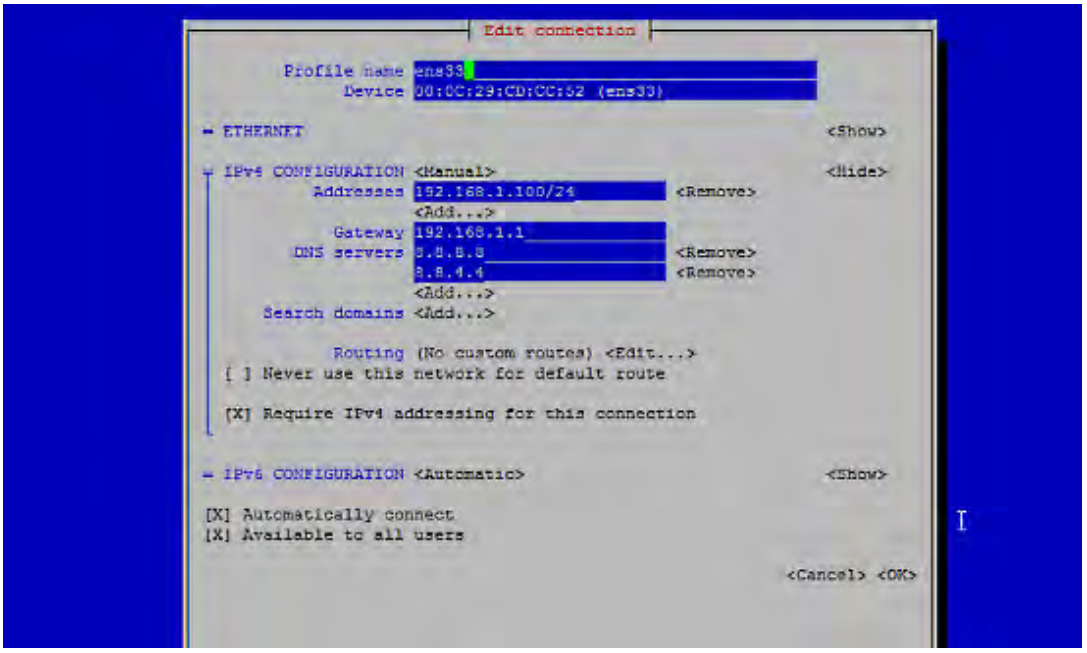
... and go to `Edit a connection`:



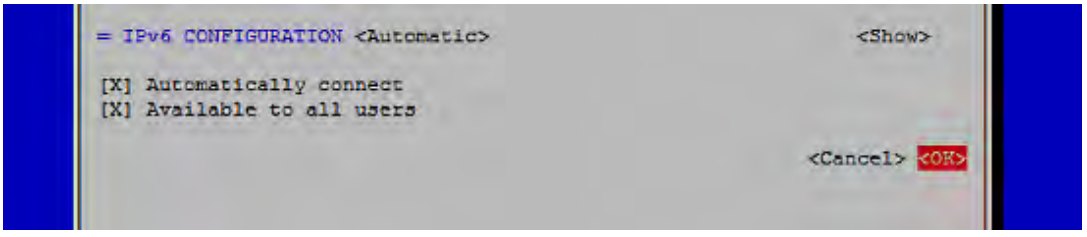
Select your network interface:



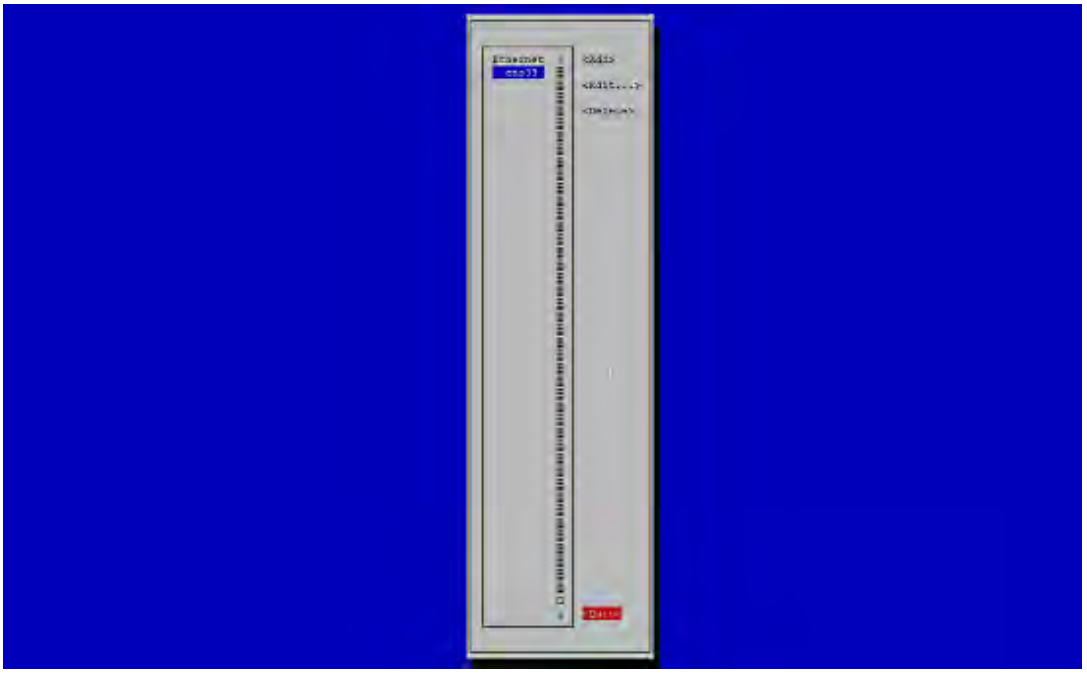
Then fill in your network details - disable DHCP and fill in a static IP address, a netmask, your gateway, and one or two nameservers, then hit *Ok*:



Next select *OK* to confirm the changes that you made in the network settings



and *Quit* to close the nmtui network configuration tool.



You should run

```
ifconfig
```

now to check if the installer got your IP address right:

```
[root@server1 ~]# ifconfig
ens33: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.1.100  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.1.255
        inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fecd:cc52  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20

        ether 00:0c:29:cd:cc:52  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 55621  bytes 79601094 (75.9 MiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 28115  bytes 2608239 (2.4 MiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10
        loop  txqueuelen 0  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

If your network card does not show up there, then it not be enabled on boot, In this case, open the file */etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0*

```
nano /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ens33
```

and set ONBOOT to yes:

```
[...]
ONBOOT=yes
[...]
```

and reboot the server.

Check your `/etc/resolv.conf` if it lists all nameservers that you've previously configured:

```
cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

If nameservers are missing, run

```
nmtui
```

and add the missing nameservers again.

Now, on to the configuration...

4 Adjust /etc/hosts

Next we edit `/etc/hosts`. Make it look like this:

```
nano /etc/hosts
```

```
127.0.0.1   localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
192.168.1.100   server1.example.com     server1

::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6
```

5 Disable SELinux

SELinux is a security extension of CentOS that should provide extended security. In my opinion you don't need it to configure a secure system, and it usually causes more problems than advantages (think of it after you have done a week of trouble-shooting because some service wasn't working as expected, and then you find out that everything was ok, only SELinux was causing the problem). Therefore I disable it (this is a must if you want to install ISPConfig later on).

Edit `/etc/selinux/config` and set `SELINUX=disabled`:

```
nano /etc/selinux/config
```

```
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
```

```
#     enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
#     permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
#     disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
SELINUX=disabled
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these two values:
#     targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
#     mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

Afterwards we must reboot the system:

```
reboot
```

6 Enable Additional Repositories And Install Some Software

First we import the GPG keys for software packages:

```
rpm --import /etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY*
```

Then we enable the EPEL repository on our CentOS system as lots of the packages that we are going to install in the course of this tutorial are not available in the official CentOS 7 repository:

```
yum -y install epel-release
```

```
yum -y install yum-priorities
```


Edit `/etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo`...

