中文BSD UNIX技术期刊

TECHNICAL JOURNAL

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《CNFUG 期刊》第十七期目录

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架构基于FreeBSD和Postfix的IGENUS Webmail邮件系统

杨廷勇 < scyz # toping.net >

本文介绍使用

FreeBSD+Postfix+Cyrus-sasl+Courier-imap+igenus+spamassassin+Clamav+mailscanner+mailscanner-mrtg+mailman

来架构一个具有多域名，有邮件列表、webmail、防病毒、防垃圾邮件、web 管理界面的邮件系统。

Jacky, $Revision: 4.51 bate $Date: 2005-12-03

系统主要采用 MailScanner+clamav+Spamd+APF 来对病毒过滤和垃圾邮件过滤。

本文在 4.10、5.3、5.4、6.0 上安装测试通过，病毒过滤放弃采用 amavisd。主要采用执行效率更高的 MailSanner 来对邮件过滤和垃圾邮件过滤，配置更容易，并且降低了系统开消。让系统更加稳定，经过严格病毒邮件测试成功率达到了 100%。垃圾邮件过滤基本上达到了 95%的成功率。

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Chapter 7 邮件列表（mailman）

Chapter 8. 查看系统状态

Chapter 1. 系统安装

安装之前：因用户数据都保存在/var 目录下，因此安装 FreeBSD 时/var 的空间应尽量大。FreeBSD 的版本为 5.3，按最小化安装，软件包只安装 cvsup，安装结束后用 cvsup 更新 ports 树。在文档中假设服务器的 ip 地址为 192.168.0.2，域名为 toping.net，主机名为 mail.toping.net。

请兄弟们仔细一些，注意空格和 TAB。

祝兄弟们好运。本人水平有限。如果发现文章中有什么错误和不当的地方请发邮件：scyz@toping.net。我会在第一时间给予答复。

1.1 安装 MySQL

mail# cd /usr/ports/databases/mysql40-server

mail# make install clean

编辑/etc/rc.conf，加入

mysql_enable="YES"

1.2 安装 Apache

mail# cd /usr/ports/www/apache2

mail# make install clean

编辑/etc/rc.conf，加入

Apache2_enable="YES"

1.3 安装 PHP

mail# cd /usr/ports/www/mod_php4

mail# make install clean

我的选择：（注意别选 DEBUG，否则会和 ZEND 有冲突）

[X] APACHE2 Use apache 2.x instead of apache 1.3.x

安装需要的 PHP 扩展模块

mail# cd /usr/ports/lang/php4-extensions

mail# make install clean

我选择了下面的模块：

[X] BCMATH bc style precision math functions

[X] BZ2 bzip2 library support

[X] CALENDAR calendar conversion support

[X] CRACK crack support

[X] CTYPE ctype functions

[X] CURL CURL support

[X] FTP FTP support

[X] GD GD library support

[X] GETTEXT gettext library support

[X] FILEINFO fileinfo support

[X] IMAP IMAP support

[X] MBSTRING multibyte string support

[X] MCAL Modular Calendar Access Library support

[X] MCRYPT Encryption support

[X] MCVE MCVE support

[X] MHASH Crypto-hashing support

[X] MYSQL MySQL database support

[X] PCRE Perl Compatible Regular Expression support

[X] POSIX POSIX-like functions

[X] SESSION session support

[X] TOKENIZER tokenizer support

[X] XML XML support

[X] ZLIB ZLIB support

最后在编辑/usr/local/etc/apache2/httpd.conf 最后加入：

DirectoryIndex index.html index.html.var index.php

#注：在 DirectoryIndex 这里加入 index.php,是为了让 apache 支持首页为 index.php 的首页文件

AddType application/x-httpd-php .php

AddType application/x-httpd-php-source .phps

Group www、User www 修改为： Group postfix、User postfix

注：以上这一步要在 postfix 安装后再操作

1.4.安装 zend

mail# cd /usr/ports/devel/ZendOptimizer

mail# make install clean

因为版权的问题，他不会自动下载。这里你需要到他的官方网站去下载

ZendOptimizer-2.5.10a-freebsd4.3-i386.tar.gz 到/usr/ports/distfiles 目录下面后再安装。

下载地址：

http://downloads.zend.com/optimizer/2.5.10/ZendOptimizer-2.5.10a-freebsd4.3-i386.tar.g

z

完成后在/usr/local/etc/php.ini 中加入：

[Zend]

zend_optimizer.optimization_level=15

zend_extension_manager.optimizer="/usr/local/lib/php/20020429/Optimizer"

zend_extension_manager.optimizer_ts="/usr/local/lib/php/20020429/Optimizer_TS"

zend_extension="/usr/local/lib/php/20020429/ZendExtensionManager.so"

zend_extension_ts="/usr/local/lib/php/20020429/ZendExtensionManager_TS.so"

重启 apache 安装完成。

1.5 安装 openssl

mail# cd /usr/ports/security/openssl

mail# make install clean

1.6 安装 phpMyAdmin

mail# cd /usr/ports/databases/phpmyadmin

mail# make fetch

注：(在这里建议直接下载后复制安装)

mail# cd /usr/ports/distfiles

mail# tar –zxvf PhpMyadmin-x.tar.gz

mail# mv /usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin-x /usr/local/www/data/dbadmin

修改/usr/local/www/data/dbadmin/config.inc.php

$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri'] = 'http://192.168.0.2/dbadmin/';

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'http'; // Authentication method (config, http or cookie based)?

注：指定 phpmyadmin 的认证方式为 http 方式。

在浏览器输入 http://192.168. 0.2/dbadmin/，首次进行登入的用户名为 root 密码为空，登入后可以修改你的密码。

1.7 通过 phpMyadmin 设置数据库

建立 postfix 数据库(注意：数据库名称为 postfix)：

mail# mysql –u root –p

mysql# CREATE DATABASE `postfix` ;

mysql# use postfix;

下面为 sql 语句：

CREATE TABLE domaininfo (

domain_id int(5) NOT NULL auto_increment,

domain varchar(25) NOT NULL default '',

alias varchar(30) default NULL,

passwd varchar(35) NOT NULL default '',

usernum int(5) NOT NULL default '0',

quota int(11) NOT NULL default '0',

des varchar(30) default NULL,

expire date NOT NULL default '0000-00-00',

```
active tinyint(1) NOT NULL default '1',
create_time datetime default NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (domain_id),
UNIQUE KEY domain (domain),
KEY domain_id (domain_id)
) TYPE=MyISAM COMMENT='domain information';

INSERT INTO domaininfo VALUES
(1,'admin',NULL,'$1$.j3.t12.$I7MGf7ZD2HrWwUWQF88Mg1',0,0,'Super
Admin','0000-00-00',1,'0000-00-00 00:00:00');

CREATE TABLE userinfo (
id int(11) NOT NULL auto_increment,
userid varchar(20) NOT NULL default '',
domain_id int(5) NOT NULL default '0',
address varchar(50) NOT NULL default '',
alias varchar(60) default NULL,
passwd varchar(35) NOT NULL default '',
realname varchar(20) default NULL,
quota int(11) NOT NULL default '0',
active tinyint(1) NOT NULL default '0',
homedir varchar(60) NOT NULL default '',
maildir varchar(60) NOT NULL default '',
create_time datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
`fax` varchar(20) NOT NULL default '',
`telephone` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
```

```
`sex` int(1) NOT NULL default '0',
`year` int(4) NOT NULL default '0',
`MONTH` int(2) NOT NULL default '0',
`DAY` int(2) NOT NULL default '0',
`education` varchar(4) NOT NULL default '',
`marital` int(1) NOT NULL default '0',
`occupation` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
`companyname` varchar(30) NOT NULL default '',
`province` varchar(6) NOT NULL default '',
PRIMARY KEY (id),
UNIQUE KEY address (address)
) TYPE=InnoDB COMMENT='User Information';
```

注：对于初学者，建议以上操作都在 phpmyadmin 中操作更加的简便，如果后面要使用 igenus 请导入原来 igenus 的 sql。

建立数据库用户并授以相应的权限

```
mail# mysql –u root –p
mysql# use mysql;
mysql# INSERT INTO user (host,user,password) VALUES('localhost','postfix','');
mysql# update user set password=password('postfix') where User='postfix';
mysql# GRANT ALL ON postfix.* TO postfix@localhost IDENTIFIED BY "postfix";
```

注：这里加用户名和密码都为：postfix。并授权对 postfix 数据库进行操作

1.8 安装 Courier-imap

```
mail# cd /usr/ports/mail/courier-imap
```

mail# make install clean

我的选择：

[X] OPENSSL Build with OpenSSL support

[X] AUTH_MYSQL MySQL support

在/etc/rc.conf 中加入：

courier_authdaemond_enable="YES"

courier_imap_pop3d_enable="YES"

courier_imap_imapd_enable="YES"

mail# cd /usr/local/etc/courier-imap

mail# cp imapd.cnf.dist imapd.cnf

mail# cp pop3d.cnf.dist pop3d.cnf

mail# /usr/local/etc/rc.d/courier-authdaemond.sh start

注：此时会在/var/run/authdaemond/下产生 socket，如果没有下面这一步下面的认证无法通过。

mail# chmod +x /var/run/authdaemond

1.9 安装 postfix 和 cyrus-sasl

mail# cd /usr/ports/security/cyrus-sasl2

mail# make install WITH_AUTHDAEMON=yes

mail# make clean

创建/usr/local/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf

pwcheck_method: authdaemond

log_level: 3

mech_list: PLAIN LOGIN

authdaemond_path:/var/run/authdaemond/socket

更详细的参数设置请看：

http://www.toping.net/bbs/htm_data/7/0508/330.html

至此，认证部分基本完成。

安装 postfix

mail# cd /usr/ports/mail/postfix

mail# make install clean

我的选择：

[X] VDA VDA (Virtual Delivery Agent)

[X] MySQL MySQL map lookups (choose version with WITH_MYSQL_VER)

[X] TLS SSL and TLS

[X] SASL2 Cyrus SASLv2 (Simple Authentication and Security Layer)

回答下面的两问题：

You need user "postfix" added to group "mail".[是否将 postfix 用户加到 mail 用户组]

Would you like me to add it [y]? y

Would you like to activate Postfix in /etc/mail/mailer.conf [n]? n

在/etc/rc.conf 中加入 postfix 启动所需的启动选项

在/etc/rc.conf 中加入：

sendmail_enable="YES"

sendmail_flags="-bd"

sendmail_pidfile="/var/spool/postfix/pid/master.pid"

sendmail_procname="/usr/local/libexec/postfix/master"

sendmail_outbound_enable="NO"

sendmail_submit_enable="NO"

sendmail_msp_queue_enable="NO"

设置 postfix 启动所需

mail# ln -s /usr/local/sbin/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail

注：如果/usr/sbin/sendmail 存在就删了再做上链接，如果升级内核和升级系统后要重新做这一步。

mail# echo ‘postfix: root’ >> /etc/aliases

mail# /usr/local/bin/newaliases

mail# chown postfix:postfix /etc/opiekeys

1.10 安装 expect

用于 Web 客户端建立邮件用户

mail# cd /usr/ports/lang/expect

mail# make install clean

Chapter 2. 配置邮件服务器

本节主要讲述各种服务的参数配置。

2.1 配置 rc.conf，编辑/etc/rc.conf

下面是前面所装软件都加入了启动选项的 rc.conf 配置：

mysql_enable="YES"

apache2_enable="YES"

courier_authdaemond_enable="YES"

courier_imap_pop3d_enable="YES"

courier_imap_imapd_enable="YES"

sendmail_enable="YES"

sendmail_flags="-bd"

sendmail_pidfile="/var/spool/postfix/pid/master.pid"

sendmail_procname="/usr/local/libexec/postfix/master"

sendmail_outbound_enable="NO"

sendmail_submit_enable="NO"

sendmail_msp_queue_enable="NO"

2.2 配置 postfix 和 cyrus-sasl

(1)修改/usr/local/etc/postfix/main.cf，在文件最后加入以下内容

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/main.cf

smtpd_helo_required = yes

strict_rfc821_envelopes = yes

smtpd_etrn_restrictions = permit_mynetworks, reject

#====================BASE====================

myhostname = mail.toping.net

mydomain = toping.net

mydestination = $myhostname

local_recipient_maps =

```
command_directory = /usr/local/sbin

local_transport = virtual

#====================MySQL====================

virtual_alias_maps = mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf

virtual_gid_maps = static:125

virtual_mailbox_base = /

virtual_mailbox_domains = mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_domains_maps.cf

virtual_mailbox_limit = 51200000

virtual_mailbox_maps = mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_maps.cf

virtual_minimum_uid = 125

virtual_transport = virtual

virtual_uid_maps = static:125

#====================Quota====================

virtual_create_maildirsize = yes

virtual_mailbox_extended = yes

virtual_mailbox_limit_maps =

mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_limit_maps.cf

virtual_mailbox_limit_override = yes

virtual_maildir_limit_message = Sorry, the user's maildir has overdrawn his diskspace

quota, please try again later.

virtual_overquota_bounce = yes

#====================SASL====================

smtpd_sasl_auth_enable = yes

smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous

broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes
```

smtpd_delay_reject=yes

smtpd_recipient_restrictions =

permit_mynetworks,permit_sasl_authenticated,permit_auth_destination,reject

smtpd_client_restrictions = permit_sasl_authenticated

更详细的参数设置请看论坛：

http://www.toping.net/bbs/htm_data/7/0601/871.html

(4)编辑/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

query = SELECT alias FROM userinfo WHERE address='%s' AND active = 1

(5)编辑/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_domains_maps.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_domains_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

query = SELECT domain FROM domaininfo WHERE domain='%s'

(6)编辑/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_maps.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

query = SELECT maildir FROM userinfo WHERE address='%s' AND active = 1

(7)编辑/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_limit_maps.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_limit_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

query = SELECT quota FROM userinfo WHERE address='%s'

2.3 配置 Courier-imap

(1)修改 Courier 相关设置，/usr/local/etc/courier-imap/imapd：

IMAP_CAPABILITY="IMAP4rev1 CHILDREN NAMESPACE

THREAD=ORDEREDSUBJECT THREAD=REFERENCES SORT QUOTA"

(2)修改/usr/local/etc/courier-imap/pop3d

POP3AUTH="LOGIN CRAM-MD5 CRAM-SHA1"

(3)编辑修改/usr/local/etc/authlib/authmysqlrc

mail# mv /usr/local/etc/authlib/authmysqlrc /usr/local/etc/authlib/authmysqlrc_bak

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/authlib/authmysqlrc

MYSQL_SERVER localhost //数据库主机地址

MYSQL_USERNAME postfix //数据库用户名

MYSQL_PASSWORD postfix //数据库密码

MYSQL_PORT 0

MYSQL_OPT 0

MYSQL_DATABASE postfix //数据库名称

MYSQL_USER_TABLE userinfo

MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD passwd

MYSQL_UID_FIELD '125'

MYSQL_GID_FIELD '125'

MYSQL_LOGIN_FIELD address

MYSQL_HOME_FIELD homedir

MYSQL_NAME_FIELD realname

MYSQL_MAILDIR_FIELD maildir

MYSQL_QUOTA_FIELD quota

注：这里得用 tab 键来跳格

(4)编辑/usr/local/etc/authlib/authdaemonrc

mail# mv /usr/local/etc/authlib/authdaemonrc /usr/local/etc/authlib/authdaemonrc_bak

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/authlib/authdaemonrc

authmodulelist="authmysql"

authmodulelistorig="authmysql"

version="authdaemond.mysql"

daemons=5

authdaemonvar=/var/run/authdaemond

subsystem=mail

DEBUG_LOGIN=0

DEFAULTOPTIONS="wbnodsn=1"