```
nano /etc/yum.repos.d/epel.repo
```

... and add the line `priority=10` to the `[epel]` section:

```
[epel]
name=Extra Packages for Enterprise
Linux 7 - $basearch
#baseurl=http://download.fedorapro
ject.org/pub/epel/7/$basearch
mirrorlist=https://mirrors.fedorap
roject.org/metalink?repo=epel-7&ar
ch=$basearch
failovermethod=priority
enabled=1
priority=10
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RP
```

```
M-GPG-KEY-EPEL-7
[...]
```

Then we update our existing packages on the system:

```
yum update
```

Now we install some software packages that are needed later on:

```
yum -y groupinstall 'Development Tools'
```

7 Quota

(If you have chosen a different partitioning scheme than I did, you must adjust this chapter so that quota applies to the partitions where you need it.)

To install quota, we run this command:

```
yum -y install quota
```

Now we check if quota is already enabled for the filesystem where the website (/var/www) and maildir data (var/vmail) is stored. In this example setup, I have one big root partition, so I search for ' / ':

```
mount | grep ' / '
```

```
[root@server1 ~]# mount | grep ' / '
/dev/mapper/centos-root on / type xfs (rw,relatime,attr2,inode64,noquota)
[root@server1 ~]#
```

If you have a separate /var partition, then use:

```
mount | grep ' /var '
```

instead. If the line contains the word "**noquota**", then proceed with the following steps to enable quota.

Enabling quota on the / (root) partition

Normally you would enable quota in the /etc/fstab file, but if the filesystem is the root filesystem "/", then quota has to be enabled by a boot parameter of the Linux Kernel.

Edit the grub configuration file:

```
nano /etc/default/grub
```

search fole the line that starts with *GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX* and add *rootflags=uquota,gquota* to the commandline parameters so that the resulting line looks like this:

```
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX="rd.lvm.lv=centos/swap vconsole.font=latarcyrheb-sun16 rd.lv
m.lv=centos/root crashkernel=auto  vconsole.keymap=us rhgb quiet rootflags=uquot
a,gquota"
```

and apply the changes by running the following command.

```
cp /boot/grub2/grub.cfg /boot/grub2/grub.cfg_bak
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

and reboot the server.

```
reboot
```

Now check if quota is enabled:

```
mount | grep ' / '
```

```
[root@server1 ~]# mount | grep ' / '
/dev/mapper/centos-root on / type xfs
(rw,relatime,attr2,inode64,usrquota,grpquota)
[root@server1 ~]#
```

When quota is active, we can see "**usrquota,grpquota**" in the mount option list.

Enabling quota on a separate /var partition

If you have a separate /var partition, then edit */etc/fstab* and add *,uquota,gquota* to the */* partition (*/dev/mapper/centos-var*):

```
nano /etc/fstab
```

```
#
# /etc/fstab
# Created by anaconda on Sun Sep 21 16:33:45 2014
#
# Accessible filesystems, by reference, are maintained under '/dev/disk'
# See man pages fstab(5), findfs(8), mount(8) and/or blkid(8) for more info
#
```

```
/dev/mapper/centos-root /                       xfs     defaults        1 1
/dev/mapper/centos-var /var                     xfs     defaults,uquota,gquota
1 2
UUID=9ac06939-7e43-4efd-957a-486775edd7b4 /boot                   xfs     defaul
ts        1 3
/dev/mapper/centos-swap swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
```

Then run

```
mount -o remount /var
```

```
quotacheck -avugm
quotaon -avug
```

to enable quota. When you get a error that there is no oartition with quota enabled, then reboot the server before you proceed.

8 Install Apache, MySQL, phpMyAdmin

We can install the needed packages with one single command:

```
yum -y install ntp httpd mod_ssl mariadb-server php php-mysql php-mbstring phpmyadmin
```

Next >>

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Comments

From: That PC Tech Reply

I encountered errors after the following command:
yum -y groupinstall 'Development Tools'
I was rewarded with the following error screen:
[root@server ~]# yum -y groupinstall 'Development Tools' Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, priorities There is no installed groups file. Maybe run: yum groups mark convert (see man yum) Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile * base: mirror.keystealth.org * epel: mirror.sfo12.us.leaseweb.net * extras: centos-distro.cavecreek.net * updates: mirror.lax.hugeserver.com 89 packages excluded due to repository priority protections Warning: Group development does not have any packages to install. Maybe run: yum groups mark install (see man yum) No packages in any requested group available to install or update [root@server ~]#
So I tried the suggestions offered:
yum groups mark convert yum groups mark install
But they didn't work either.

From: Izee Noo Reply

Hi!
This tutorials have some little misunderstood. For example - with this repos, it can't install quota or webalizer.

From: till Reply

I was able to install all packages with this repo config, you can see that in the vmware image

which is the direct result of this setup.

From: Izee Noo Reply

yum -y install webalizer
No package webalizer available.
Error: Nothing to do

From: Jurgen Reply

Hi,

Ive run through this tutorial but seem that i have a problem with running amavisd-new

```
[jurgen@obelix ~]$ sudo systemctl start amavisd
Job for amavisd.service failed. See 'systemctl status amavisd.service' and 'journalctl -xn' for details.
[jurgen@obelix ~]$ sudo systemctl status amavisd
amavisd.service - Amavisd-new is an interface between MTA and content checkers.
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/amavisd.service; enabled)
   Active: failed (Result: start-limit) since ma 2015-06-08 16:13:25 CEST; 3s ago
     Docs: http://www.ijs.si/software/amavisd/#doc
  Process: 31120 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/amavisd -c /etc/amavisd/amavisd.conf (code=exited, status=255)

jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: amavisd.service: control process exited, code=exited status=255
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Failed to start Amavisd-new is an interface between MTA and content checkers..
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Unit amavisd.service entered failed state.
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: amavisd.service holdoff time over, scheduling restart.
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Stopping Amavisd-new is an interface between MTA and content checkers....
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Starting Amavisd-new is an interface between MTA and content checkers....
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: amavisd.service start request repeated too quickly, refusing to start.
jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Failed to start Amavisd-new is an interface between MTA and content checkers..

jun 08 16:13:25 obelix systemd[1]: Unit amavisd.service entered failed state.
```

The command postqueue -p

```
8611054880B      552 Sun Jun  7 16:21:55  jurgen@jt-productions.be
                (connect to 127.0.0.1[127.0.0.1]:10024: Connection refused)


                                  jurgen@thijs.be
```

Anybody an idea.
It is the first time i try to install a mailserver.

Jurgen

From: Mark Reply

As stated, suPHP does not install as described. On the configure command, you are presented with:
configure: WARNING:
!!!
!!*** APXS was not found, so mod_suphp will not be built! ***!!
!!!
And as for the other comment, it also did not work for me.

configure: WARNING: unrecognized options: --with-php, --enable-SUPHP_USE_USERGROUP

From: Cornel Reply

When run
./configure --prefix=/usr/ --sysconfdir=/etc/ --with-apr=/usr/bin/apr-1-config --with-apache-user=apache --with-setid-mode=owner --with-logfile=/var/log/httpd/suphp_log
received the following error
checking for APR... configure: error: the --with-apr parameter is incorrect. It must specify an install prefix, abuild directory, or an apr-config file.

From: Angel Reply

was necessary for me install patch, libtool and development tools at point 14:
I get patch command not found
so i use:
yum install patch
next i get warning: macro 'AM_PROG_LIBTOOL' not found in library
so i use:
yum install libtool
Whe i get error g++ command not found
i solved it with:
yum groupinstall "development tools"

From: till Reply

The development tools were already installed in step 6 of the tutorial, they contain also the patch command. So you must have left out step 6 of the guide when they were missing in step 14.

From: Anonymous Reply

Don't use php-mysql anymore, use php-mysqlnd instead. (this page and the next, it's installed twice in this tutorial)

From: Guillermo Reply

Hi, with this exmple of quota, Centos display some error:
[root@web1 ~]# quotacheck -avugm quotacheck: Skipping /dev/mapper/centos-var [/var]
quotacheck: Cannot find filesystem to check or filesystem not mounted with quota option.
To check if quota is configure ok, do:
[root@web1 ~]# xfs_quota -x -c 'report -h' /var
and will display this, with no errors: User quota on /var (/dev/mapper/centos-var)
Blocks User ID Used Soft Hard Warn/Grace ---------- --- root
130,9M 0 0 00 [------] tss 0 0 0 00 [------] postfix 8K 0 0 00 [------]
gruggeri 0 0 0 00 [------] Group quota on /var (/dev/mapper/centos-var)
Blocks Group ID Used Soft Hard Warn/Grace ---------- --- root
130,9M 0 0 00 [------] mail 0 0 0 00 [------] utmp 20K 0 0 00 [-----
-] polkitd 0 0 0 00 [------] tss 0 0 0 00 [------] postdrop 0 0 0
00 [------] postfix 4K 0 0 00 [------]

From: cwheeler33 Reply

there is a problem with this documentation/build. I am not able to complete #23Roundcube install unless I go back to step #20 and run "systemctl stop iptables.service". It looks like I only have FTP, SSH and PING. I have completed the rest of the installation, but I had to disable the firewall to complete it. Please let me know what I need o do to fix this.
Other notes for my setup: Win7 box using VMWare WKS 11. Also, to start the install I had to remove the startup script that VMWare creates (it creates an extra CDRom which I deleted). If you do not do this you will not get the option to custom install the OS. It will just install a full GUI desktop OS.
This is an output of "iptables -L"
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)target prot opt source destinationf2b-postfix-sasl tcp -- anywhere anywhere multiport d ports smtp,urd,submissionf2b-dovecot tcp -- anywhere anywhere multiport dports pop3,pop3s,imap,imapsf2b-FTP tcp -- anywhere anywhere tcp dpt:ftpf2b-sshd tcp -- anywhere anywhere tcp dpt:sshACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhere state RELATED,ESTA BLISHEDACCEPT icmp -- anywhere anywhereACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhereACCEPT tcp -- anywhere anywhere state NEW tcp dpt: sshREJECT all -- anywhere anywhere reject-with icmp-h ost-prohibited
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)target prot opt source destinationREJECT all -- anywhere anywhere reject-with icmp-h ost-prohibited
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)target prot opt source destination
Chain f2b-FTP (1 references)target prot opt source destinationRETURN all -- anywhere anywhere
Chain f2b-dovecot (1 references)target prot opt source destinationRETURN all -- anywhere anywhere
Chain f2b-postfix-sasl (1 references)target prot opt source destinationRETURN all -- anywhere anywhere
Chain f2b-sshd (1 references)target prot opt source destinationRETURN all -- anywhere anywhere

From: Matthew Smith Reply

I have the same problem, did you get a solution to this?

From: cwheeler33 Reply

I have found a workaround for now until the author fixes this problem. I was thinking about it and (s)he needs to add into F2B protection for PHPMYADMIN and ISPConfig off of ports 80,443, and 8080. In the meantime to just get it working I used vim to modify /etc/sysconfig/iptables and then rebooted.
I added these three lines above the existing one for port 22:
-A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT-A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT-A INPUT -p tcp -m state --state NEW -m tcp --dport 8080 -j ACCEPT

From: Tomasz Reply

Amavis-new still using default /etc/amavisd/amavisd.conf config file.Ispconfig created /etc/amavisd.conf confile file, but not used and not working becouse permissions 640 (must be 644).Additionally change each string /etc/amavisd/amavisd.conf to /etc/amavisd.conf in /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/amavisd.service. Then run command systemctl daemon-reload, and systemctl reload amavisd.service. Check if working: systemctl status amavisd.service.

From: Prabhakaran G Reply

Hi,
I successfully configured as per the document, I facing issue to attach files on the roundcube webmail. How can i rectify this issue. Give me solution.

By
Prabhakaran G

From: Juan Pablo Reply

Hi, after installing fail2ban and setting enabled iptables, web traffic stops .. by the moment, I could only flush iptables rules to continue with the tutorial. Have you any idea of what iptables rules could I use or how to configure it?
Thanks

From: till Reply

This can happen on seome virtualisation systems like openvz containers. One option is to use route instead of iptables to block
connections: http://www.faqforge.com/linux/controlpanels/ispconfig3/configure-fail2ban-to-use-route-instead-of-iptables-to-block-connections/

From: guebre ismael Reply

Hello. I came to seek your help. I eentrain configure postfix on 7 centos but I have a concern during the test. I have a message when I execute the following command:

#echo "This is a test." | Email -s "test message" send moncompte@gmail.com#-mail: can not set X509 file /usr/share/ca-certificates/mozilla/Equifax_Secure_CA.crt trust for TLS session: fichier.send-mail read error: Could not send mail (default account from /root/.msmtprc)

what should I do? thank you in advance!!!

From: andreio Reply

Hi,
this tutorial is very well done, and the server works perfectly. I have only one problem: the mailbox folders of spam are always empty. How do I set Spamassassin and Amavis to move spam emails to the spam folder instead of deleting them?
I state that in ISPConfig I have set the configuration parameter "Move spam messages to Junk directory" for each mailbox, and all the mailboxes are set to Normal policy.
Thanks

From: till Reply

An email is moved to the spam folder when its score is > spam tag 2 level and < spam kill level. So when your mails get deleted, then their spam level is > kill level. To avoid that spams get deleted at all, set a very high kill level like 9999 in the spamfilter policy that you selecetd for these mailboxes or domains.

From: andreio Reply

thank you Till,
I have set the spam kill level to 9999 and the spam tag 2 level to 4.5 but nothing has changed. All the spam messages are deleted and the email spam recipients are always empty. Also I noticed that the ISPConfig white list does not work. The false message spam that I have marked on white list never made it to the recipient because they were deleted from antispam.
Thanks

From: till Reply

Amavis uses most likely the wrong config file. If you have a file /etc/amavisd.conf and /etc/amavisd/amavisd.conf then check which one contains the sql connection to dbispconfig, delete the other one and replace it with a symlink to the amavisd.conf with the sql connection. Then restart amavisd.

From: andreio Reply

YES! Thank you very much Till. Now it work very well. You are great!
I had to change also the folder of the clamd.sock from /var/run/clamav/ to /var/run/clamd.amavisd/ in the amavisd.conf.
Only one last question: why there are duplicate file configuration like amavisd.conf and amavisd.conf~ ? perfectly identical. I had to change both.
Thanks

Sign up now!

Tutorial Info

Author: till
Tags: linux, apache, postfix, php, mysql, dns, anti-spam/virus, ftp, centos, control panels, email, bind, ispconfig, web server

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The Perfect Server – CentOS 7.1 with Apache2, Postfix, Dovecot, Pure-FTPD, BIND and ISPConfig 3 - Page 2

On this page

9 Install Dovecot

Dovecot can be installed as follows:

```
yum -y install dovecot
dovecot-mysql dovecot-
pigeonhole
```

Create a empty dovecot-sql.conf file and symlink:

```
touch
/etc/dovecot/dovecot-
sql.conf
ln -s
/etc/dovecot/dovecot-
sql.conf /etc/dovecot-
sql.conf
```

Now create the system startup links and start Dovecot:

```
systemctl enable dovecot
systemctl start dovecot
```

10 Install Postfix

Postfix can be installed as follows:

```
yum -y install postfix
```

Then turn off Sendmail and start Postfix and Mariadb (MySQL):

```
systemctl enable mariadb.service
systemctl start mariadb.service
```

```
systemctl stop sendmail.service
systemctl disable sendmail.service
systemctl enable postfix.service
systemctl restart postfix.service
```

We disable sendmail to ensure that it does not get started in case it is installed on your server. So the error message "Failed to issue method call: Unit sendmail.service not loaded." can be ignored.

11 Install Getmail

Getmail can be installed as follows:

```
yum -y install getmail
```

12 Set MySQL Passwords And Configure phpMyAdmin

Set passwords for the MySQL root account:

```
mysql_secure_installation
```

```
[root@server1 tmp]# mysql_secure_installation


NOTE: RUNNING ALL PARTS OF THIS SCRIPT IS RECOMMENDED FOR ALL MariaDB
SERVERS IN PRODUCTION USE! PLEASE READ EACH STEP CAREFULLY!


In order to log into MariaDB to secure it, we'll need the current
password for the root user. If you've just installed MariaDB, and
you haven't set the root password yet, the password will be blank,
so you should just press enter here.


Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...


                                                Setting the root password ensures
```

```
that nobody can log into the
MariaDB
root user without the proper
authorisation.

Set root password? [Y/n] <-
- ENTER
New password: <-
- yourrootsqlpassword
Re-enter new password: <-
- yourrootsqlpassword
Password updated successfully!
Reloading privilege tables..
 ... Success!


By default, a MariaDB installation has an anonymous user, allowing anyone
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.

Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] <-- ENTER
 ... Success!

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'.  This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.

Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] <-- ENTER
 ... Success!

By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.

Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] <-- ENTER
 - Dropping test database...
 ... Success!
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] <-- ENTER
 ... Success!

Cleaning up...



All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.

Thanks for using MariaDB!

[root@server1 tmp]#
```

Now we configure phpMyAdmin. We change the Apache configuration so that phpMyAdmin allows connections not just from localhost (by commenting out the two "Require ip" lines and adding the new line "Require all granted" in the `<Directory /usr/share/phpMyAdmin/>` stanza):

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/phpMyAdmin.conf
```

```
# phpMyAdmin - Web based MySQL browser written in php
#
# Allows only localhost by default
#
# But allowing phpMyAdmin to anyone other than localhost should be considered
# dangerous unless properly secured by SSL