重启服务器

Chapter 3.手动设置第一个用户并测试

本章介绍如何开通用户，并且测试系统是否正常。

注：增加用户时请到这里生成加密后的密码后直接插入到数据库中就可以了。

http://www.toping.net/soft

mail# mysql

mysql> use postfix;

mysql> show tables;

```
+------------------+
| Tables_in_postfix |
+------------------+
| address |
| admin |
| card |
| domaininfo |
| lastauth |
| logs |
| message |
| personal |
| scheduler |
| stow |
```

| userinfo |

| vpopmail |

+------------------+

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

增加域名和管理员

mysql> desc domaininfo;

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| domain_id | int(5) | | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |

| domain | varchar(25) | | UNI | | |

| alias | varchar(30) | YES | | NULL | |

| passwd | varchar(35) | | | | |

| usernum | int(5) | | | 0 | |

| quota | int(11) | | | 0 | |

| des | varchar(30) | YES | | NULL | |

| expire | date | | | 0000-00-00 | |

| active | tinyint(1) | | | 1 | |

| create_time | datetime | YES | | NULL | |

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO `domaininfo` VALUES (7, 'toping.net', NULL,

'1jNXThQXq$KPjm.WE2f2yX5rceY48vX. ', 50, 500, NULL, '0000-00-00', 1, '2005-04-19

23:19:11');

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

注：这里的 toping.net 的管理密码为：admin123

mysql> desc userinfo;

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+--------------------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+--------------------+----------------+

| id | int(11) | | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |

| userid | varchar(20) | | | | |

| domain_id | int(5) | | | 0 | |

| address | varchar(50) | | UNI | | |

| alias | varchar(60) | YES | | NULL | |

| passwd | varchar(35) | | | | |

| realname | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |

| quota | int(11) | | | 0 | |

| active | tinyint(1) | | | 0 | |

| homedir | varchar(60) | | | | |

| maildir | varchar(60) | | | | |

| create_time | datetime | | | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | |

| fax | varchar(20) | | | | |

| telephone | varchar(15) | | | | |

| sex | int(1) | | | 0 | |

| year | int(4) | | | 0 | |

| MONTH | int(2) | | | 0 | |

| DAY | int(2) | | | 0 | |

| education | varchar(4) | | | | |

| marital | int(1) | | | 0 | |

| occupation | varchar(15) | | | | |

| companyname | varchar(30) | | | | |

| province | varchar(6) | | | | |

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+--------------------+---------------+

23 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO `userinfo` VALUES (8, 'webmaster', 7, 'webmaster@toping.net',

NULL,'$1$4DLQeNkz$QKCAQqg244XwvLl2SD11f0', 'webmaster', 209715200, 1,

'/var/mail/toping.net/webmaster/', '/var/mail/toping.net/webmaster/Maildir/', '2005-04-20

23:45:17', '', '', 0, 0, 0, 0, '', 0, '', '', '');

注：这里的 webmaster 用户的邮箱密码为：000000

mysql>quit

设置用户的目录与权限：

Mail# mkdir -p /var/mail/toping.net/webmaster

Mail# /usr/local/bin/maildirmake /var/mail/toping.net/webmaster/Maildir

Mail# chmod -R 777 /var/mail/toping.net/

Mail# chown -R postfix:postfix /var/mail/toping.net

至此用户设置完毕，这里只使用一个域名，同理可以设置多个域名。

Chapter 4.安装 postfix 管理工具

本节主要介绍如何安装和使用本人开发的 postfix 管理工具。

4.1 安装本人开发的 postfix 管理工具来设置第一个域名和用户

上传管理工具到网站目录

后修改 include/config.inc.php 中的

define(DOMAINSDIR,"/home/vmail"); 为 define(DOMAINSDIR,"/var/mail");

define(MYSQL_HOST, 'localhost'); 为 您的 MySQL 服务器的主机名

define(MYSQL_USER, 'root'); 为 您的 MySQL 的用户名

define(MYSQL_PASS, 'mypasswd'); 为 您的 MySQL 的密码

define(MYSQL_DATA, 'postfix'); 为 您的邮件服务器的数据库

修改完成后运行：http://mail.toping.net/webadmin/index.php

完装完成！！

4.2 用户登录测试

用户登录测试

安装 p5-MIME-Base64

mail# cd /usr/ports/converters/p5-MIME-Base64/

mail# make install clean

通过 p5-MIME-Base64 来取得用户名和密码的 base64 编码

mail# perl -MMIME::Base64 -e 'print encode_base64("webmaster\@toping.net");'

d2VibWFzdGVyQHRvcGluZy5uZXQ=

mail# perl -MMIME::Base64 -e 'print encode_base64("000000");'

MDAwMDAw

测试发送邮件（端口：25）：

mail# telnet 127.0.0.1 25

Trying 127.0.0.1...

Connected to 0.

Escape character is '^]'.

220 mail.toping.net ESMTP Postfix

ehlo mail

250-mail.toping.net

250-PIPELINING

250-SIZE 4194304

250-VRFY

250-ETRN

250-AUTH NTLM LOGIN PLAIN OTP

250-AUTH=NTLM LOGIN PLAIN OTP

250 8BITMIME

auth login

334 VXNlcm5hbWU6

d2VibWFzdGVyQHRvcGluZy5uZXQ= //此为用户名 id：webmaster@toping.net

334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6

MDAwMDAw //此为用户密码 password：000000

235 Authentication successful

MAIL FROM: //告诉服务器发件人的 Email 地址

250 Ok

RCPT TO: //告诉服务器收件人的地址

250 OK

DATA //告诉服务器开始写信

354 End data with .

SUBJECT:test //subject 后面填写的是邮件的主题

test

. //换行后输入.后按回车,表示信件内容书写完毕

250 Ok: queued as 58DC71D5

quit //发送信件，结束对话，退出 SMTP 服务器

221 Bye

Connection closed by foreign host

测试收取邮件（端口：110）：

mail# telnet 127.0.0.1 110

Trying 127.0.0.1...

Connected to 0

Escape character is '^]'

+OK Hello there

user webmaster@toping.net

+OK Password required

pass 000000

+OK logged in

list

+OK POP3 clients that break here, they violate STD53

1 2217

retr 1 //返回第一封信的全部内容

+OK 2217 octets follow.

Return-Path:

X-Original-To: webmaster@toping.net

Delivered-To: webmaster@toping.net

Received: from mail (localhost.toping.net [127.0.0.1])

by mail.toping.net (Postfix) with ESMTP id 58DC71D5

for ; Mon, 9 Aug 2004 21:11:20 +0800 (CST)

SUBJECT:test

Message-Id: <20040809131120.58DC71D5@mail.toping.net>

Date: Mon, 9 Aug 2004 21:11:20 +0800 (CST)

From: webmaster@toping.net

To: undisclosed-recipients:;

test

.

dele 1 //删除

+OK Deleted

quit

+OK Bye-bye

Connection closed by foreign host

也可以使用任何其它的邮件客户端程序来测试，如 foxmail、Outlook Express 等等。

Chapter 5. 防病毒与防垃圾邮件

本章介绍病毒与垃圾邮件的防范。

5.1 安装 Clamav

mail# cd /usr/ports/security/clamav

mail# make install clean

我的选择：

[X] MILTER Compile the milter interface

[X] CURL Support URL downloading

[X] LIBUNRAR Support for external Unrar library

要想 clamav 能自动的启动请在/etc/rc.conf 中加入：

clamav_clamd_enable="YES"

clamav_freshclam_enable="YES"

重启服务器

测试杀毒

mail# clamscan -r -i /usr/local/www/data

---------- SCAN SUMMARY ----------

Known viruses: 41293

Engine version: 0.87.1

Scanned directories: 53

Scanned files: 602

Infected files: 0

Data scanned: 41.51 MB

Time: 18.294 sec (0 m 18 s)

升级病毒库

mail# freshclam

ClamAV update process started at Sun Dec 4 01:10:02 2005

main.cvd is up to date (version: 34, sigs: 39625, f-level: 5, builder: tkojm)

daily.cvd is up to date (version: 1200, sigs: 1669, f-level: 6, builder: tomek)

5.2 安装 MailScanner

mail# cd /usr/ports/mail/mailscanner

mail# make install

第一次执行安装因此需执行 make initial-config 以建立基本配置文件

mail# make initial-config

mail# make clean

5.3 安装 SpamAssassin

mail# cd /usr/ports/mail/p5-Mail-SpamAssassin

mail# make install clean

我的选择：

[X] AS_ROOT Run spamd as root (recommended)

[X] DOMAINKEYS DomainKeys support

[X] SSL Build with SSL support for spamd/spamc

[X] MYSQL Add MySQL support

[X] RAZOR Add Vipul's Razor support

[X] SPF_QUERY Add SPF query support

[X] RELAY_COUNTRY Relay country support

[X] TOOLS Install SpamAssassin tools

5.4 修改 Postfix 设定档 main.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/main.cf

#header_checks = regexp:/usr/local/etc/postfix/header_checks //默认值

header_checks = regexp:/usr/local/etc/postfix/header_checks //把注释去掉

编辑/usr/local/etc/postfix/header_checks

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/header_checks

/^Received:/ HOLD //新加入

5.5 修改 mailscanner.conf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/MailScanner/MailScanner.conf

#Run As User = //默认值

Run As User = postfix //修改后

#Run As Group = //默认值

Run As Group = postfix //修改后

#Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/mqueue.in //默认值

Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix/hold //修改后

#Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/mqueue //默认值

Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix/incoming //修改后

#MTA = sendmail //默认值

MTA = postfix //修改后

#Virus Scanners = none //默认值

Virus Scanners = clamav //修改后

#Use SpamAssassin = no //默认值

Use SpamAssassin = yes //修改后

5.6 新增 MailScanner 所要用到的资料夹

mail# mkdir /var/spool/MailScanner

mail# mkdir /var/spool/MailScanner/incoming

mail# mkdir /var/spool/MailScanner/quarantine

mail# chown postfix:postfix /var/spool/MailScanner/incoming

mail# chown postfix:postfix /var/spool/MailScanner/quarantine

mail# touch /usr/local/etc/MailScanner/rules/bounce.rules //新建一个空白文件，要不然会出错。

mail# chmod –R 777 /var/spool/postfix

mail#cp /usr/local/etc/MailScanner/mcp/10_example.cf.sample

/usr/local/etc/MailScanner/mcp/10_example.cf

mail#cp /usr/local/etc/MailScanner/mcp/mcp.spam.assassin.prefs.conf.sample

/usr/local/etc/MailScanner/mcp/mcp.spam.assassin.prefs.conf

注：这里的倒数一、二行实际操作中为一行

重新启动服务器

测试病毒过滤：

mail# telnet localhost 25

Trying ::1...

telnet: connect to address ::1: Connection refused

Trying 127.0.0.1...

Connected to localhost.

Escape character is '^]'.

220 mail.toping.net ESMTP Postfix

mail from:webmaster@toping.net

250 Ok

rcpt to:webmaster@toping.net

250 Ok

data

354 End data with .

Subject:Virus test

X5O!P%@AP[4\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!$H+H*

.

250 Ok: queued as F0C221CC20 //出现 F0C221CC20 这行表示 mailscanner 运行成功了

quit

221 Bye

Connection closed by foreign host.

5.7 把病毒提示信息改为中文

预设系统提示信息为英文，可以下载我修改的中文包。

http://mail.toping.net/mailscanner/cn.rar

注：把下载下来的文件解压后放到/usr/local/share/MailScanner/reports/cn 下面去

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/MailScanner/MailScanner.conf

#%report-dir% = /usr/local/share/MailScanner/reports/en //默认值(加载英文)

%report-dir% = /usr/local/share/MailScanner/reports/cn //修改后为读取中文

5.8.用 MailScanner 来监管进出邮件

mail# ee MailScanner.conf

Archive Mail = %rules-dir%/archive.rules

mail# ee archive.rules

方法一：互相备份，以上这样并不会造成 loop

FromOrTo: a@toping.net yes forward b@toping.net

FromOrTo: b@toping.net yes forward a@toping.net

方法二：可以 forward 到复数信箱

FromOrTo: a@toping.net yes forward b@toping.net c@toping.net d@toping.net

方法三：同时备份到一个或多个档案及一个或多个信箱

FromOrTo: a@toping.net yes forward

/var/spool/MailScanner/archive/a_user_backup.mbx

/var/spool/MailScanner/archive/a_user_backup.mbx b@toping.net scyz2@163.com

注：以上为一行，该档案要先建立且确定该档案拥有者与 MailScanner.conf 的 Run As

User = XXXXXXX 相同

方法四：备份到数据夹及多个信箱或档案

FromOrTo: a@toping.net yes forward /var/spool/MailScanner/archive/ b@toping.net

scyz2@163.com /var/spool/MailScanner/archive/a_user_backup.mbx

注：以上为一行，权限同 SAMPLE3；注意事项，他会依日期再分数据夹，日期数据夹内的文件名称 mail queue ID，格式为 postfix mail queue 格式

更详细的 mailscanner.cf 的参数请看论坛：

http://www.toping.net/bbs/htm_data/7/0509/533.html

5.9.安装 MailScanner-mrtg

mail# cd /usr/ports/mail/ mailscanner-mrtg

mail# make install clean

mailscanner-mrtg 相关设置

mail# cd /usr/local/etc/mailscanner-mrtg //切换至 mailscanner-mrtg 目录

mail# cp mailscanner-mrtg.conf.sample mailscanner-mrtg.conf

mail# cp mailscanner-mrtg.cfg.sample mailscanner-mrtg.cfg

mail# chmod 644 mailscanner-mrtg.conf //更改权限为可修改

mail# chmod 644 mailscanner-mrtg.cfg //更改权限为可修改

mail# ee mailscanner-mrtg.conf //修改 mailscanner-mrtg.conf 内容如下

#MTA = sendmail //默认值

MTA = postfix //修改后

#Where the MTA puts mail before MailScanner gets it

#Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix.in/deferred/ # Postfix

#Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/exim.in/input/ # Exim

Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/mqueue.in/ # Sendmail //默认值

Incoming Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix/hold # Postfix //修改后

#Where MailScanner puts your mail after it is scanned

#Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix/incoming/ # Postfix

#Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/exim/input # Exim (?)

Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/mqueue/ # Sendmail //默认值

Outgoing Queue Dir = /var/spool/postfix/incoming/ # Postfix //修改后(把#拿掉)

#Which interfaces to monitor (comma separated list)

Interfaces to Monitor = fxp0 //默认值

Interfaces to Monitor = vr0 //修改后(改成您的网卡吧)

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/apache/httpd.conf //修改 apache 配置以便读取 mailscanner-mrtg 数据

内容如下：

#MailScanner Setting

Alias /mailscanner-mrtg/ "/usr/local/www/mailscanner-mrtg/"

Step5.产生 MailScanner-Mrtg 流量图

mail# /usr/local/bin/mrtg /usr/local/etc/mailscanner-mrtg/mailscanner-mrtg.cfg

mail# crontab -e

*/10 * * * * /usr/local/bin/mrtg /usr/local/etc/mailscanner-mrtg/mailscanner-mrtg.cfg

5.10．安装 APF 防垃圾邮件

http://apf.org.cn

下载地址：

http://mail.toping.net/apf/apf.rar

下载最新的 APF 包解压到/usr/local/etc/postfix 目录。

这时/usr/local/etc/postfix 目录里边有一个 apf-posftix.pl 的文件

修改/usr/local/etc/postfix/master.cf

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/postfix/master.cf

加入：

apf unix - n n - - spawn

user=nobody argv=/usr/bin/perl /usr/local/etc/postfix/apf-postfix.pl

增加黑白名单：

1、IP 黑名单：

ip_black_list.txt

2、IP 白名单

ip_white_list.txt

3、域名黑名单

dn_black_list.txt

4、域名白名单

dn_white_list.txt

Chapter 6. 安装 webmail

如何使用本人修改的 iGENUS for Postfix 2.01

下载地址：

http://mail.toping.net/igenus/igenus_for_postfix_2.01.rar

webmail 使用 igenus，版本是 iGENUS for Postfix 2.01

建议下载本人修改的 iGENUS for Postfix 2.01

安装方法参考论坛：

http://www.toping.net/bbs/htm_data/7/0507/174.html

mail# cd /usr/local/www/data

mail# chown -R postfix:postfix phpMyAdmin

mail# cd /usr/local/etc

mail# cp php.ini-dist php.ini

修改/usr/local/etc/php.ini

webmail 上传附件设置：

register_globals = On

max_execution_time = 30 //改为 60 (增加处理脚本的时间限制)

memory_limit = 8M //改为 40M (这样才能发 10M 的附件)

post_max_size = 8M //改为 10M

upload_max_filesize = 2M //改为 10M

重启 apache

mail# /usr/local/etc/rc.d/apache2.sh restart

Chapter 7. 安装邮件列表（MAILMAN）安装

本节主要讲述邮件列表 mailman 的安装和配置

设置/etc/make.conf

mail# ee /etc/make.conf

mail/mailman

MAIL_GID="mailman"

安装 mailman

mail# portinstall -m BATCH=yes mail/mailman

配置 apache(新加入)

mail# ee /usr/local/etc/apache2/httpd.conf

ScriptAlias /mailman "/usr/local/mailman/cgi-bin"

AllowOverride None

Options none

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

Alias /pipermail "/usr/local/mailman/archives/public"

AllowOverride None

Options +FollowSymlinks

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

用 check_perms

mail# /usr/local/mailman/bin/check_perms -f

注：加上-f 参数可以修复。

修改/usr/local/mailman/Mailman/mm_cfg.py，加上：

DEFAULT_EMAIL_HOST = 'lists.toping.net'

MTA = 'Postfix'

POSTFIX_STYLE_VIRTUAL_DOMAINS = ['lists.toping.net', 'toping.net']

添加一个邮件列表：

mail# /usr/local/mailman/bin/newlist mailman

把用户添加到邮件列表里测试，建一个文本文件，比如 maillists.txt，一行一个邮件地址，

然后执行如下命令：

mail# /usr/local/mailman/bin/add_members -n maillists.txt mailman

mail# ee postfix/main.cf

owner_request_special = no

recipient_delimiter = +

virtual_alias_maps = hash:/usr/local/mailman/data/virtual-mailman,

mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql/mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf

alias_maps = hash:/usr/local/mailman/data/aliases,hash:/usr/local/etc/postfix/aliases

mail# ee Default.py

DEFAULT_EMAIL_HOST = 'lists.toping.net'

DEFAULT_URL_HOST = 'lists.toping.net'

DEFAULT_URL_PATTERN = 'http://%s/mailman/'

DEFAULT_SERVER_LANGUAGE = 'zh_CN'

设置 virtual-mailman

mail# ee /usr/local/mailman/data/virtual-mailman

lists.meilai.com anything

邮件列表的配置

Default.py 和 mm_cfg.py 的配置是针对全局的，对全局配置文件的修改不会影响到已经存在的邮件列表。mailman 提供了 config_list 这个命令来对单个邮件列表进行配置，先导出该邮件列表的配置：

mail# /usr/local/mailman/bin/config_list -o /tmp/config mailman

然后修改/tmp/config 文件，里面有很多选项，可以根据自己的要求修改，比如加上回复到邮件列表的邮件头、去掉 mailman 自动加的边脚等等，最后把这个配置文件导回给邮件列表就可以了：

mail# /usr/local/mailman/bin/config_list -i /tmp/config mailman

下面你可以通过 web 去管理你的邮件列表：

http://lists.toping.net/mailman/admin/mailman

查看邮件列表信息：

http://lists.toping.net/mailman/listinfo/mailman/

功能太强大了，这里不一一的讲解，自己去发现吧

Chapter 7. 查看系统状态

本节主要讲述 phpSysInfo 工具的安装和配置

安装 phpSysInfo(2.2)

mail# cd /usr/ports/www/phpSysInfo

mail# make install clean

mail# cd /usr/local/www/data-dist/phpSysInfo

mail# cp config.php.new config.php

使用 NetBSD 构建基于 iSCSI 的小型 SAN

Matthew（黑夜编码人） < matthew # cnfug.org >

引言

随着信息系统应用的复杂和多样化，存储越来越受到企业关注，存储的需求也越来越多样化。NetBSD 在近期的 HEAD（CURRENT）代码中加入了对 iSCSI 服务的支持，下面就让我们来看看如何利用 NetBSD 来构建一个基本的 SAN（Storage Area Network）环境。

开启 iSCSI 服务

首先要使用 iSCSI 服务，你得更新你的系统到 HEAD 版本，本文使用的 NetBSD 版本信息如下：

```
# uname -a
NetBSD 3.99.16 NetBSD 3.99.16 (GENERIC) #0: Sun Mar 5 09:59:31 UTC
2006
builds@works.netbsd.org:/home/builds/ab/HEAD/i386/200603050000Z-o
bj/home/builds/ab/HEAD/src/sys/arch/i386/compile/GENERIC i386
```

如果你的 NetBSD 版本过低，你可以到 ftp://ftp.netbsd.org/pub/NetBSD-daily/HEAD 下载安装包，或者使用 cvs 同步源代码，并升级你的 NetBSD，这里就不详细介绍，具体升级方法请参见 NetBSD Guide.

目前 NetBSD 对 iSCSI 的支持是用一个用户状态的守护进程 iscsi-target 来实现的，它位于 /usr/sbin/iscsi-target。这里有两个概念需要简单的介绍一下，在服务端提供 iSCSI 存储服务

的存储对像称为 target，一个服务端可以有多个 target，使用 iSCSI 服务的客户端称为 initiator。

NetBSD 上 iSCSI 的默认配置文件为/etc/iscsi/targets，它包含了每个 target 的描述，它的内容如下：

```
# $NetBSD: targets,v 1.2 2006/02/16 19:30:57 agc Exp $
#
# Structure of this file:
#
# + an extent is a straight (offset, length) pair of a file or device
# it's the lowest common storage denominator
# at least one is needed
# + a device is made up of one or more extents or other devices
# devices can be added in a hierachical manner, to enhance resilience
# + in this example, no device definitions are necessary, as the target
# will just use a simple extent for persistent storage
# + a target is made up of 1 or more devices
# The code does not support RAID1 recovery at present

# Simple file showing 1 extent, mapped straight into 1 target

# extent file or device start length
extent0 /tmp/iscsi-target0 0 100MB

# target flags storage netmask
target0 rw extent0 0.0.0.0/0
```

其中，extent 指定了 iSCSI 数据的存储位置，而 target 则是 iSCSI 提供给客户端（initiator）的存储点，客户端将通过它来完成具体的存储请求。

上面配置文件中的具体含义是：定义了一个 extent 存储介质 extent0，它将使用文件 /tmp/iscsi-target0 来存储数据，数据存储从文件头部开始，容量为 100MB；定义了一个 target 存储点 target0，权限为 rw（读和写），它使用先前定义的存储介质 extent0 来进行存储，该存储点允许 IP 段为 0.0.0.0/0 的机器访问。

接下来是启用 iSCSI 服务，在/etc/rc.conf 中增加如下行：

```
iscsi_target=YES
```

接下来便可以启动 iSCSI 服务了：

```
# /etc/rc.d/iscsi_target start
```

如果你的配置正确，你将会看到类似以下的启动信息：

```
Starting iscsi_target.
Reading configuration from `/etc/iscsi/targets'
target0:rw:0.0.0.0/0
extent0:/tmp/iscsi-target0:0:104857600

DISK: 1 logical units (204800 blocks, 512 bytes/block), type iscsi
fs
DISK: LU 0: 100 MB disk storage for "target0"
TARGET: TargetName is iqn.1994-04.org.netbsd.iscsi-target
```

这表示 iSCSI 服务已经启动成功，是不是非常简便呢？

客户端连接 iSCSI 服务

现在 iSCSI 服务已经开始工作了，下面就是用客户端连接上 iSCSI，以检测我们之前的工作是否正确。

这里我使用的客户端是 Microsoft iSCSI Initiator 2.01 x86，你可以从 http://download.microsoft.com/download/a/e/9/ae91dea1-66d9-417c-ade4-92d824b871af/Initiator-2.01-QFE-908935-x86fre.exe 得到它，需要注意的是，它只支持 Windows 2000 SP3 及以上的 Windows 版本。下载完并安装好后，你会在桌面上看到一个名为 Microsoft iSCSI Initiator 的图标，双击打开后，可以看到 Microsoft iSCSI Initiator 窗口，如图 1。

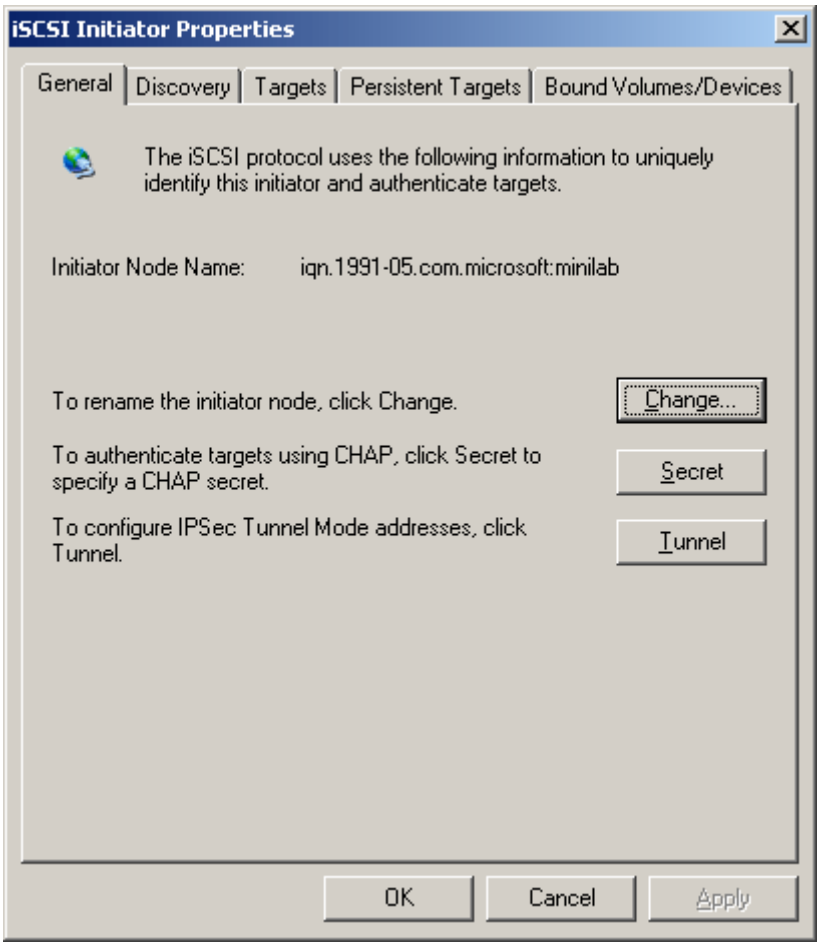

图 1

点击 Discovery 标签，再点击 Add 按钮，出现增加 Target Portal 的对话杠，输入你的 NetBSD 服务器的 IP 地址，然后点确定，如图 2。

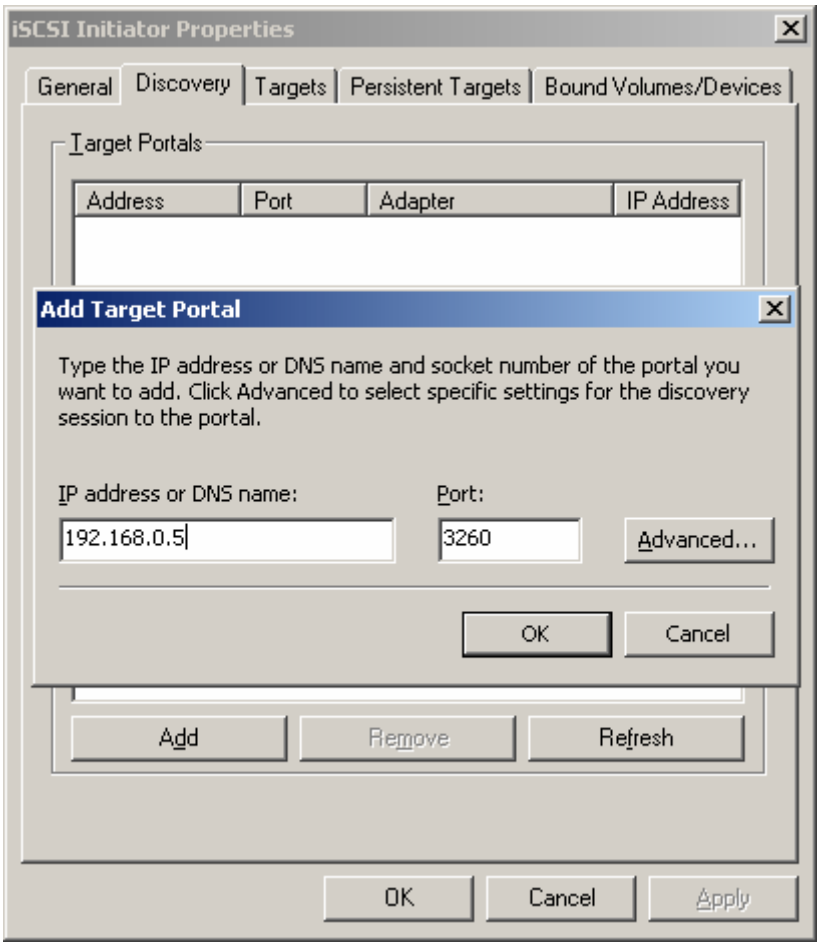

图 2

这里就可以看到你的 NetBSD 服务器的 IP 已经添加到 Target Portals 中，点击 Targets 标签，你将看到刚才我们设置的存储点 target0，如果没有出现，请点击 Refresh 按钮刷新，如图 3，点击 Log On 铵钮，出现登录框，直接点击 OK 即可，如图 4。