Alias /phpMyAdmin /usr/share/phpMyAdmin
Alias /phpmyadmin /usr/share/phpMyAdmin

<Directory /usr/share/phpMyAdmin/>
   <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
     # Apache 2.4
     <RequireAny>
     #  Require ip 127.0.0.1
     #  Require ip ::1
        Require all granted
     </RequireAny>
   </IfModule>
   <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
     # Apache 2.2
     Order Deny,Allow
     Deny from All
     Allow from 127.0.0.1
     Allow from ::1
   </IfModule>
</Directory>
```

Next we change the authentication in phpMyAdmin from `cookie` to `http`:

```
nano /etc/phpMyAdmin/config.inc.php
```

```
[...]
/* Authentication type */
$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'http';
[...]
```

Then we create the system startup links for Apache and start it:

```
systemctl enable  httpd.service
systemctl restart  httpd.service
```

Now you can direct your browser to `http://server1.example.com/phpmyadmin/` or `http://192.168.0.100/phpmyadmin/` and log in with the user name `root` and your new root MySQL password.

13 Install Amavisd-new, SpamAssassin And ClamAV

To install amavisd-new, spamassassin and clamav, run the following command:

```
yum -y install amavisd-new spamassassin clamav clamav-update unzip bzip2 perl-DBD-mysql
```

Edit the freshclam configuration file /etc/freshclam.conf

```
nano /etc/freshclam.conf
```

and comment out the line "Example"

```
[....]
# Example
[....]
```

Then we start freshclam, amavisd, and clamd.amavisd:

```
sa-update
freshclam
systemctl enable amavisd.service
```

14 Installing Apache2 With mod_php, mod_fcgi/PHP5, PHP-FPM And suPHP

ISPConfig 3 allows you to use mod_php, mod_fcgi/PHP5, cgi/PHP5, and suPHP on a per website basis.

We can install Apache2 with mod_php5, mod_fcgid, and PHP5 as follows:

```
yum -y install php php-devel php-gd php-imap php-ldap php-mysql php-odbc php-pear php-
xml php-xmlrpc php-pecl-apc php-mbstring php-mcrypt php-mssql php-snmp php-soap php-
tidy curl curl-devel perl-libwww-perl ImageMagick libxml2 libxml2-devel mod_fcgid php-
cli httpd-devel php-fpm
```

Next we open `/etc/php.ini`...

```
nano /etc/php.ini
```

... and change the error reporting (so that notices aren't shown any longer), set the timezone and uncomment `cgi.fix_pathinfo=1`:

```
[...]
;error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_DEPRECATED
error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE & ~E_DEPRECATED
[...]
```

```
; cgi.fix_pathinfo provides *real* PATH_INFO/PATH_TRANSLATED support for CGI.  P
HP's
; previous behaviour was to set PATH_TRANSLATED to SCRIPT_FILENAME, and to not g
rok
; what PATH_INFO is.  For more information on PAppp.tldTH_INFO, see the cgi spec
s.  Setting
; this to 1 will cause PHP CGI to fix its paths to conform to the spec.  A setti
ng
; of zero causes PHP to behave as before.  Default is 1.  You should fix your sc
ripts
; to use SCRIPT_FILENAME rather than PATH_TRANSLATED.
; http://www.php.net/manual/en/ini.core.php#ini.cgi.fix-pathinfo
cgi.fix_pathinfo=1
[...]
date.timezone = 'Europe/Berlin'
[...]
```

Next we install suPHP (there is a *mod_suphp* package available in the repositories, but unfortunately it isn't compatible with ISPConfig, therefore we have to build suPHP ourselves):

```
cd /usr/local/src
wget http://suphp.org/download/suphp-0.7.2.tar.gz
tar zxvf suphp-0.7.2.tar.gz
```

CentOS 7.1 uses apache-2.4, so we need a patch suphp before we can compile it aganst Apache. The patch gets applied like this:

```
wget -O suphp.patch
https://lists.marsching.com/pipermail/suphp/attachments/20130520/74f3ac02/attachment.pa
tch
patch -Np1 -d suphp-0.7.2 < suphp.patch
cd suphp-0.7.2
autoreconf -if
```

```
[root@server1 suphp-0.7.2]# autoreconf -if
libtoolize: putting auxiliary files in AC_CONFIG_AUX_DIR, `config'.
libtoolize: copying file `config/ltmain.sh'
libtoolize: Consider adding `AC_CONFIG_MACRO_DIR([m4])' to configure.ac and
libtoolize: rerunning libtoolize, to keep the correct libtool macros in-tree.
libtoolize: Consider adding `-I m4' to ACLOCAL_AMFLAGS in Makefile.am.
configure.ac:9: warning: AM_INIT_AUTOMAKE: two- and three-arguments forms are
deprecated.  For more info, see:
configure.ac:9:
http://www.gnu.org/software/automake/manual/automake.html#Modernize-
AM_005fINIT_005fAUTOMAKE-invocation
configure.ac:24: installing 'config/config.guess'
configure.ac:24: installing 'config/config.sub'
configure.ac:9: installing 'config/install-sh'
configure.ac:9: installing 'config/missing'
src/Makefile.am: installing 'config/depcomp'
[root@server1 suphp-0.7.2]#
```

It will apply the patch, now we can compile the new source as follows:

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/ --sysconfdir=/etc/ --with-apr=/usr/bin/apr-1-config --with-
apache-user=apache --with-setid-mode=owner --with-logfile=/var/log/httpd/suphp_log
make
make install
```

Then we add the suPHP module to our Apache configuration...

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/suphp.conf
```

```
LoadModule suphp_module modules/mod_suphp.so
```

... and create the file `/etc/suphp.conf` as follows:

```
nano /etc/suphp.conf
```

```
[global]
;Path to logfile
logfile=/var/log/httpd/suphp.log
;Loglevel
loglevel=info
;User Apache is running as
webserver_user=apache
;Path all scripts have to be in
docroot=/
;Path to chroot() to before executing script
;chroot=/mychroot
; Security options
allow_file_group_writeable=true
allow_file_others_writeable=false
allow_directory_group_writeable=true
allow_directory_others_writeable=false
;Check wheter script is within DOCUMENT_ROOT
check_vhost_docroot=true
;Send minor error messages to browser
errors_to_browser=false
;PATH environment variable
env_path=/bin:/usr/bin
;Umask to set, specify in octal notation
umask=0077
; Minimum UID
min_uid=100
; Minimum GID
min_gid=100

[handlers]
;Handler for php-scripts
x-httpd-suphp="php:/usr/bin/php-cgi"
;Handler for CGI-scripts
x-suphp-cgi="execute:!self"
```

Edit the file /etc/httpd/conf.d/php.confto enable php parsing only for phpmyadmin, roundcube and other system packages in /usr/share but not for websites in /var/www as ISPConfig will activate PHP for each website individually.

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/php.conf
```

change the lines:

```
<FilesMatch \.php$>
SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
</FilesMatch>
```

to:

```
<Directory /usr/share>
<FilesMatch \.php$>
SetHandler application/x-httpd-php
</FilesMatch>
</Directory>
```

So that the PHP handler is enclosed by the Directory directive.

Enable httpd and PHP-FPM to get started at boot time and start the PHP-FPM service.

```
systemctl start php-fpm.service
systemctl enable php-fpm.service
systemctl enable httpd.service
```

Finally we restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart httpd.service
```

15 Installation of mod_python

The apache module mod_python is not available as RPM package, therefor we will compile it from source. The first step is to install the python development files and download the current mod_python version as tar.gz file

```
yum -y install python-devel
```

```
cd /usr/local/src/
wget http://dist.modpython.org/dist/mod_python-3.5.0.tgz
tar xfz mod_python-3.5.0.tgz
cd mod_python-3.5.0
```

and then configure and compile the module

```
./configure
make
make install
```

and enable the module in apache

```
echo 'LoadModule python_module modules/mod_python.so' > /etc/httpd/conf.modules.d/10-python.conf
```

```
systemctl restart httpd.service
```

16 Install PureFTPd

PureFTPd can be installed with the following command:

```
yum -y install pure-ftpd
```

Then create the system startup links and start PureFTPd:

```
systemctl enable pure-ftpd.service
systemctl start pure-ftpd.service
```

Now we configure PureFTPd to allow FTP and TLS sessions. FTP is a very insecure protocol because all passwords and all data are transferred in clear text. By using TLS, the whole communication can be encrypted, thus making FTP much more secure.

OpenSSL is needed by TLS; to install OpenSSL, we simply run:

```
yum install openssl
```

Open `/etc/pure-ftpd/pure-ftpd.conf`...