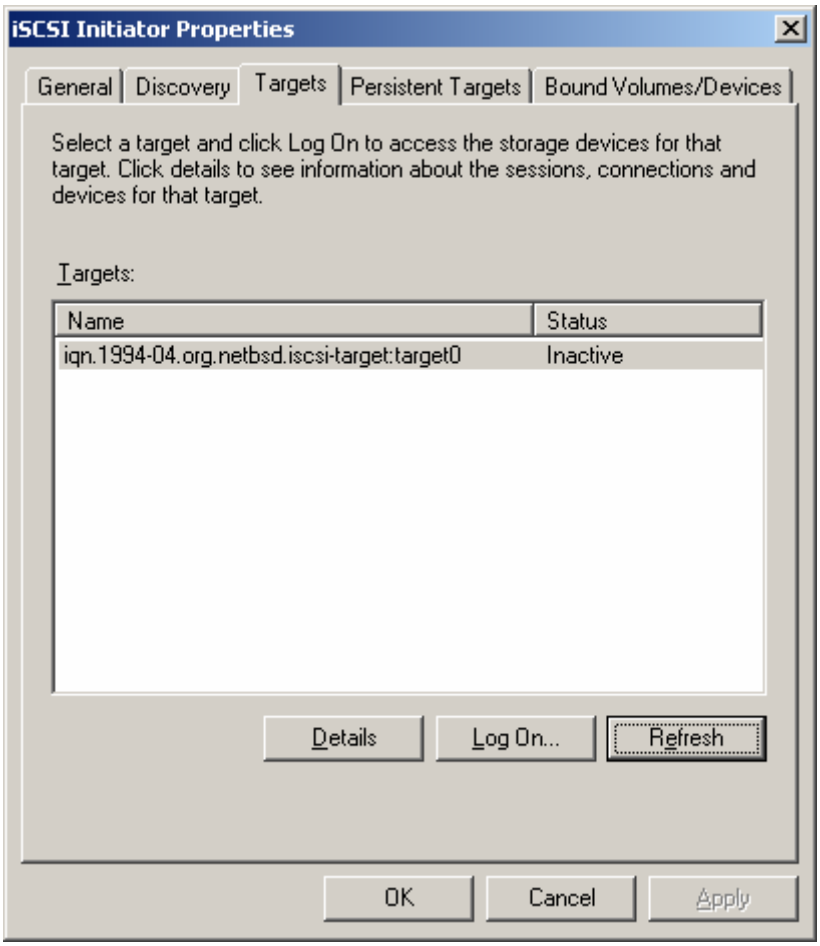

图 3

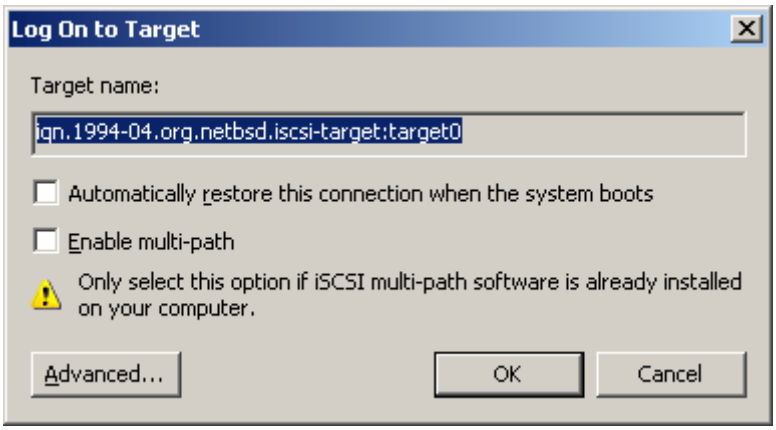

图 4

登录成功后，你可以看到 Targts 中的状态已经变为 Connected，同时 NetBSD 上的 /var/log/messages 中你也可以看到一条类似以下的 initiator 登录提示信息：

```
Mar 30 09:07:59 iscsi-target: > Normal login from

iqn.1991-05.com.microsoft:minilab on 192.168.0.9
```

接下来就是初始化 iSCSI 硬盘了。进入控制面板->管理工具->计算机管理，点击磁盘管理，这里会出现磁盘签署升级向导，如图 5。

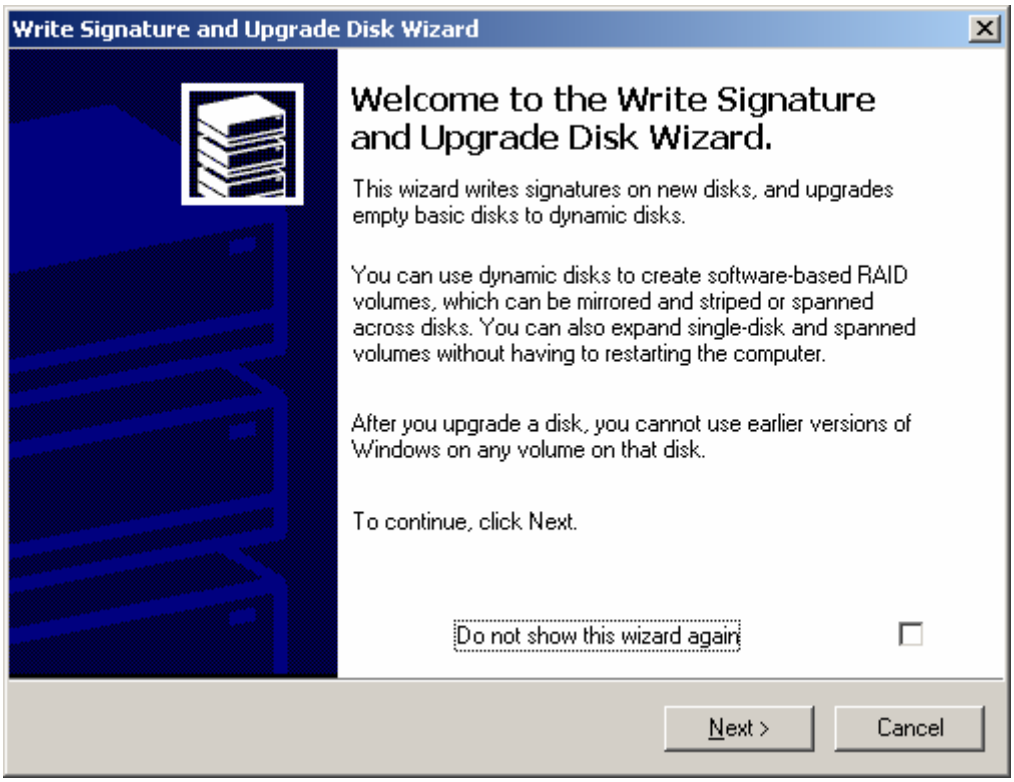

图 5

点击下一步按钮，这里列出了要签署的硬盘，选中它，继续点击下一步，出现硬盘升级列表，同样选中它，点击下一步完成升级。这里，计算机管理的磁盘管理器列表中会多出一个硬盘，本例中为 Disk1，如图 6。

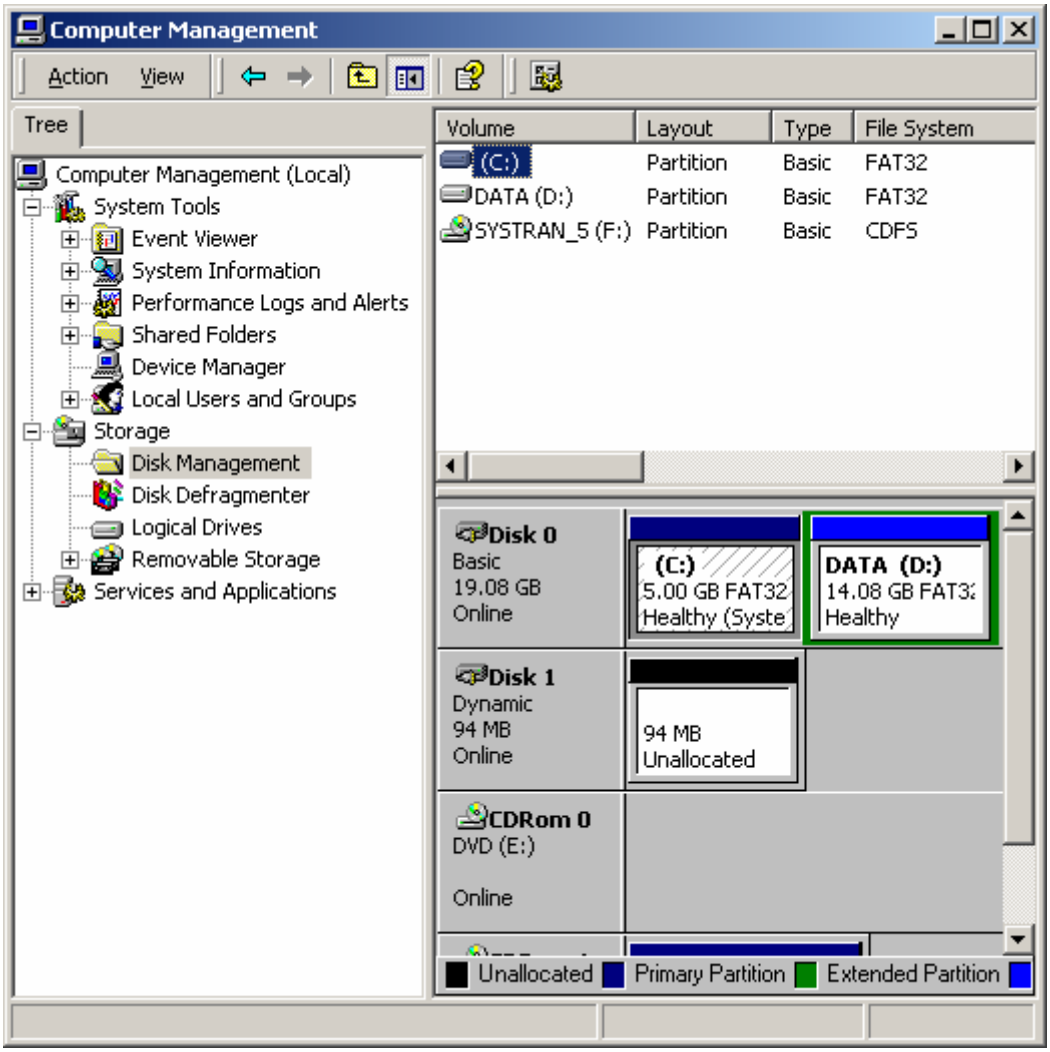

图 6

右击它，创建新的磁盘卷。本例中创建了一个新的卷 G，打开我的电脑，你便可以看到它，现在你就可以像使用本地硬盘一样使用它。如图 7 为向该硬盘（G:）中复制文件。

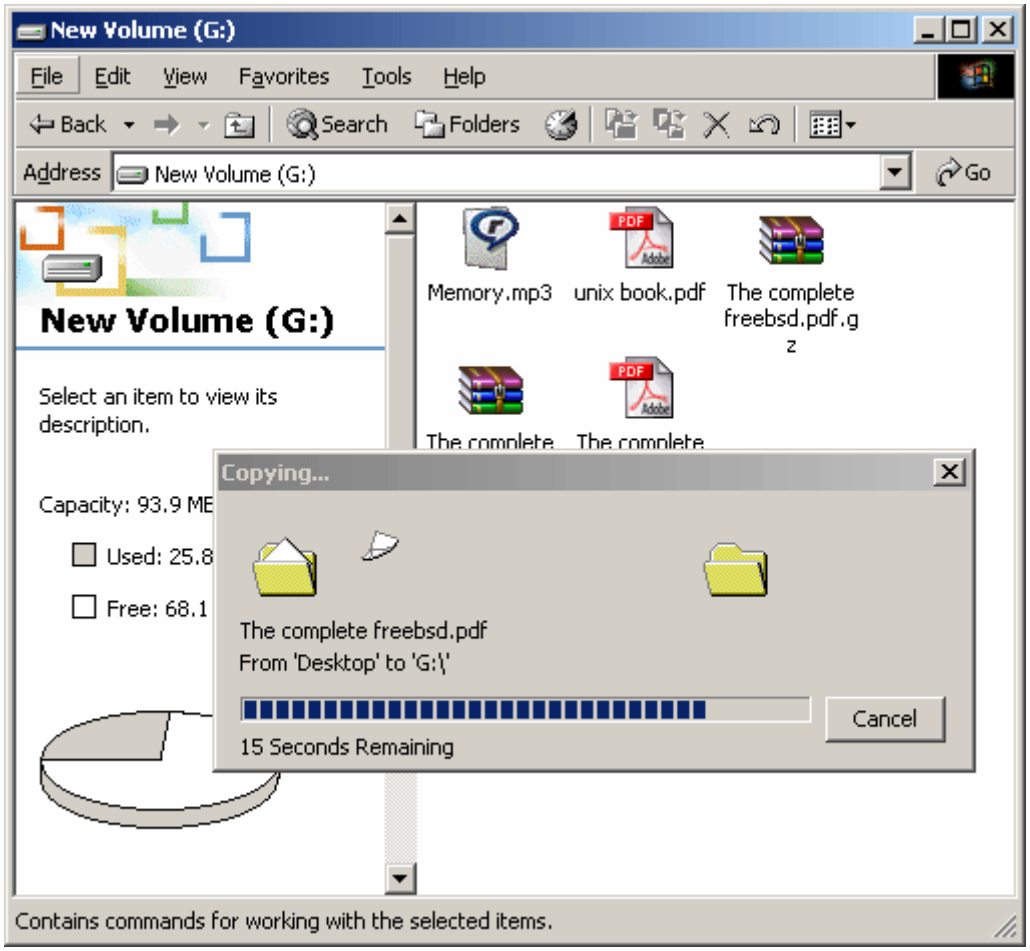

图 7

到此，我们便完成了 iSCSI 服务的建立和客户端的连接，接下来我们继续看看如何使用 NetBSD 的 RAIDframe 提高存储性能和保护数据的安全性。

使用 RAID5 保护 iSCSI 数据安全

首先要确认你的 Kernel 是否已经包含对 RAID 的支持（GENERIC 内核默认情况下支持 RAID），方法如下：

```
# grep RAIDframe /var/run/dmesg.boot
```

如果看到：

```
Kernelized RAIDframe activated
```

说明你的内核已经开启了 RAID 支持，如果没有看到，你就需要在你的内核配置文件中加入：

```
options RAID_AUTOCONFIG

pseudo-device raid
```

并重新编译内核。

RAIDframe 使用/sbin/raidctl 来对内核 RAID 进行管理，raidctl 将读取一个配置文件来实现对 RAID 设备的配置，raid 配置文件分为 4 个部分和 2 个可选部分，每个部分使用 START 标示该部分的开始。以下是本例中的 RAID 配置文件/etc/raid5.conf：

```
START array

1 3 1

START disks

/dev/sd0a

/dev/sd1a

/dev/sd2a

START spare

/dev/sd3a

START layout

# sectPerSU SUsPerParityUnit SUsPerReconUnit RAID_level

32 1 1 5

START queue

fifo 100
```

配置文件的具体意义如下：

START array

1 3 1

这里是一个 array 的配置，它分别表示该配置为 1 个 RAID，3 个磁盘设备，1 个备用盘。

START disks

/dev/sd0a

/dev/sd1a

/dev/sd2a

这里是一个 disks 的配置，它列出了要加入到 RAID 中的硬盘设备为 sd0a、sd1a、sd2a。

START spare

/dev/sd3a

这里是一个备用盘的配置，它说明 sd3a 将作为备用盘加入到 RAID 中。

START layout

sectPerSU SUsPerParityUnit SUsPerReconUnit RAID_level

32 1 1 5

这里配置了 RAID 的具体细节，分别表示每个段占用 32 个扇区，每个校验单位占用 1 个段，每个重建单位点用 1 个段，该 RAID 的级别为 RAID5。

START queue

fifo 100

这里主要配置了队列参数，使用 fifo 队列，每个部分的队列限制为 100 个请求。

接下来初始化 RAID 设备，使用/dev/raid5 作为 RAID 设备：

```
# raidctl -C /etc/raid5.conf raid5
```

设置启动时自动配置 RAID 设备：

```
# raidctl -A yes raid5
```

成功时将返回：

```
raid5: Autoconfigure: Yes
```

初始化 RAID 序列号，这里的序列号为 22334455，可根据需要改变：

```
# raidctl -I 22334455 raid5
```

检测 RAID 是否配置成功：

```
# raidctl -s raid5
Components:
/dev/sd0a: optimal
/dev/sd1a: optimal
/dev/sd2a: optimal
Spares:
/dev/sd3a: spare
Component label for /dev/sd0a:
Row: 0, Column: 0, Num Rows: 1, Num Columns: 3
Version: 2, Serial Number: 22334455, Mod Counter: 15
Clean: No, Status: 0
sectPerSU: 32, SUsPerPU: 1, SUsPerRU: 1
Queue size: 100, blocksize: 512, numBlocks: 2097088
RAID Level: 5
Autoconfig: Yes
Root partition: No
Last configured as: raid5
```

```
Component label for /dev/sd1a:
Row: 0, Column: 1, Num Rows: 1, Num Columns: 3
Version: 2, Serial Number: 22334455, Mod Counter: 15
Clean: No, Status: 0
sectPerSU: 32, SUsPerPU: 1, SUsPerRU: 1
Queue size: 100, blocksize: 512, numBlocks: 2097088
RAID Level: 5
Autoconfig: Yes
Root partition: No
Last configured as: raid5
Component label for /dev/sd2a:
Row: 0, Column: 2, Num Rows: 1, Num Columns: 3
Version: 2, Serial Number: 22334455, Mod Counter: 15
Clean: No, Status: 0
sectPerSU: 32, SUsPerPU: 1, SUsPerRU: 1
Queue size: 100, blocksize: 512, numBlocks: 2097088
RAID Level: 5
Autoconfig: Yes
Root partition: No
Last configured as: raid5
/dev/sd3a status is: spare. Skipping label.
Parity status: DIRTY
Reconstruction is 100% complete.
Parity Re-write is 100% complete.
Copyback is 100% complete.
```

上面的信息说明我们的 RAID5 已经配置成功，接下来是建立 disklabel 和创建文件系统：

```
# disklabel raid5
```

输出：

```
# /dev/rraid5d:
type: RAID
disk: raid
label: fictitious
flags:
bytes/sector: 512
sectors/track: 64
tracks/cylinder: 12
sectors/cylinder: 768
cylinders: 5461
total sectors: 4194176
rpm: 3600
interleave: 1
trackskew: 0
cylinderskew: 0
headswitch: 0 # microseconds
track-to-track seek: 0 # microseconds
drivedata: 0
```

```
4 partitions:
# size offset fstype [fsize bsize cpg/sgs]
a: 4194176 0 4.2BSD 0 0 0 # (Cyl. 0 - 5461*)
d: 4194176 0 unused 0 0 # (Cyl. 0 - 5461*)
disklabel: boot block size 0
disklabel: super block size 0
```

创建文件系统

```
# newfs -O 2 /dev/raid5a
```

这里我们创建的是 UFS2 的文件系统。

接下来加载新的文件系统：

```
# mkdir /r5
# mount /dev/raid5a /r5
```

查看加载情况（这里 sd0,sd1,sd2,sd3 都为 1G 的 SCSI 硬盘）

```
# df -h
Filesystem Size Used Avail Capacity Mounted on
/dev/wd0a 497M 23M 449M 4% /
/dev/wd0e 2.2G 189M 1.9G 8% /usr
kernfs 1.0K 1.0K 0B 100% /kern
/dev/raid5a 1.9G 2.0K 1.8G 0% /r5
```

现在，将/etc/iscsi/targets 中的配置文件改成：

```
# $NetBSD: targets,v 1.2 2006/02/16 19:30:57 agc Exp $
#
# Structure of this file:
#
# + an extent is a straight (offset, length) pair of a file or device
# it's the lowest common storage denominator
# at least one is needed
# + a device is made up of one or more extents or other devices
# devices can be added in a hierachical manner, to enhance resilience
# + in this example, no device definitions are necessary, as the target
# will just use a simple extent for persistent storage
# + a target is made up of 1 or more devices
# The code does not support RAID1 recovery at present

# Simple file showing 1 extent, mapped straight into 1 target

# extent file or device start length
extent0 /r5/iscsi-target0 0 1800MB

# target flags storage netmask
target0 rw extent0 0.0.0.0/0
```

重新启动 iSCSI 服务：

```
# /etc/rc.d/iscsi_target restart
```

现在你的 iSCSI 数据就已经保存在我们的 RAID5 设备上了，一个基本的 SAN 就已经完成，快快体验你的成果吧。

由于目前 iSCSI 在 NetBSD 中还处于开发阶段加上笔者水平有限，所以某些功能还暂未实现，欢迎大家共同讨论，分享你的新发现。

在 FreeBSD 上使用 minimalist 组建邮件列表

Matthew（黑夜编码人） < matthew # cnfug.org >

1、Postfix 的安装

这里我们使用手动编译的方式安装 postfix，当然，你也可以使用 ports 来进行安装，首先是建立 postfix 用户，postfix 和 postdrop 用户组，同时将 postfix 用户加到 postdrop 组中：

```
# pw groupadd postfix
# pw groupadd postdrop
# pw useradd postfix -g postifx -G postdrop
```

下载编译 postfix

```
# fetch
ftp://postfix.cn99.com/postfix/official/postfix-2.2.9.tar.gz
# tar -zxvf postfix-2.2.9.tar.gz
# cd postfix-2.2.9
# make tidy && make && make install
```

在 make install 的时候会提示一些问题，直接按回车，全部用默认的即可。

2、配置 postfix

Postfix 安装好后，需要配置的不多，只需修改（或添加）/etc/postfix/main.cf 中的以下几处即可（中文部分为说明）：

```
#这里假设我们的机器名是 lists.cnfug.org

myhostname = lists.cnfug.org

#这里假设我们的域是 cnfug.org

mydomain = cnfug.org

#设置发出去的邮件默认域名为 myhostname，即 lists.cnfug.org

myorigin = $myhostname

#设置 aliases 的类型和路径

alias_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/aliases
```

生成 aliases Hash 文件，启动 postfix

```
# postalias /etc/postfix/aliases

# postfix start
```

3、Minimalist 的安装

Minimalist 的安装非常简单，只需将下载回来的文件解包，复制里面的 minimalist.pl 到安装目的地即可，这里我们假设安装到/usr/local/bin 中，分别执行以下命令：

```
# tar -zxvf minimalist.tar.gz

# cp minimalist-2.5.3/minimalist.pl /usr/local/bin/minimalist.pl

# chmod 0755 /usr/local/bin/minimalist.pl

# cp minimalist-2.5.3/minimalist.conf-sample

/usr/local/etc/minimalist.conf
```

这里 minimalist.conf 是 minimalist.pl 的配置文件，它的默认路径为

/usr/local/etc/minimalist.conf。

接下来就是让 minimalist 与 postfix 一同工作，编辑/etc/postfix/aliases 文件，新增一行：

```
minimalist: "|/usr/local/bin/minimalist.pl"
```

重新生成 postfix 的 aliases Hash 文件，刷新 postfix 配置：

```
# postalias /etc/postfix/aliases

# postfix reload
```

4、配置 Minimalist 和新增一个邮件列表

首先要做的就是为 minimalist 建立一个工作目录，这里我们的工作目录为/home/maillist，并将目录的所有者设置为 minimalist.pl 执行时的用户，在 postfix 中，该用户就是 nobody：

```
# mkdir /home/maillist

# chown nobody /home/maillist
```

在建立了 minimalist 的工作目录后，我们需要对 minimalist 的配置文件 /usr/local/etc/minimalist.conf 进行一些修改，以下是本文中使用的配置文件，修改了的部分都用中文注明了，请根据自己的需要修改：

```
############## Main configuration file for Minimalist

################

#-----------------------------------------------------------------

----#

# These directives can be used only in global config #

#-----------------------------------------------------------------

----#
```

```
# The directory for Minimalist's files - default to
/var/spool/minimalist
#
# 设置 minimalist 的工作目录，默认为/var/spool/minimalist
directory = /home/maillist

# Administrator password. It applies to all lists, regardless to
# authentication settings in these lists. For per-list authentication
see
# directive 'auth' below.
#
# Password must be in very first line and first column of message's
body,
# as follows (without quotes): '*password: this_secret_password'
#
# By default this password isn't empty, but undefined, so if you want
use
# it, you must define it here.
#
#password = this_secret_password

# Time while authentication request is valid, in hours
# Default to 24 hours
#
#request valid = 12
```

```
# Access control list, used for limiting access to Minimalist.
Delimiter
# for items is ':'. Item, which begins with '@', means path to filename
# with items list, one item per row.
#
# Default is empty
#
#blacklist
= !small.domain.com:domain.com:spamdomain.org:@/path/to/blacklist
.txt
#
# In this example mails from small.domain.com will be allowed to work
with
# Minimalist, mails from domain.com will be disallowed, and further,
on the
# 'first match' basis.

# Robots (like MLM=mailing list managers) usually should be blocked
# otherwise two minimalists could be ping-ponging help/subscribe
messages
# to each other infinitely. Delimiter is '|'.
#
#blocked robots =
'X-List-Server|List-Id|List-Subscribe|X-Yahoo-Newman-Property';
```

```
# Log requests to Minimalist. Can be either "none" or path to logfile.
#
# Default to none
#
#logfile = /var/log/Minimalist.log

# Log info about messages, passed through Minimalist. Can be 'yes'
or 'no'
#
# Default to 'no'. logfile (see above) to 'none' implies 'no'
#
#log messages = yes

# Run in background. If 'yes', Minimalist uses fork for detach from
MTA and
# continues execution in background.
#
# Default to 'no'
#
# 开启在后台运行 minimailist，默认关闭
background = yes

#-----------------------------------------------------------------
---#
# These directives can be used either in global and local configs #
```

```
#-----------------------------------------------------------------
---#

# The Minimalist administrator's e-mail address.
#
# Default to postmaster@primary_domain, where primary_domain is the
result
# of the `hostname --fqdn` command
#
# 列表管理员邮件
admin = listadmin@lists.cnfug.org

# Address for return miscellaneous delivery errors
#
# Available values are:
# . drop - drop such error messages
# . admin - send error messages to admin (see above)
# . sender - send error messages to sender of original message
# . verp - generate VERP (see below)
# . RFC-822 E-mail - send error messages to arbitrary mailbox
#
# Default to 'drop'. Note, that 'sender' value is quite annoying for
# message's sender and highly undesirable. When setuping new list it
is
# desirable to set this parameter to 'admin' for revealing
adimistrator's
```

```
# errors.
#
# Note about 'verp' (Variable Envelope Return Path).
#
# Prepare message so, that it will be possible to parse bounce messages.
# For detailed description see original document at
# http://cr.yp.to/proto/verp.txt
# or it's copy at
# http://www.mml.org.ua/verp.txt
#
# You must create one additional alias in your 'aliases' file, for
# processing bounce messages. It must be something similar to:
#
#listname-owner-*: "|/path/to/bouncer.pl"
#
# where 'listname' is the name of mailing list. Wildcard mask specifies,
# that any message, where recipient's address starts on
'listname-owner-',
# will be passed to bouncer.pl. Check your MTA documentation on how
to
# creare wilcard aliases.
#
# Distribution of Minimalist does not provide bounce processing
program.
# You should use any third-party program.
```

```
#
# CAUTION: if value set to 'verp', Minimalist will generate ONE MESSAGE
per
# RECIPIENT. On big lists this can produce very big load of server.
#
#errors to = admin

# The list's language
# en=English / ru=Russian / de=informal German / DE=formal German /
# NL=Dutch
#
# See contrib/languages directory for further information
#
# language = en

# The charset, which will be used in information messages and footer.
#
# Default is 'us-ascii'
#
# See docs/README for information on how Minimalist adds footer,
# dependently on charset.
#
#charset = koi8-r
```

```
# Path to sendmail, default to '/usr/sbin/sendmail'
#
#sendmail = /usr/sbin/sendmail

# Delivery method. Can be 'internal' - Minimalist will send message
by
# itself and 'alias' - Minimalist will send message to specified address,
# which can points to bulkmailer, etc.
#
# Note, that using 'alias' automatically sets value of 'errors to'
to
# 'sender'.
#
# Default to 'internal'. Syntax is:
#
#delivery = internal
#delivery = alias e-mail

# The domain name - default to `hostname --fqdn`. If begins with '|'
then
# Minimalist calls external program to determine hostname.
#
#domain = |uname -n
#
# 邮件列表的域名
domain = lists.cnfug.org
```

```
# Security level:
# . none - allow any person write to any mailing list
# . careful - only subscribers can write to list
# . paranoid - user must authenticate subscribe/unsubscribe requests
#
# Default to 'careful'
#
# 设置列表的安全级别，paranoid 表示用户在订阅和退订里必须进行身验证
# 建议使用此安全级别，默认的级别为 careful
security = paranoid

# Archiving strategy:
# . no - don't archive articles
# . daily - create new directory for articles every day
# . monthly - create new directory for articles every month
# . yearly - create new directory for articles every year
# or
# archive = pipe /path/to/archiver [options]
#
# for instance
# archive = pipe /usr/local/bin/hypermail -m www-talk -d
/archives/www-talk
#
# Default to 'no'
#
```

```
# 开启列表邮件按月存档，默认为不存档

archive = monthly


# Maximum size of message (in bytes), which will be archived

#

# Default - zero (no limits)

#

#archive size = 1000000


# List's status. Available values are:

# . open - list without any restrictions

# . ro - read-only access to list

# . closed - only trusted users can subscribe anyone to this list.

# . mandatory - subscribed users can't unsubscribe

#

# Values may be used together, for example: closed,ro,mandatory

#

# Default to 'open'

#

#status = closed,ro,mandatory


# Copy to sender - indicates send or no message to message's sender

# Default to yes

#

#copy to sender = no
```

```
# This variable defines Reply-To: contents of outgoing message.
Available
# choices: 'no', 'yes' or e-mail. If used 'no' (default), Minimalist
doesn't
# touch this header at all. If used 'yes', Minimalist sets Reply-To:
header
# to list's address instead of original contents.
#
# The third choice is available ONLY in per-list config - if used any
other
# value, Reply-To: will be set to this value. BE CAREFUL and use correct
# RFC-822 compliant E-mail here.
#
# Please check the following URL on why you (most often) should not
use
# this feature: http://www.unicom.com/pw/reply-to-harmful.html
(Thanks to
# Jonas Bofjall for pointing to this topic)
#
# Default to 'no'
#
# 开启回复到邮件列表的功能，默认关闭
reply-to list = yes
```

```
# Set From: to specified value (RFC-822 compliant E-mail address) in
# outgoing message.
#
# Default - don't touch From:
#
#from = doka@kiev.sovam.com

# Modify subject before sending message to subscribers.
#
# Available values:
# no : don't touch subject
# yes : add "[list_name] " before original subject
# more : remove leading "Re: " if it's there and then add "[list_name]
"
#
# Default to yes
#
#modify subject = no

# Maximal count of subscribers per list, zero means no limits.
# Default to zero
#
#maxusers = 100

# Count of recipients per message. If not zero, Minimalist will generate
# few messages with maxrcpts recipients instead of one message to all
```

```
# recipients.
#
# Allowed value from 1 to 50, default to 10
#
# Be careful when using high values, because this may lead to lost
some
# recipients in mailing if total length of addresses will exceed allowed
# length of command line, passed to MTA.
#
#maxrcpts = 15

# Delay (in seconds) between deliveries, if there are few ones per
message.
#
# Default to none
#
#delay = 15

# Maximal size of message
# Default to none
#
#maxsize = 100000

# Include list information headers (RFC 2369) in outgoing mail. These
# directives are: List-Help, List-Subscribe, List-Unsubscribe,
List-Post,
```

```
# List-Owner and, optionally, List-Archive.
#
# Available values are: 'no', 'yes' or URL, which points to archive,
in
# form: (Comment)
#
# Example:
# list information = (Archive of everything)
#
# Note: comment is optional and may be avoided. Using URL as value
in this
# directive implies 'yes' to all rest List-* headers and available
only in
# per-list config.
#
# Default value is 'yes'
#
#list information = no

# Strip various "Receipt Request" headers. Currently there are:
#
# . Return-Receipt-To
# . Disposition-Notification-To
# . X-Confirm-Reading-To
#
```

```
# Default not to strip
#
#strip rrq = yes

# Add extra headers. It is possible to use this option two and more
times -
# Minimalist will glue all these headers, when producing final message.
# Also it is possible to use macroses (if applicable) \a (admin), \d
# (domain), \l (list), \o (owner), \n (newline), \t (tab) and \s (space)
in
# these headers.
#
# WARNING! Minimalist doesn't check validity of these headers nor their
# duplicating! Be carefull while using this option.
#
#extra header = X-BeenThere: \l@\d
#
# By using \n, \t and \s it is possible to construct multiline headers,
for
# example:
#
#extra header = X-Multline: first line\n\t second line\n\t third line
#
# the same result may be achieved by combining few directives:
#
```

```
#extra header = X-Multilne: first line
#extra header = \t second line
#extra header = \t third line

# Remove 'Resent-*' headers in incoming mail. These headers are not
# important for message understanding and processing, but some MUA's
# generate incorrect these ones.
#
# Default not to remove.
#
#remove resent = yes

# Modify Message-ID in outgoing message.
#
# If somefirstbody subscribed on two lists on same server and
# somesecondbody crossposts message to these lists and
# somefirstbody's MTA doesn't allow two and more messages with
# same Message-ID, then this first body will receive message only
# once. In this case modification of original message's Message-ID
# will solve this problem.
#
# Modification is done by adding token 'MMLID_xxxxx-' before the
# original Message-ID, where xxxxx is some number between 0 and 99999
#
# Default do not touch Message-ID.
```

```
#

#modify message-id = yes

# Send message on subscribe/unsubscribe event to list owner

#

# Default to no

#

#cc on subscribe = yes

#-----------------------------------------------------------------

--#

# These directives can be used in local configs only #

#-----------------------------------------------------------------

--#

# Authentication scheme for list.

#

# NOTE: By default there is 'password' scheme with undefined password,

so

# if you want to make administrative requests to list, you must define

this

# scheme explicitly.

#

# Examples:

#

# auth = mailfrom doka@kiev.sovam.com:@/usr/local/etc/list.admins
```

```
# List users, allowed to make administrative requests. Their e-mails
# delimited by ':', item, beginnig with '@' means filename with list
# of persons, one person's e-mail per one row.
#
# auth = password this_secret_password
# Password, which opens administrative access to list. Must be in
# very first line and first column of message's body, as follows
# (without quotes): '*password: this_secret_password'
#
#auth = mailfrom doka@kiev.sovam.com:@/usr/local/etc/mml.trusted
#auth = password this_secret_password

# List's GECOS.
#
# Add gecos to headers 'To' and, optionally, 'Reply-To', when sending
# message to subscribers. For example, using:
#
# list gecos = Minimalist General Discussion
#
# will produce
#
# To: Minimalist General Discussion
# Reply-To: Minimalist General Discussion
#
# in outgoing message.
```

```
#
# Default: empty
#
#list gecos = Test GECOS

# Fill header 'To' of outgoing message with recipient's address.
#
# Note: if set to 'yes', Minimalist will remove all rest 'To' and 'Cc'
# headers from message.
#
# CAUTION: if set to 'yes', Minimalist will generate ONE MESSAGE per
# RECIPIENT. On big lists this can produce very big load of server.
#
# Default to 'no'
#
#to recipient = yes
```