```
nano /etc/pure-ftpd/pure-ftpd.conf
```

If you want to allow FTP and TLS sessions, set `TLS` to `1`:

```
[...]
# This option can accept three values :
# 0 : disable SSL/TLS encryption layer (default).
# 1 : accept both traditional and encrypted sessions.
# 2 : refuse connections that don't use SSL/TLS security mechanisms,
#     including anonymous sessions.
# Do _not_ uncomment this blindly. Be sure that :
# 1) Your server has been compiled with SSL/TLS support (--with-tls),
# 2) A valid certificate is in place,
# 3) Only compatible clients will log in.

TLS                       1
[...]
```

In order to use TLS, we must create an SSL certificate. I create it in `/etc/ssl/private/`, therefore I create that directory first:

```
mkdir -p /etc/ssl/private/
```

Afterwards, we can generate the SSL certificate as follows:

```
openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 7300 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/pure-ftpd.pem -out /etc/ssl/private/pure-ftpd.pem
```

Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]: **<-- Enter your Country Name (e.g., "DE").**
State or Province Name (full name) []: **<-- Enter your State or Province Name.**
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]: **<-- Enter your City.**
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]: **<-- Enter your Organization Name (e.g., the name of your company).**
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: **<-- Enter your Organizational Unit Name (e.g. "IT Department").**
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []: **<-- Enter the Fully Qualified Domain Name of the system (e.g. "server1.example.com").**
Email Address []: **<-- Enter your Email Address.**

Change the permissions of the SSL certificate:

```
chmod 600 /etc/ssl/private/pure-ftpd.pem
```

Finally restart PureFTPd:

```
systemctl restart pure-ftpd.service
```

That's it. You can now try to connect using your FTP client; however, you should configure your FTP client to use TLS.

17 Install BIND

We can install BIND as follows:

```
yum -y install bind bind-utils
```

Make a backup of the existing `/etc/named.conf` file and create a new one as follows:

```
cp /etc/named.conf /etc/named.conf_bak
cat /dev/null > /etc/named.conf
nano /etc/named.conf
```

```
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
```

```
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//
options {
        listen-on port 53 { any; };
        listen-on-v6 port 53 { any; };
        directory       "/var/named";
        dump-file       "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
        memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
        allow-query     { any; };
                                allow-recursion {"none";};
        recursion no;
};
logging {
        channel default_debug {
                file "data/named.run";
                severity dynamic;
        };
};
zone "." IN {
        type hint;
        file "named.ca";
};
include "/etc/named.conf.local";
```

Create the file */etc/named.conf.local* that is included at the end of */etc/named.conf* (*/etc/named.conf.local* will later on get populated by ISPConfig if you create DNS zones in ISPConfig):

```
touch /etc/named.conf.local
```

Then we create the startup links and start BIND:

```
systemctl enable named.service
systemctl start named.service
```

18 Install Webalizer, And AWStats

Webalizer and AWStats can be installed as follows:

```
yum -y install webalizer awstats perl-DateTime-Format-HTTP perl-DateTime-Format-Builder
```

19 Install Jailkit

Jailkit is used to chroot SSH users and cronjobs. It can be installed as follows (**important: Jailkit**

must be installed before ISPConfig - it cannot be installed afterwards!):

```
cd /tmp
wget http://olivier.sessink.nl/jailkit/jailkit-2.17.tar.gz
tar xvfz jailkit-2.17.tar.gz
cd jailkit-2.17
./configure
make
make install
cd ..
rm -rf jailkit-2.17*
```

20 Install fail2ban

This is optional but recommended, because the ISPConfig monitor tries to show the log.

```
yum -y install iptables-services fail2ban fail2ban-systemd
systemctl mask firewalld.service
systemctl enable iptables.service
systemctl enable ip6tables.service
systemctl stop firewalld.service
systemctl start iptables.service
systemctl start ip6tables.service
```

Next we create the /etc/fail2ban/jail.local file and enable monitoring for ssh, email and ftp service.

```
nano /etc/fail2ban/jail.local
```

Add the following content into the jail.local file:

```
[sshd]
enabled = true
action = iptables[name=sshd, port=ssh, protocol=tcp]

[pure-ftpd]
enabled = true
action = iptables[name=FTP, port=ftp, protocol=tcp]
maxretry = 3

[dovecot]
enabled = true
action = iptables-multiport[name=dovecot, port="pop3,pop3s,imap,imaps", protoco
l=tcp]
maxretry = 5

[postfix-sasl]
enabled = true
action = iptables-multiport[name=postfix-sasl, port="smtp,smtps,submission", pro
tocol=tcp]
maxretry = 3
```

Then create the system startup links for fail2ban and start it:

```
systemctl enable fail2ban.service
systemctl start fail2ban.service
```

21 Install rkhunter

rkhunter can be installed as follows:

```
yum -y install rkhunter
```

22 Install Mailman

If you like to manage mailinglists with Mailman on your server, then install mailman now. Mailman is supported by ISPConfig, so you will be able to create new mailinglists trough ISPConfig later.

```
yum -y install mailman
```

Before we can start Mailman, a first mailing list called `mailman` must be created:

```
touch /var/lib/mailman/data/aliases
postmap /var/lib/mailman/data/aliases
/usr/lib/mailman/bin/newlist mailman
```

```
[root@server1 tmp]# /usr/lib/mailman/bin/newlist mailman
Enter the email of the person running the list: <-
- admin email address, e.g. listadmin@example.com
Initial mailman password: <-- admin password for the mailman list
To finish creating your mailing list, you must edit your /etc/aliases (or
equivalent) file by adding the following lines, and possibly running the
`newaliases' program:

## mailman mailing list
mailman:              "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman post mailman"
mailman-admin:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman admin mailman"
mailman-bounces:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman bounces mailman"
mailman-confirm:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman confirm mailman"
mailman-join:         "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman join mailman"
mailman-leave:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman leave mailman"
mailman-owner:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman owner mailman"
mailman-request:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman request mailman"
mailman-subscribe:    "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman subscribe mailman"
mailman-unsubscribe:  "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman unsubscribe mailman"

Hit enter to notify mailman owner... <-- ENTER

[root@server1 tmp]#
```

Open `/etc/aliases` afterwards...

```
vi /etc/aliases
```

... and add the following lines:

```
[...]
mailman:              "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman post mailman"
mailman-admin:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman admin mailman"
mailman-bounces:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman bounces mailman"
mailman-confirm:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman confirm mailman"
mailman-join:         "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman join mailman"
mailman-leave:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman leave mailman"
mailman-owner:        "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman owner mailman"
mailman-request:      "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman request mailman"
mailman-subscribe:    "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman subscribe mailman"
mailman-unsubscribe:  "|/usr/lib/mailman/mail/mailman unsubscribe mailman"
```

Run

```
newaliases
```

afterwards and restart Postfix:

```
systemctl restart postfix.service
```

Now open the Mailman Apache configuration file `/etc/httpd/conf.d/mailman.conf`...

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/mailman.conf
```

... and add the line `ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/mailman/ /usr/lib/mailman/cgi-bin/`. Comment out `Alias /pipermail/ /var/lib/mailman/archives/public/` and add the line `Alias /pipermail /var/lib/mailman/archives/public/`:

```
#
#  httpd configuration settings for use with mailman.
#

ScriptAlias /mailman/ /usr/lib/mailman/cgi-bin/
ScriptAlias /cgi-bin/mailman/ /usr/lib/mailman/cgi-bin/
<Directory /usr/lib/mailman/cgi-bin/>
    AllowOverride None
    Options ExecCGI
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
</Directory>


#Alias /pipermail/ /var/lib/mailman/archives/public/
```

```
Alias /pipermail /var/lib/mailman/archives/public/
<Directory /var/lib/mailman/archives/public>
    Options Indexes MultiViews FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    Order allow,deny
    Allow from all
    AddDefaultCharset Off
</Directory>

# Uncomment the following line, to redirect queries to /mailman to the
# listinfo page (recommended).

# RedirectMatch ^/mailman[/]*$ /mailman/listinfo
```

Restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart httpd.service
```

Create the system startup links for Mailman and start it:

```
systemctl enable mailman.service
systemctl start mailman.service
```

After you have installed ISPConfig 3, you can access Mailman as follows:

You can use the alias */cgi-bin/mailman* for all Apache vhosts (please note that **suExec and CGI must be disabled** for all vhosts from which you want to access Mailman!), which means you can access the Mailman admin interface for a list at *http://<vhost>/cgi-bin/mailman/admin/<listname>*, and the web page for users of a mailing list can be found at *http://<vhost>/cgi-bin/mailman/listinfo/<listname>*.

Under *http://<vhost>/pipermail/<listname>* you can find the mailing list archives.

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From: jeffsss Reply

i found this link here
https://www.howtoforge.com/install-suphp-on-various-linux-distributions-for-use-with-ispconfig-2.2.20-and-above

and i did ./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --with-apr=/usr/bin/apr-1-config --with-apxs=/usr/sbin/apxs --with-apache-user=apache --with-setid-mode=paranoid --with-php=/usr/bin/php-cgi --with-logfile=/var/log/httpd/suphp_log --enable-SUPHP_USE_USERGROUP=yes
makemake install

this worked, where the steps in the tut did not work.

maybe i will run into problems down the road, but i did not get a compile error!

Tutorial Info

Author: till
Tags: linux, apache, postfix, php, mysql, dns, anti-spam/virus, ftp, centos, control panels, email, bind, ispconfig, web server

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The Perfect Server – CentOS 7.1 with Apache2, Postfix, Dovecot, Pure-FTPD, BIND and ISPConfig 3 - Page 3

23 Install Roundcube webmail

To install the Roundcube webmail client, run...

On this page


```
yum -y install
roundcubemail
```

Change the roundcubemail configuration file as follows:

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/roundcubemail.conf
```

```
#
# Round Cube Webmail is a browser-based multilingual IMAP client
#

Alias /roundcubemail /usr/share/roundcubemail
Alias /webmail /usr/share/roundcubemail

# Define who can access the Webmail
# You can enlarge permissions once configured

#<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/>
#    <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
#        # Apache 2.4
#        Require local
#    </IfModule>
#    <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
```

```
#        # Apache 2.2
#        Order Deny,Allow
#        Deny from all
#        Allow from 127.0.0.1
#        Allow from ::1
#    </IfModule>
#</Directory>

<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/>
        Options none
        AllowOverride Limit
        Require all granted
</Directory>

# Define who can access the installer
# keep this secured once configured

#<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/installer/>
#    <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
#        # Apache 2.4
#        Require local
#    </IfModule>
#    <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
#        # Apache 2.2
#        Order Deny,Allow
#        Deny from all
#        Allow from 127.0.0.1
#        Allow from ::1
#    </IfModule>
#</Directory>

<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/installer>
        Options none
        AllowOverride Limit
        Require all granted
</Directory>


# Those directories should not be viewed by Web clients.
<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/bin/>
    Order Allow,Deny
    Deny from all
</Directory>
<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/plugins/enigma/home/>
    Order Allow,Deny
    Deny from all
</Directory>
```

Restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart httpd.service
```

Now we need a database for roundcube mail, we will initialise it as follows:

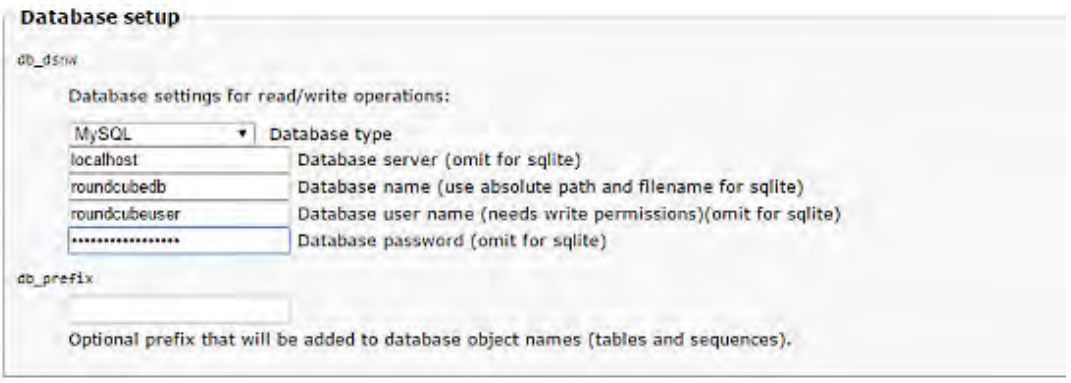
```
mysql -u root -p
```

At mariadb prompt use:

```
CREATE DATABASE roundcubedb;
CREATE USER roundcubeuser@localhost
IDENTIFIED BY 'roundcubepassword';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES on roundcubedb.*
to roundcubeuser@localhost ;
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
exit
```

I am using details for roundcube database as a test, please replace the values as per your choice for security reasons.

Now we will install the roundcube on browser at *http://192.168.1.100/roundcubemail/installer*



Now fill the entries for the

```
nano /etc/roundcubemail/config.inc.php
```

```
<?php

/* Local configuration for Roundcube Webmail */

// ----------------------------------
// SQL DATABASE
// ----------------------------------
// Database connection string (DSN) for read+write operations
// Format (compatible with PEAR MDB2): db_provider://user:password@host/database
// Currently supported db_providers: mysql, pgsql, sqlite, mssql or sqlsrv
// For examples see http://pear.php.net/manual/en/package.database.mdb2.intro-ds
n.php
// NOTE: for SQLite use absolute path: 'sqlite:////full/path/to/sqlite.db?mode=0
646'
$config['db_dsnw'] = 'mysql://roundcubeuser:roundcubepassword@localhost/roundcub
edb';

// ----------------------------------
// IMAP
// ----------------------------------
// The mail host chosen to perform the log-in.
```

```
// Leave blank to show a textbox at login, give a list of hosts
// to display a pulldown menu or set one host as string.
// To use SSL/TLS connection, enter hostname with prefix ssl:// or tls://
// Supported replacement variables:
// %n - hostname ($_SERVER['SERVER_NAME'])
// %t - hostname without the first part
// %d - domain (http hostname $_SERVER['HTTP_HOST'] without the first part)
// %s - domain name after the '@' from e-mail address provided at login screen
// For example %n = mail.domain.tld, %t = domain.tld
// WARNING: After hostname change update of mail_host column in users table is
//          required to match old user data records with the new host.
$config['default_host'] = 'localhost';

// provide an URL where a user can get support for this Roundcube installation
// PLEASE DO NOT LINK TO THE ROUNDCUBE.NET WEBSITE HERE!
$config['support_url'] = '';

// this key is used to encrypt the users imap password which is stored
// in the session record (and the client cookie if remember password is enable
d).
// please provide a string of exactly 24 chars.
$config['des_key'] = 'FHgaM7ihtMkM1cBwckOcxPdT';

// ----------------------------------
// PLUGINS
// ----------------------------------
// List of active plugins (in plugins/ directory)
$config['plugins'] = array();

// Set the spell checking engine. Possible values:
// - 'googie'  - the default
// - 'pspell'  - requires the PHP Pspell module and aspell installed
// - 'enchant' - requires the PHP Enchant module
// - 'atd'     - install your own After the Deadline server or check with the pe
ople at http://www.afterthedeadline.com before using their API
// Since Google shut down their public spell checking service, you need to
// connect to a Nox Spell Server when using 'googie' here. Therefore specify the
'spellcheck_uri'
$config['spellcheck_engine'] = 'pspell';
```

Then press on the button "continue" in the web installer. On the following page, press on the button "Initialize database".

Finally, disable the Roundecubemail installer. Change the apacheroundcubemail configuration file:

```
nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/roundcubemail.conf
```

```
#
# Round Cube Webmail is a browser-based multilingual IMAP client
#

Alias /roundcubemail /usr/share/roundcubemail
Alias /webmail /usr/share/roundcubemail

# Define who can access the Webmail
# You can enlarge permissions once configured
```

```
#<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/>
#    <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
#        # Apache 2.4
#        Require local
#    </IfModule>
#    <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
#       # Apache 2.2
#        Order Deny,Allow
#        Deny from all
#        Allow from 127.0.0.1
#        Allow from ::1
#    </IfModule>
#</Directory>

<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/>
        Options none
        AllowOverride Limit
        Require all granted
</Directory>

# Define who can access the installer
# keep this secured once configured

<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/installer/>
    <IfModule mod_authz_core.c>
        # Apache 2.4
       Require local
   </IfModule>
    <IfModule !mod_authz_core.c>
        # Apache 2.2
        Order Deny,Allow
        Deny from all
       Allow from 127.0.0.1
        Allow from ::1
    </IfModule>
</Directory>

# Those directories should not be viewed by Web clients.
<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/bin/>
    Order Allow,Deny
    Deny from all
</Directory>
<Directory /usr/share/roundcubemail/plugins/enigma/home/>
    Order Allow,Deny
    Deny from all
</Directory>
~
```

Restart Apache:

```
systemctl restart httpd.service
```

24 Install ISPConfig 3

Download the current ISPConfig 3 version and install it. The ISPConfig installer will configure all services like Postfix, Dovecot, etc. for you. A manual setup as required for ISPConfig 2 is not necessary anymore.

You now also have the possibility to let the installer create an SSL vhost for the ISPConfig control panel, so that ISPConfig can be accessed using *https://* instead of *http://*. To achieve this, just press *ENTER* when you see this question: *Do you want a secure (SSL) connection to the ISPConfig web interface (y,n) [y]:*.

To install ISPConfig 3 from the latest released version, do this:

```
cd /tmp
wget http://www.ispconfig.org/downloads/ISPConfig-3-stable.tar.gz
tar xfz ISPConfig-3-stable.tar.gz
cd ispconfig3_install/install/
```

The next step is to run

```
php -q install.php
```

This will start the ISPConfig 3 installer:

```
[root@server1 install]# php -q install.php


--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----
 _____ ___________   _____              __ _         ____
|_   _/  ___| ___ \ /  __ \            / _(_)       /__  \
  | | \ `--.| |_/ / | /  \/ ___  _ __ | |_ _  __ _    _/ /
  | |  `--. \  __/  | |    / _ \| '_ \|  _| |/ _` |  |_ |
 _| |_/\__/ / |     | \__/\ (_) | | | | | | | (_| | ___\ \
 \___/\____/\_|      \____/\___/|_| |_|_| |_|\__, | \____/
                                               __/ |
                                              |___/
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
----


>> Initial configuration

Operating System: Redhat or compatible, unknown version.