在修改完配置文件后，可以使用使用（不包含引号）"/usr/local/bin/minimalist.pl -" 来对配置文件进行检查。

当上面的工作完成后，现在就可以新建我们的第一个邮件列表了，假设我们要建立一个名为 cnfug 的邮件列表（同样假设域名为 lists.cnfug.org）。minimalist 的邮件列表是通过 minimalist 工作目录中的 lists.lst 文件来进行控制的，在本例中，它便是/home/maillist/lists.lst，编辑它（第一次编辑时需要创建它），并增加如下行：

```
cnfug This is my first list
```

其中 cnfug 是我们的邮件列表的名字，以后其它用户将通过 cnfug@lists.cnfug.org 的形式递交信件，紧跟其后的是一个 Tab（跳格），minimalist 将根据 tab 来区分列表名和列表描述，tab 后面的就是列表的简单描述。

在列表控制文件中加入列表信息后，现在就该为列表建立文件夹，在 minialist 的工作目录中，以列表名创建文件夹，并保证 minimalist 可以对其进行读写操作：

邮件大小控制

maxsize = 30000

info 文件

```
Welcome!

This is information file for list \l.

Available information for this list:

. Server's administrator: \a
. Domain: \d
. List's owner: \o
```

footer 文件

```


------------------------------------------------------------
If you wish to unsubscribe from this mailing, send mail to
```

```
minimalist@\d with a subject of:

unsubscribe \l
```

当完成上面的第一步之后，接下来就是为我们的邮件列表增加 aliases 别名，编辑 /etc/postfix/aliases，增加如下行：

```
cnfug: "|/usr/local/bin/minimalist.pl cnfug"

cnfug-owner: listadmin@lists.cnfug.org
```

第一行是告诉邮件系统，发往 cnfug@lists.cnfug.org 的邮件将交由 minimalist.pl 来处理，这里 minimalist.pl 多了一个参数，即邮件列表名，第二行是将所有发往 cnfug-owner@lists.cnfug.org 的邮件，递交给列表所有者 listadmin@lists.cnfug.org

重建 aliases Hash 文件，刷新 postfix 配置：

```
# postalias /etc/postfix/aliases

# postfix reload
```

现在你就可以测试你的邮件列表了，发一封邮件到 minimal@lists.cnfug.org，邮件主题为 help，你将看到相关的帮助；发一封邮件主题为 subscribe cnfug 的邮件到 minimal@lists.cnfug.org，便可以订阅我们的邮件列表 cnfug，因为我们设置了验证，所以你将会收到一封要求验证的信件，返回验证信息后，便成功的订阅了。

在 FreeBSD 上编译安装 PHP 加速器:eAccelerator v0.9.3/0.9.4rc1

Horus

安装 eAccelerator 的必备条件

想安装 eAccelerator，你需要 autoconf,automake,libtool,m4,aclocal

而幸运的是这些都可以在/usr/ports/devel 下面找到:

aclocal15

automake19

autoconf259

m4

libtool15

但是注意 autoconf 和 autoheader 之类请用最新的版本(例子目前还是最新的)。

下载 eAccelerator

在页面：http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group_id=122249 可以下载到 eAccelerator 常用的几个版本。一般使用 eAccelerator 0.9.3 稳定版。eAccelerator 0.9.4 虽然是 rc1，但正如官方网站所言：

"这个版本只是包含了一些错误修正和代码的整理.这个版本仍然使用以前的代码结构. 它还没有包含任何新的代码.这主要是一个错误修正版本以提高 eAccelerator 的稳定性以及在正式版本发布之前用来解决已知的一些问题."

0.9.4rc1 还是一个很好的版本(或者叫做 0.9.3i，呵呵)。

得到 eAccelerator 后

对于 eAccelerator 0.9.3，解开源码包的命令将是：

```
tar xzvf eaccelerator-0.9.3.tar.gz
```

对于 eAccelerator 0.9.4rc1，解开源码包的命令将是：

```
tar xjvf eaccelerator-0.9.4-rc1.tar.bz2
```

然后:

```
cd eaccelerator-0.9.3
```

或者:

```
cd eaccelerator-0.9.4-rc1
```

在安装以前 eAccelerator 将会使用 phpize 对自己生成 configure。而 phpize 似乎还需要 libtool 和 autoconf 之流，(当然 aclocal 也是必需的)。很多朋友安装不了 eAccelerator，就是因为他们不知道怎么样才能./configure;make;make install。下面我们就来动动：

设置一个简单的环境变量

SH:

```
export PHP_PREFIX="/usr/local/php"
```

CSH:

```
setenv PHP_PREFIX "/usr/local/php"
```

这里的/usr/local/php 是你的 PHP 安装目录，如果你用 Ports 安装，这里也许是/usr/local/bin

定义正确的 autoconf,autoheader...

方法有二。设置环境变量法和 ln 大法。请看:

设置环境变量法

很多朋友在用 phpize 时，会得到出错找不到 PHP_AUTOCONF 的提示，请定义环境变量:

```
env PHP_AUTOCONF=autoconf259

env PHP_AUTOHEADER=autoheader259
```

ln 大法

```
cd /usr/local/bin

ln -s /usr/local/bin/libtool13 /usr/local/bin/libtool

ln -s /usr/local/bin/libtoolize13 /usr/local/bin/libtoolize

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autoconf253 /usr/local/bin/autoconf

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autoheader253 /usr/local/bin/autoheader

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autom4te253 /usr/local/bin/autom4te

ln -s /usr/local/bin/automake15 /usr/local/bin/automake

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autoreconf253 /usr/local/bin/autoreconf

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autoscan253 /usr/local/bin/autoscan

ln -s /usr/local/bin/autoupdate253 /usr/local/bin/autoupdate

ln -s /usr/local/bin/aclocal15 /usr/local/bin/aclocal
```

开始安装

运行：

```
$PHP_PREFIX/bin/phpize
```

一般出现这样的提示就可以了:

```
Configuring for:

PHP Api Version: 20041225

Zend Module Api No: 20050922

Zend Extension Api No: 220051025

autoheader: `config.h.in' is created
```

然后:

```
./configure --enable-eaccelerator=shared

--with-php-config=$PHP_PREFIX/bin/php-config
```

如果出现以下错误提示:

```
creating libtool

......

configure: error: tag name "CXX" already exists.
```

那么你可以：

```
ee configure
```

查找 CXX，把包含 CXX 的那行注释掉就行了。还可能出现 ltconfig 错误:什么"Try `ltconfig –help' for more information." 那就：

```
ee configure
```

在

```
*) lt_target="$target" ;;

esac
```

和

```
# Check for any special flags to pass to ltconfig.

libtool_flags="-cache-file=$cache_file"
```

之间添加

```
lt_target=$ac_cv_build
```

再次./configure...就可以成功了。

安装的最后步骤

```
make

make install
```

如果如果你用的是 PHP 5.1 以上版本，make 会出问题。

配置 eAccelerator

eAccelerator 可以被配置成为 Zend 或者 PHP 的扩展如果是 eaccelerator > 0.9.1，同时如果您有 /etc/php.d 这个目录，您应该复制 eaccelerator.ini 到这个目录然后根据您的需

要修改默认的配置. 如果不是上面这种情况, 您就应该编辑 php.ini 文件 (通常在 /etc/php.ini).

安装 eAccelerator 作为 Zend 的扩展

```
zend_extension="/usr/lib/php4/eaccelerator.so"
eaccelerator.shm_size="16"
eaccelerator.cache_dir="/tmp/eaccelerator"
eaccelerator.enable="1"
eaccelerator.optimizer="1"
eaccelerator.check_mtime="1"
eaccelerator.debug="0"
eaccelerator.filter=""
eaccelerator.shm_max="0"
eaccelerator.shm_ttl="0"
eaccelerator.shm_prune_period="0"
eaccelerator.shm_only="0"
eaccelerator.compress="1"
eaccelerator.compress_level="9"
```

如果您使用 thread safe build of PHP 这种方式,那么您必须使用 "zend_extension_ts" 而不是"zend_extension".

安装 eAccelerator 作为 PHP 的扩展

```
extension="eaccelerator.so"
eaccelerator.shm_size="16"
```

```
eaccelerator.cache_dir="/tmp/eaccelerator"

eaccelerator.enable="1"

eaccelerator.optimizer="1"

eaccelerator.check_mtime="1"

eaccelerator.debug="0"

eaccelerator.filter=""

eaccelerator.shm_max="0"

eaccelerator.shm_ttl="0"

eaccelerator.shm_prune_period="0"

eaccelerator.shm_only="0"

eaccelerator.compress="1"

eaccelerator.compress_level="9"
```

创建缓存目录

```
mkdir /tmp/eaccelerator

chmod 0777 /tmp/eaccelerator
```

SHOUTcast 安装指南(FreeBSD 版)

Horus

SHOUTcast 是一款不错的网络电台服务器软件，由 Nullsoft 开发。想赶快拥有一个自己的网络电台吗？现在就让我来告诉你我是如何在 FreeBSD 上安装 SHOUTcast 电台的。

得到 SHOUTcast

在正式安装电台之前，你应该安装好 FreeBSD，并且使它能够上网，最好有公网 IP(DMZ 也行)。接着，你就可以使用 fetch 这个命令来下载 SHOUTcast 及其插件：

For FreeBSD 5.x：

```
fetch
http://www.shoutcast.com/downloads/sc1-9-5/shoutcast-1-9-5-freebs
d5-elf.tar.gz
```

For FreeBSD 4.x：

```
fetch
http://www.shoutcast.com/downloads/sc1-9-5/shoutcast-1-9-5-freebs
d4-elf.tar.gz
```

还有这个 SHOUTcast DSP 插件：

```
fetch http://www.shoutcast.com/downloads/sc_trans_posix_040.tgz
```

请注意 SHOUTcast 的版本!

在这里,我们使用的是目前最新的 1.9.5 版,请根据实际更改!(网上有些老的文章是 1.9.2 版)SHOUTcast 官方网站上的消息:

SHOUTcast FreeBSD 5.x server v1.9.5

This SHOUTcast server runs on FreeBSD, and was built using gcc 3.3.3 under FreeBSD 5.2.1-STABLE.

SHOUTcast FreeBSD 4.x server v1.9.5

This SHOUTcast server runs on FreeBSD, and was built using gcc 2.95.4 under FreeBSD 4.11-STABLE.