    Following will be a few questions for primary configuration so be carefu
l.
    Default values are in [brackets] and can be accepted with <ENTER>.
    Tap in "quit" (without the quotes) to stop the installer.


Select language (en,de) [en]: <-- ENTER
```

```
Installation mode (standard,expert) [standard]: <-- ENTER

Full qualified hostname (FQDN) of the server, eg server1.domain.tld  [server
1.example.com]: <-- ENTER

MySQL server hostname [localhost]: <-- ENTER

MySQL root username [root]: <-- ENTER

MySQL root password []: <-- yourrootsqlpassword

MySQL database to create [dbispconfig]: <-- ENTER

MySQL charset [utf8]: <-- ENTER

Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
.......................................................+++
...............................+++
writing new private key to 'smtpd.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]: <-- ENTER
State or Province Name (full name) []: <-- ENTER
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]: <-- ENTER
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]: <-- ENTER
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: <-- ENTER
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []: <-- ENTER
Email Address []: <-- ENTER
Configuring Jailkit
Configuring Dovecot
Configuring Spamassassin
Configuring Amavisd
Configuring Getmail
Configuring Pureftpd
Configuring BIND
Configuring Apache
Configuring Vlogger
Configuring Apps vhost
Configuring Bastille Firewall
Configuring Fail2ban
Installing ISPConfig
ISPConfig Port [8080]: <-- ENTER

Do you want a secure (SSL) connection to the ISPConfig web interface (y,n) [
y]: <-- ENTER

Generating RSA private key, 4096 bit long modulus
.....................++
.......++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
```

```
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]: <-- ENTER
State or Province Name (full name) []: <-- ENTER
Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]: <-- ENTER
Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]: <-- ENTER
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: <-- ENTER
Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []: <-- ENTER
Email Address []: <-- ENTER

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []: <-- ENTER
An optional company name []: <-- ENTER
writing RSA key
Configuring DBServer
Installing ISPConfig crontab
no crontab for root
no crontab for getmail
Restarting services ...
Stopping mysqld:                                           [  OK  ]
Starting mysqld:                                           [  OK  ]
Shutting down postfix:                                     [  OK  ]
Starting postfix:                                          [  OK  ]
Stopping saslauthd:                                        [FAILED]
Starting saslauthd:                                        [  OK  ]
Waiting for the process [1424] to terminate
Shutting down amavisd: Daemon [1424] terminated by SIGTERM
                                                           [  OK  ]
amavisd stopped
Starting amavisd:                                          [  OK  ]

Stopping clamd.amavisd:                                    [  OK  ]
Starting clamd.amavisd:                                    [  OK  ]
Stopping Dovecot Imap:                                     [  OK  ]
Starting Dovecot Imap:                                     [  OK  ]
Stopping httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
[Thu Mar 14 14:12:32 2013] [warn] NameVirtualHost *:80 has no VirtualHosts
Starting httpd:                                            [  OK  ]
Stopping pure-ftpd:                                        [  OK  ]
Starting pure-ftpd:                                        [  OK  ]
Installation completed.
[root@server1 install]#
```

The error message "usage: doveadm [-Dv] [-f <formatter>] <command> [<args>]" can be ignored, in case that you get it during ispconfig installation.

To fix the Mailman errors you might get during the ISPConfig installation, open /usr/lib/mailman/Mailman/mm_cfg.py...

```
vi /usr/lib/mailman/Mailman/mm_cfg.py
```

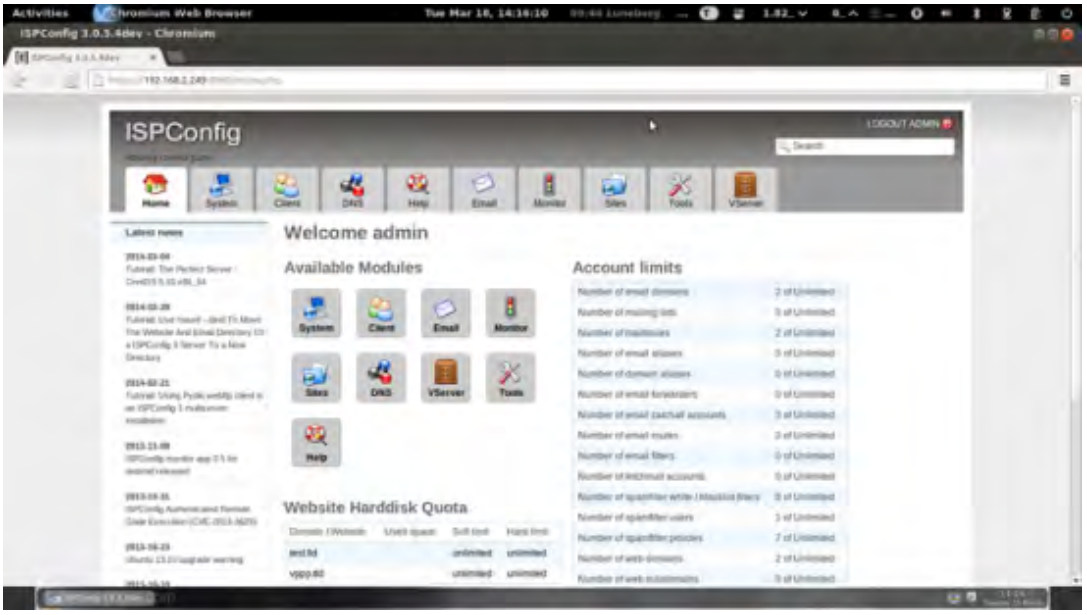
... and set DEFAULT_SERVER_LANGUAGE = 'en':

```
[...]
#-------------------------------
---------------------------
# The default language for this se
rver.
DEFAULT_SERVER_LANGUAGE = 'en'
[...]
```

Restart Mailman:

```
systemctl restart mailman.service
```

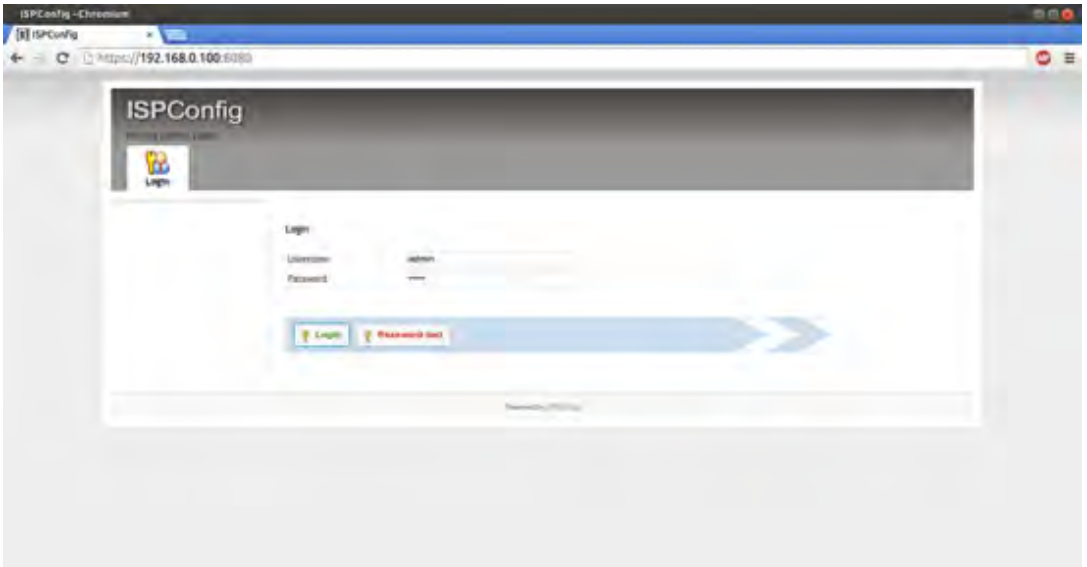
Afterwards you can access ISPConfig 3 under `http(s)://server1.example.com:8080/` or `http(s)://192.168.1.100:8080/` (`http` or `https` depends on what you chose during installation). Log in with the username `admin` and the password `admin` (you should change the default password after your first login):

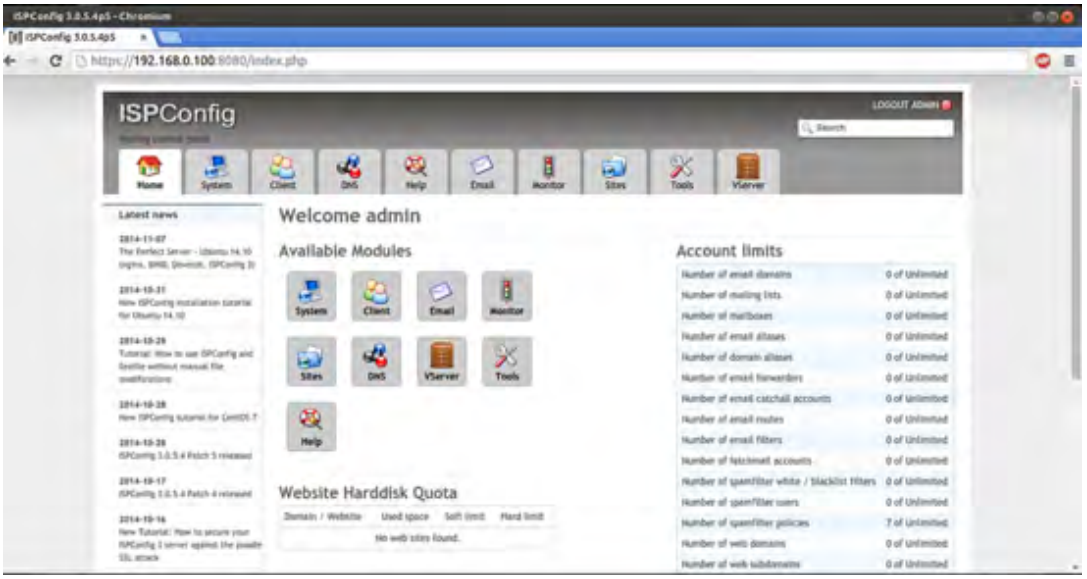


25 First ISPConfig Login

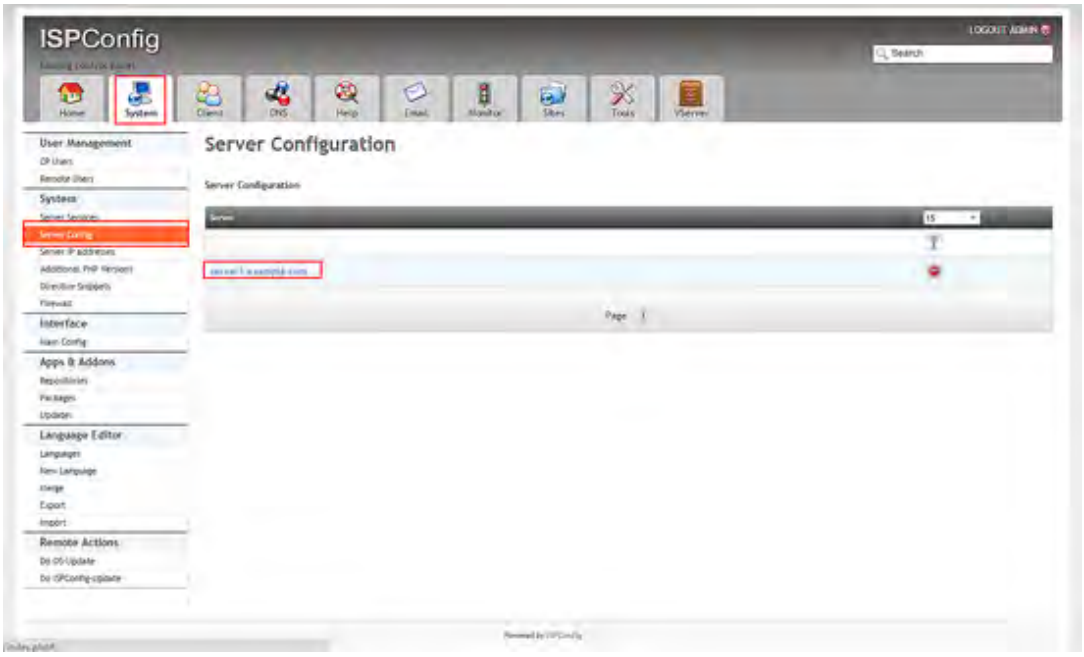
Afterwards you can access ISPConfig 3 under `http(s)://server1.example.com:8080/` or `http(s)://192.168.0.100:8080/` (`http` or `https` depends on what you chose during installation).

Log in with the username `admin` and the password `admin` (you should change the default password after your first login):

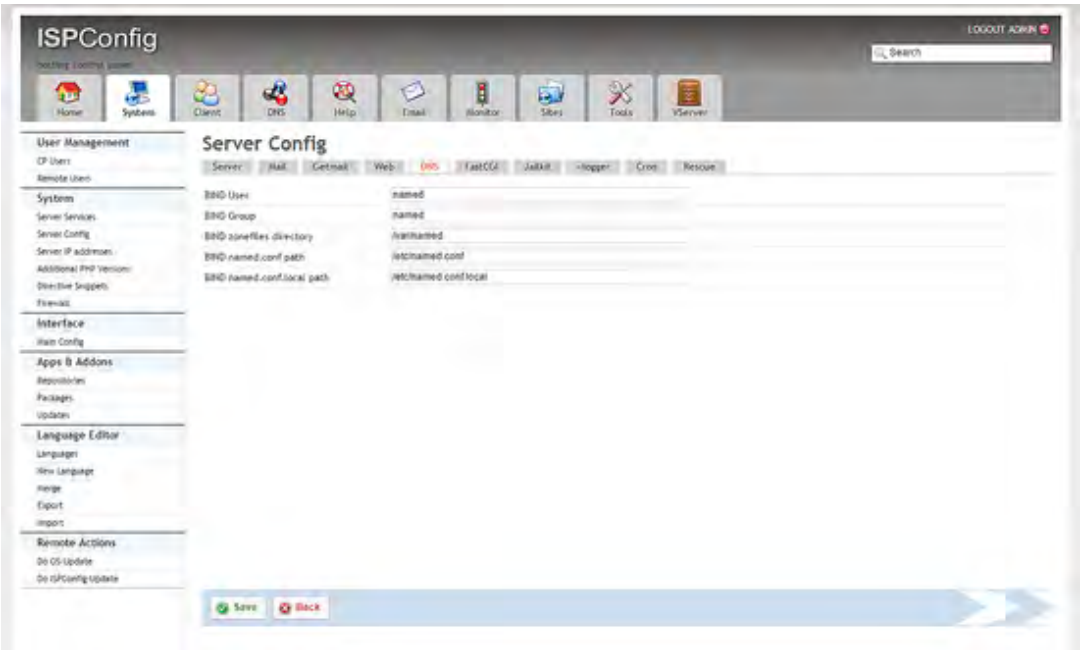




Next we have to adjust the BIND configuartion paths in ISPConfig. Click on "System" in the upper menu, then on "Server config" in the right menu. In the list that appears then on the left side, click on the server name.



Go to the "DNS" tab of the form:



and enter the DNS paths as follows:

```
BIND zonefiles directory: /var/named
BIND named.conf path: /etc/named.conf
BIND named.conf.local path: /etc/named.conf.local
```

The system is now ready to be used.

25.1 ISPConfig 3 Manual

In order to learn how to use ISPConfig 3, I strongly recommend to download the ISPConfig 3 Manual.

On more than 300 pages, it covers the concept behind ISPConfig (admin, resellers, clients), explains how to install and update ISPConfig 3, includes a reference for all forms and form fields in ISPConfig together with examples of valid inputs, and provides tutorials for the most common tasks in ISPConfig 3. It also lines out how to make your server more secure and comes with a troubleshooting section at the end.

25 Links

- CentOS: http://www.centos.org/
- ISPConfig: http://www.ispconfig.org/

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