其他的平台上:

SHOUTcast WIN32 Console/GUI server v1.9.5

SHOUTcast Linux server (glibc) v1.9.5

SHOUTcast Mac OS X server (Mac OS X 10.3+ / Mac OS X Server 2 10.3+ -- CONSOLE -- no Aqua interface) v1.9.5

SHOUTcast Solaris Sparc 2.x server v1.9.5

安装啦

其实这个版本的 SHOUTcast 不用安装的.只要解压了就可以正常运行:

```
tar xzvf shoutcast-1-9-5-freebsd4-elf.tar.gz

tar xzvf sc_trans_posix_040.tgz
```

为了看起来像是被安装到了/usr/local 下面,我们要加工一下:

```
mv shoutcast-1-9-5-freebsd4-elf /usr/local

mv sc_trans_040 /usr/local
```

再改个名字,原来的名字太长了:

```
cd /usr/local

mv shoutcast-1-9-5-freebsd4-elf shoutcast
```

配置 SHOUTcast

在我们的/usr/local/shoutcast 目录下，有个 sc_serv.conf。这是 SHOUTcast 服务器的配置文件。要修改的有:

```
MaxUser=32 #最大用户数量,请根据实际情况更改

Password=xxxxxx #管理员密码

PortBase=8000 #这是 SHOUTcast 的 Web 页的端口,一般不改

TitleFormat=Horus.BSDFree.org Radio: %s #这个是你的标题格式,你可以把

Horus.BSDFree.org Radio 改为你自己喜欢的名字.
```

修改 /usr/local/sc_trans_040/sc_trans.conf

```
PlaylistFile=playlist.lst #这个是音乐列表

ServerIP=Horus.BSDFree.org #服务器的地址

ServerPort=8000 #端口号，这个要与 sc_serv.conf 这个里面的端口必须一致。

Password=XXXXX #密码 XXXXX 这个要和 sc_serv.conf 里的密码也是密须一致的才可

以。
```

生成音乐文件列表＆启动 Shoutcast

```
find /music -type f -name "*.mp3" > playlist.lst

/usr/local/shoutcast/sc_serv

/usr/local/sc_trans_040/sc_trans_freebsd
```

试试自己的广播

首先你要有 Winamp,接下来用 IE 访问 http://yourDomain:8000 (E.G:http://Horus.BSDFree.org:8000/) 进入页面后，点击 listen，等一会，就能够听到音乐啦！

apache+mod ssl 如何申请正式 SSL 证书

steel <lg # card8.cn>

第一步：生成 CSR 文件和密钥

CSR 包含公司的信息，包括域名，公司名，联系方式等，还有密钥对中的公钥，私钥应该保存在本地，注意，必须保存好本地的私钥，如果遗失或者泄漏，这个证书就没有用了。

“OpenSSL”工具被用来生成 CSR 和密钥，它来自于 OpenSSL 包，一般被安装在 /usr/local/ssl/bin 目录下，如果您安装在其他目录下，请做相应调整：

1. 切换目录到 SSL KEY，输入

```
cd /usr/local/ssl/private
```

2. 输入下列命令生成密钥对：

```
openssl genrsa -des3 1024 > /ssl.key
```

3. 切换目录到 SSL Certificate：

```
cd /usr/local/ssl/crt
```

4. 使用下列命令生成 CSR 文件：

```
openssl req -new -key /ssl.key > ssl.csr
```

第二步：提交 CA，签名

一般有：

1.verisign 的 Secure Site，一年报价 RMB 6000 www.itrus.com.cn

2. thawte 的 SSL123，一年报价 129$ http://www.thawte.com

3. geotrust 的 RapidSSL，一年报价 RMB 488 www.myssl.cn

这里主要是对网站做认证，然后对 CSR 提交签名，（你可以在网站上，对 CSR 做检查，如果 CSR 有问题，不要急着付钱，有些地方先让你付钱，然后说你的 CSR 或者，提交的资料有问题，骗钱，这个大家当心）签名好以后，发把证书发回来，记得用文本方式保存下来。

第三步：装回证书

1.将证书内容存成一个文件

您会收到一封来自迅通诚信的邮件，证书内容附在服务器中。如果证书是以附件的形式(Cert.cer)夹带在邮件中，您就可以直接应用它。如果您的证书中以文本的方式存在邮件中，您就需要将邮件中的证书部分的内容用 Vi 或 Notepad 存成一个纯文本文件。不要将其存成 Microsoft Word 或其它字处理软件格式，并确定证书内容中不含有空行和空格。如下所示：

将证书文件存到某个目录下，比如： /etc/ssl/crt/。公钥文件和私钥文件都钥存到这个目录下。私钥可以标记成 private.key，公钥标记成 public.crt。

我们建议您将存私钥的目录改为只读属性。

2.下载中间级证书

如果您申请的是级联式服务器证书，您需要安装中间级证书，以构成一个证书链，使浏览器信任您的证书；否则无须安装，可直接进入下一步。 将中间级证书存成一个文本文件，命名为"intermediate.crt"，将它存到第一步中的相同目录下：/etc/ssl/crt/ 。

配置 httpd.conf 文件

要将证书应用到您的服务器中，必须配置 httpd.conf 文件，您需要加入下列 SSL 目录信息：

```
SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/crt/public.crt //本地证书文件

SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/crt/private.key //私钥文件

SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/ssl/crt/intermediate.crt //中间级证书文件，应用于全球服务器证书
```

您需要根据具体情况修改 SSL 目录信息

将 httpd.conf 文件存盘并重新启动 Apache，您可以用以下命令启动 Apache：

```
apachectl stop

apachectl&nbs p;startssl
```

您现在已经将服务器证书应用到您的 Apache 服务器了。

更详细的信息，可参考这里

从硬盘安装 NetBSD2.0/3.0

congli < cong # pak.com.cn >

安装环境

本本硬件：40G 硬盘，1G 内存，USB 外挂光驱。 系统：Windows XP ，10G FAT32。其余均为自由空间。

由于想安装 NetBSD，但因光驱是 USB 外挂，导致 FreeBSD 5.3，NetBSD 2.0，Solaris 10 x86 都只能从光驱启动，但启动后就不能识别光驱，网卡除 FreeBSD 5.3 可以识别外，NetBSD 及 Solaris 均不能识别，无奈只能另找办法。从网上找到的方法大至有两种：

1、用 ISOEmulator

2、用 Grub for Dos

首先尝试过用 ISOEmulator 引导 NetBSD2。0，但不成功(但可以成功引导 FreeBSD5。3)。出错如下：

```
ISOEmulator ....

.

.

.



file to emu: NetBSD2.iso

1st cluster: 658539

file size(byte): 179875840

----------------------------
```

```
isoemu can't find this CD's loader, or this isn't a (bootable) CD.

>> any key for the internal shell...
```

硬盘安装 NetBSD2.0

1、将 NetBSD2.0 安装光盘解压缩到 C 盘的 NetBSD2.0 目录下(注意该目录的大小写)并保持结构。

2、重新启动计算机，进入 Grub for DOS（如没有请先安装），按"c"进入 GRUB 命令模式。

```
grub>
```

3、依次输入如下命令，但安装程序提示换盘。

```
grub> map (hd0,0)/NetBSD2.0/i386/installation/floppy/boot1.fs (fd0)

grub>chainloader

(hd0,0)/NetBSD2.0/i386/installation/floppy/boot1.fs

grub>rootnoverify (fd0)

grub>boot
```

提示信息:

```
NetBSD/i386 ustarfs Primary Bootstrap


>> NetBSD/i386 BIOS Boot, Revision 3.1

>> (builds@build, Wed Dec 1 10:39:14 UTC 2004)

>> Memory: 634/1039174 k

Press return to boot now, any other key for boot menu

booting fd0a:netbsd - starting in 0
```

```
3692492/

Please remove disk 1, insert disk 2, and press return。。。
```

4、把上一步的 boot1.fs 换成 boot-big.fs，安装程序加载成功。

```
grub> map (hd0,0)/NetBSD2.0/i386/installation/floppy/boot-big.fs

(fd0)

grub>chainloader

(hd0,0)/NetBSD2.0/i386/installation/floppy/boot-big.fs

grub>rootnoverify (fd0)

grub>boot
```

5、此时已经成功进入 NetBSD 的安装界面。安装步骤就不再详述。

6、直到安装过程中，看到下表时请注意

```
Start MB End MB Size MB FS type Newfs Mount Mount point

a: 10236 10748 512 FFSv1 Yes Yes /

b: 10749 12796 2048 swap

c: 10236 20480 10244 NetBSD Partition

d: 0 38153 38154 Whole disk

e: 0 10253 10236 MSDOS NO

f: 12797 19967 7171 FFSv1 Yes Yes /usr

g: 19968 20480 512 FFSv1 Yes Yes /var

h: 0 0 0 unused
```

大家要注意的是在我的系统中，XP 的 C 盘是 wd0e，文件系统类型是 MSDOS。由于各人情况不一样，可能会导致大家的 C 盘不一定是 wd0e。

7、当到达选择安装介质时，不能选择 CD / DVD。由于不能识别网卡，所以我选择了"unmounted fs"(如果没有拼写错的话)

```
device: wd0e # 不需要加/dev
file system: msdos # 不能用大写，曾经在这个地方犯了几次同样的错误
base directory: NetBSD2.0 # 注意大小写。跟解压缩时的一样
set directory: /i386/binary/sets
```

到此，NetBSD 2.0 已经正式落户到我的本本上。哈哈~~好开心!

****

刚刚用上面的方法成功把 NetBSD-3.0_BETA 安装到本本上，发现 2.0 不支持的网卡及无线网卡，3.0 都已经支持了。

基于 FreeBSD5.4 全能服务器安装 v1.01

曹海波（b.s.d）

改版声明：此次改版主要增加了相应的说明文字特别是在 ftp 服务器方面

强烈建议：安装系统时安装 src 和 ports

理由：经过试验可以提升同步 src 和 ports 的速度

基本设置

```
setenv PACKAGEROOT "ftp://ftp.jp.freebsd.org"
```

设置环境变量使 pkg_add -r 源代码安装方式选择较快的服务器下载二进制软件安装

pkg_add -r cvsup-without-gui 下载并安装二进制代码程序 cvsup-without-gui

（cvsup-without-gui 无图形支持在文本方式下工作的软件，用来同步代码及 ports 用。）

编辑/etc/rc.conf

```
ee /etc/rc.conf
```

增加以下（用来停止 sendmail）

```
sendmail_enable="NONE"
sendmail_submit_enable="NO"
```

```
sendmail_outbound_enable="NO"

sendmail_msp_queue_enable="NO"

mkdir /usr/home/chb/pkg_info

reboot

pkg_info | col -b >

/usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_cvsup-without-gui.txt
```

(主要是记录安装的软件，用来以后分析软件包的关联性)

同步系统代码

```
cvsup -g -L 2 -h cvsup.jp.FreeBSD.org

/usr/share/examples/cvsup/standard-supfile
```

注意：standard-supfile 这个文件同步前一定要查看里面内容是否正确！即：[*default release=cvs tag=] 默认的情况下可能会把代码同步到当前的最新版本，当然这个最新版本可能是 current 版！所以一定要指定！我的写法是：

```
*default release=cvs tag=RELENG_5_4 意思是同步到 FreeBSD5.4 的当前稳定版代码
```

还有就是值得注意的是：目前同步代码可以选择两个文件

一是：stable-supfile

二是：standard-supfile

stable-supfile 一般已经指定了同步代码的版本，一般也不需要设定！但是用 FreeBSD5.2.1 的朋友们就需要注意了因为 FreeBSD5.2.1 会把代码同步到 4 系的最新版，我一直没明白

FreeBSD 开发小组为什么会这么做！一旦没有修改就同步的话，轻则造成部分软件无法使用重则造成内核错误根本就无法进入系统！我可亲身经历过

standard-supfile 我认为同步前最好核对一下里面关于同步代码版本的部分。

至于为什么选择 standard-supfile 而不选择 stable-supfile 我可是经过 N 次的重做才确定用 standard-supfile

登陆系统后运行 uname -v 查看系统版本号你会发现以 standard-supfile 同步的系统显示的是 FreeBSD 5.4-RELEASE-p4 #0: Sat Jul 16 09:29:22 CST 2005 chb@ns1.tjhaina.net:/usr/obj/usr/src/sys/GENERIC

注意这里的 5.4-RELEASE-p4 用 stable-supfile 是不会出现 p4 的！

当然这只是我个人的做法！

编译系统内核

```
cd /usr/src make -j4 buildworld
```

上面命令-j4 表示使用多线程支持加快编译速度（注意：cpu 的占用率会升高）

编辑内核

```
cd /usr/src/sys/i386/conf

cp GENERIC /root/GENERIC.OLD

ee NS1
```

建立内核

```
cd /usr/src
make buildkernel
```

安装内核

```
make installkernel
```

重新启动

```
shutdown -r now
```

更新系统配置文件

```
mergemaster -p
```

这个命令后会跟随多个提示问题建议仔细阅读后做出选择，如果是安装系统后第一次同步代码，并是在没有安装任何软件的情况下，可以考虑执行 mergemaster -ai 跳过询问信息选择全部跟新

```
cd /usr/src
make installworld
mergemaster
```

重新启动

```
shutdown -r now
```

删除/usr/obj（以防影响下一次编译内核）

```
/usr/obj
cd /usr/obj
chflags -R noschg *
rm -rf *
```

同步 ports 软件包

```
cvsup -g -L 2 -h cvsup.jp.FreeBSD.org
/usr/share/examples/cvsup/ports-supfile
```

DNS 服务器

设置 bind9.3.1

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%建立正反向解析目录%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

mkdir /etc/namedb/rev

mkdir /etc/namedb/hosts

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%改变正反向解析目录属性%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

chown bind:bind /etc/namedb/rev

chown bind:bind /etc/namedb/hosts

chmod 750 /etc/namedb/rev

chmod 750 /etc/namedb/hosts

%%%%%%%%%%%%生成正反向解析文件的例子文件%%%%%%%%%%%%

cd /etc/namedb

sh make-localhost

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%生成这正反向解析文件%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

cp /etc/namedb/master/localhost.rev /etc/namedb/rev/192.168.0.rev

cp /etc/namedb/master/localhost.rev /etc/namedb/hosts/tjhaina.net.hosts

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%设置 DNS 服务器的主域%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

ee /etc/namedb/named.conf

zone "0.168.192.IN-ADDR.ARPA" {

type master;

file "/etc/namedb/rev/192.168.0.rev";

};

zone "tjhaina.net" {

type master;

file "/etc/namedb/hosts/tjhaina.net.hosts";

};

%%%%%%%%%%%%设置 DNS 服务器反向解析文件%%%%%%%

ee /etc/namedb/rev/192.168.0.rev

$TTL 3600

@ IN SOA ns1.tjhaina.net. root.ns1.tjhaina.net. (

20050430 ; Serial

3600 ; Refresh

900 ; Retry

3600000 ; Expire

3600) ; Minimum

IN NS ns1.tjhaina.net.

205 IN PTR ns1.tjhaina.net.

205 IN PTR www.tjhaina.net.

205 是你的 IP 地址

（增加反向解析 PTR 记录 注意：不建议全部的域名及二级域名增加 PTR 记录）

%%%%%%%%%%%%设置 DNS 服务器的正向解析文件%%%%%%%

ee /etc/namedb/hosts/tjhaina.net.hosts

$TTL 3600

@ IN SOA ns1.tjhaina.net. root.ns1.tjhaina.net. (

20050621 ; Serial

3600 ; Refresh

900 ; Retry

3600000 ; Expire

3600) ; Minimum

IN NS ns1.tjhaina.net.

ns1 IN A 192.168.0.205

www IN A 192.168.0.205

mail IN A 192.168.0.205

tjhaina.net. IN MX 10 mail.tjhaina.net

(注意：MX 记录的添加要先做一个 mail 的 A 记录再做 MX 记录。MX 记录添加的原则是用你的域名指向你的 mail 的二级域名。不过还有其他的添加方法大家自己可以找一下相关资料)

%%%%%%%%%%%%生成 DNS 服务器的 key 文件%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

/usr/sbin/rndc-confgen > /etc/namedb/rndc.conf

%%%%%%%%%%%%将 key 文件导入 named.conf 文件%%%%%%%%%%%%%

cd /etc/namedb

tail -n10 rndc.conf | head -n9 | sed -e s/#\ //g >> named.conf

（这个命令我也不知道为什么这么写！希望大家一起讨论）

%%%%%%%%%%%%启动 DNS 服务器%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

/usr/sbin/named -gc /etc/namedb/named.conf &

（& 表示后台运行）

/usr/sbin/rndc status

（查看 DNS 的启动情况）

%%%%%%%%%%%%设置本机 DNS 服务器地址%%%% %%%%%%%%%%%%

ee /etc/resolv.conf

添加

nameserver 127.0.0.1

nameserver 211.98.2.4

nameserver 202.99.104.68

nameserver 202.99.96.68

nameserver 202.102.128.68

nameserver 202.103.0.117

nameserver 202.103.44.5

(所以选这么多 DNS 是考虑到了冗余设计防止万一出错)

%%%%%%%%%%%%删除或注释掉 DNS 服务器的监听地址%%%%%%

ee /etc/namedb/named.conf

删除

20 listen-on { 127.0.0.1; };

注释掉

// listen-on { 127.0.0.1; };

rndc reload

（由于 bind9 在默认的情况下只是给自己，所以要去除监听地址 listen-on { 127.0.0.1; };）

%%%%%%%%%%%使 DNS 服务器和系统一起启动%%%%%%%%

ee /etc/rc.conf

添加

named_enable="YES"

安装 perl5.8.X

cd /usr/ports/lang/perl5.8

make WITH_DEBUGGING=yes \

WITH_GDBM=yes \

WITHOUT_PERL_MALLOC=yes \

WITHOUT_PERL_64BITINT=yes \

WITH_THREADS=yes \

ENABLE_SUIDPERL=yes

（注意：以上命令及参数是按行输入）

make test

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

shutdown -r now

perl -v

ps auwx|grep perl

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_perl5.8.txt

###############更改 ports 软件包的默认下载路径（因为只有安装了 perl 后才会有

/etc/make.conf）#######

ee /etc/make.conf

添加

MASTER_SITE_OVERRIDE=ftp://ftp3.jp.freebsd.org/pub/FreeBSD/ports/distfiles/${DIST

_SUBDIR}

（更改 ports 默认的下载路径，可以根据自己的实际情况进行设置）

#################################安装

openssl#####################################

cd /usr/ports/security/openssl

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_openssl.txt

#################################安装 web 管理系统

##############################

cd /usr/ports/sysutils/webmin

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

/usr/local/lib/webmin/setup.sh

ee /etc/rc.conf

添加

webmin_enable="YES"

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_webmin.txt

##################################安装数据库

mysql4.0############################

cd /usr/ports/databases/mysql40-server

make WITH_CHARSET=gbk \

WITH_XCHARSET=all \

SKIP_DNS_CHECK=yes \

BUILD_OPTIMIZED=yes \

BUILD_STATIC=yes

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_mysql40-server.txt

%%%%%%%%%%%安装 mysql40 组件%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

cd /usr/ports/databases/p5-DBD-mysql40

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

%%%%%%%%%%使 mysql40 和系统一起启动%%%%%%%%%%

ee /etc/rc.conf

mysql_enable="YES"

%%%%%%%%%%设置 mysql40 的密码%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

/usr/local/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'password'

mysql -u root -ppassword

%%%%%%%%%%启动 mysql40%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

start mysql

#/usr/local/share/mysql/mysql.server start

/usr/local/etc/rc.d/mysql-server.sh start

如果以上两条命令不能启动 mysql

那么请 reboot 系统来启动 mysql

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_mysql40.txt

################################安装

expat2####################################

cd /usr/ports/textproc/expat2

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_expat2.txt

################################安装 web 服务器

apache1.33######################

cd /usr/ports/www/apache13

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

%%%%%%%%%%使 apache 和系统一起启动%%%%%%%%%%

ee /etc/rc.conf

添加

apache_enable="YES"

%%%%%%%%%%%更改 apache 的相应设置%%%%%%%%%%%

ee /usr/local/etc/apache/httpd.conf

change 330

ServerAdmin you@your.address ==>ServerAdmin b.s.d@163.com

change 348

#ServerName www.example.com==>ServerName www.tjhaina.net

添加 794

添加 Language zh-cn .zh-cn

添加 822

添加 charset GB2312 .gb2312

添加 977

NameVirtualHost 192.168.0.205 (your hosts ip)

%%%%%%%%%%%启动 apache%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

start apache

/usr/local/sbin/apachectl start

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_apache.txt

####################################安装

php##################################

cd /usr/ports/lang/php4

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_php4.txt

###################################安装 php 扩展

#################################

cd /usr/ports/lang/php4-extensions

make (+ bz2)

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

cd /usr/local/etc

cp php.ini-recommended php.ini

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_php4-extensions.txt

########################安装 phpSysInfo 基于 php 的系统监测

######################

cd /usr/ports/www/phpSysInfo/

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

cd /usr/local/www/data/phpSysInfo/

cp config.php.new config.php

chown www:www config.php

(改变 config.php 的所属组和用户)

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_phpSysInfo.txt

####################安装 phpmyadmin 基于 php 的数据库 web 管理系统

################

cd /usr/ports/databases/phpmyadmin/

make

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

%%%%%%%%%%%%更改 phpMyAdmin 的配置%%%%%%%%%%%%

cd /usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin

chmod 755 config.inc.php

ee /usr/local/www/phpMyAdmin/config.inc.php

将 84 行

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'config'; // Authentication method (config, http or cookie

based)?

改成

$cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'http'; // Authentication method (config, http or cookie

based)?

[#将 39 行

#$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri'] = ' ';

#改成

#$cfg['PmaAbsoluteUri'] = 'http://192.168.0.205/phpMyAdmin/';

pkg_info

pkg_info | col -b > /usr/home/chb/pkg_info/pkg_info_phpmyadmin.txt]

（我现在不建议更改 39 行的内容虽然 phpMyAdmin 提示更改！但并没有发现 39 行对 phpMyAdmin 的运行有影响！改不好反而使 phpMyAdmin 不能正常显示）

安装 FTP 服务器

##############################安装 ftp 服务器

pure-ftpd##############################

cd /usr/ports/ftp/pure-ftpd

ee /usr/ports/ftp/pure-ftpd/Makefile

添加

--with-everything \

--with-paranoidmsg \

--with-virtualchroot \

--with-tls \

--with-largefile \

--with-welcomemsg \

--with-uploadscript \

--with-cookie \

--with-virtualhosts \

--with-virtualroot \

--with-diraliases \

--with-quotas \

--with-sysquotas \

```
--with-ratios \

--with-ftpwho \

--with-throttling \

--sysconfdir=${PREFIX}/etc

make WITH_MYSQL=1 \

WITH_LANG=simplified-chinese

make install

make clean

make rmconfig

cd /usr/local/etc

cp pureftpd-mysql.conf.sample pureftpd-mysql.conf

cp pure-ftpd.conf.sample pure-ftpd.conf

ee /usr/local/etc/pure-ftpd.conf
```

安装参数详解

--with-everything: 编译一个几乎所有特性都开启的“大”服务器。

--with-paranoidmsg: 当该参数被开启，不论何种原因登录失败都将显示同样的信息给用户。不开启该参数是，密码问题将显示“验证失败”，被禁止用户将显示“对不起，我不信任你”。

--with-virtualchroot:通常一个用户使用 chrooted(使用-A 和 -a 参数)命令不会转出他的 home 目录。开启该功能之后将使其成为可能：符号连接总是一起作用，甚至他们指向的目

录不在用户的 home 目录内。这对于共享路径是一个非常拥有的功能（例如，每一个 home 目录下都有一个符号连接到/var/incoming）。该功能默认不开启。

--with-tls \

--with-largefile: 支持在 32 位架构下下载大于 2 gigabytes 的文件。通过 FTP 传输一个如此之大的文件是一个较为奇怪的主意。并且你的文件系统，你的系统内核、你的 FTP 客户端也需要支持才行。并且当该功能被开启后，下载将会比不开启变慢（或需要耗费更多的 CPU）。简单的说，不要应为好玩而开启该功能，除非你真的计划下载大于 gigabytes 的文件。

--with-welcomemsg: （为兼容）其它 FTP 服务器 pure-ftp 可以阅读 'welcome.msg' 。这是一个安全的缺陷（匿名用户可以上载'welcome.msg'文件到随机显示）。Pure-ftpd 默认使用 '.banner'文件。

--with-uploadscript: 自从 0.98 版开始， Pure-FTPd 开始关注上传。当一个上传成功完成之后，任何额外的程序或脚本可以被自动启动。该功能需要一个称为“pure-uploadscript”的程序安装在 Pure-FTPd 包内。

--with-cookie: 在用户登录的时候显示随机或定制的信息。

--with-virtualhosts: 支持虚拟主机。这意味着每个 IP 地址可以有不同的匿名 FPT 区域。如

果服务器只有一个 IP 地址，就不需要该功能。但是如果有多个 IP 地址，并且需要一个客户端连接到 IP xxx 去获得/etc/pure-ftpd/xxx/而不是~ftp/，就可以开启该功能。

--with-virtualroot \ //虚拟 root 支持

--with-diraliases: 支持路径的别名。

--with-quotas: 开启虚拟限额，可以限制一个用户可以在他的帐号下存储的最大数字，也可以限制总的大小。

--with-sysquotas: 支持系统限额（非 Pure-ftpd 的虚拟限额）。只有在计划使用系统限额的时候启用。

--with-ratios: 支持上传/下载比。

--with-ftpwho: 支持'pure-ftpwho' 命令。开启这个功能需要额外的内存。当 pure-ftp 运行在 standalone 模式时比较好，在 inetd 模式下启用较慢。

--with-throttling: 支持带宽限制。

其它参数

--with-altlog: 除了系统输出，还支持一些特殊的文件格式，目前已实现了：CLF, Stats, W3C 和 xferlog 格式

CLF (通用日志格式)是 Apache, WebFS, Roxen 以及其它最常用 web 服务器的基本格式；该日志文件仅仅记录文件传输，可以被 web 流量统计软件(Analog, Webalizer, etc.) 所分析。Stats 格式是一种专门为日志文件分析软件设计的特殊输出格式。W3C 格式是一种商业日志分析软件(所有支持 IIS 日志的分析器)的标准格式。Xferlog 是一种源于 wu-ftpd 的格式。

--with-brokenrealpath: 一些 Solaris 版本中 realpath()运行不可靠。如果 altlog 和（或）pure-uploadscript 没有很好的运行，请用这个参数重新编译。

--with-certfile=: 该 file 用来做 SSL 认证，默认为 /etc/ssl/private/pure-ftpd.pem .

--with-extauth: 支持额外的校验模块。大多数用户不需要此参数。.

所支持语言

--with-language=english

--with-language=german

--with-language=romanian

--with-language=french

--with-language=polish

--with-language=spanish

--with-language=danish

--with-language=italian

--with-language=brazilian-portuguese

--with-language=slovak

--with-language=dutch

--with-language=korean

--with-language=swedish

--with-language=norwegian

--with-language=russian

--with-language=traditional-chinese

--with-language=simplified-chinese

--with-language=hungarian

--with-language=catalan

--with-language=czech: change the language of server messages.

默认为英语。

--with-ldap: 支持原始的 LDAP 路径。当该功能被开启，系统帐号将被忽略。你同时需要使用 OpenLDAP。如果 OpenLDAP 被安装在一个特定的位置，你可以使用--with-ldap= 的参数。

--with-minimal: 为了有效运用现代 FTP 客户端的功能，Pure-FTPd 采用基本的 FTP 协议加扩展(SITE IDLE,SITE CHMOD, MLSD, ...)的方式 。使用 --with-minimal 参数，这些扩展间不会被编译。同样的，也就不会有 standalone server, 不会有 lookup for user/group names, 不会有 humor 也不会有 ASCII 的支持。但是执行文件将会比默认安装更小。该参数你至少需要 GCC 3.3 以上来编译。如果你还想减少（执行）文件大小，可以采用

--without-globbing 关联--with-minimal 参数。如果你建立一个嵌入系统，可以这样使用；在其它场合，为了避免客户的抱怨（特别是使用 windows 客户端的客户），请忘记它吧

--with-mysql: 使用 MySQL 来提供用户数据库。当开启该参数，系统帐号被忽略。使用该功能 MySQL 客户端的库文件将被安装。如果 MySQL 安装在特殊位置，可以使用--with-mysql= 语法。

--with-nonroot: 设置服务以非 root 特权用户启动。任何普通用户都可以运行服务。这对于在服务器上只有一个受限帐号的情况非常有用。但是一些特性将不能使用，而且密码只能通过 LDAP，SQL 或 PureDB 进行校验。当虚拟 chroot 被开启，用户将被限制在服务启动的目录。这是一种不安全的模式，一般用于普通（非 root）用户建立临时性的服务器。在 standalone 模式下，2121 端口将被侦听。如果想采用 nonroot 模式，需要编译并安装该软件(./configure --prefix=... && make install-strip) . /sbin, /bin and /man 目录需要被写入 prefix，同时还需要增加运行 pure-ftpd 用户在 /etc 目录的读写权限。

--with-pam: 使用紧密校验模式。Don't use this option if your login/passwd pairs are always refused (but the real fix would be to
fix your PAM configuration). 需要创建一个 /etc/pam.d/pure-ftpd 文件来运用 PAM 校验。'pam' 路径中包含该文件的一个样本。

--with-peruserlimits: 开启每用户同时在线限制，在繁忙的服务器上避免该参数。

--with-pgsql: 使用 Postgres 提供用户数据库。当开启该参数，系统帐号将被忽略，Postgres 客户端库将被安装。如果 Postgres 安装与特殊位置，可以使用--with-pgsql= 语法。

--with-probe-random-dev: Pure-FTPd 使用 /dev/arandom, /dev/urandom 或者 /dev/random 设备来提供严格的随机数字。这些设备通常在编译时被探测。如果想编译一个二进制包在其它主机上运行，该参数将在运行时被探测。该参数在 Linux 和 BSD 系统上无效，但可以使用在 Solaris 和 QNX 上。

--with-puredb: 支持虚拟用户，一个本地的用户数据库，不用于系统帐号。

--with-boring: 显示 "professionnal-looking" 信息。

--with-privsep: 开启权限分离。

--withrendez-vous: 允许在 MacOS X 上支持 Rendezvous。

--without-ascii: 不支持 7-bits 传输 (ASCII)。如果有客户使用 windows 客户端程序发送脚本和 HTML 文件，不要使用 该参数或让他们对你大叫。

--without-banner: 不使用初始标语，这是一种通过隐瞒获得的愚蠢的安全。

--without-capabilities: 如果性能库 (libcap) 被找到，Pure-FTPd 将使用其提供安全性。该参数不测试这个库是否存在。如果性能库没有正常工作，可以到 ftp://ftp.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/security/linux-privs/ 下载。

--without-globbing: 不包括全局代码。能够减少内存消耗但经常不能工作。大多数用户不需要使用--without-globbing。Globbing 是一个不错的功能。

--without-humor: 如果你没有查看过源代码而使用这个参数，就只好祝你幸运了。

--without-inetd: 如果 Pure-FTPd 总是运行在 standalone 模式下，这个参数可以节约一些代码字节。不要同时使用 --without-inetd 和

--without-standalone 参数，可能会导致服务不能运行。这些参数在 Pure-FTPd 的二进制分发包上都没有使用，所以 inetd 和 standalone 都被支持。

--without-iplogging: 为了保守机密而不记录任何 IP 地址，除非是政治敏感的服务器。

--without-nonalnum: 非法文件名检查。只支持基本的字符。不要盲目的使用这个参数，或者接受用户的抱怨。

--without-unicode: 不接受非拉丁字符。如果服务器文件名不含特殊字符则推荐使用。

--without-sendfile: 在 Linux, Solaris, HPUX 和 FreeBSD 内核, Pure-FTPd 采用特殊系统调用（sendfile）尝试减少 CPU 和内存的使用。在大多数文件系统中该方式运行良好，但该优化并不能在所有文件系统中正常工作。用户曾经报告过 SMBFS(Samba)在 FreeBSD 以及 TmpFS 和 NTFS 在 Linux（服务器报告错误为“broken pipe”或“Error during write to data connection”）上通过 Pure-FTPd 下载文件失败。如果计划在上述文件系统中运行服务，就不得不使用

--without-sendfile 参数来定义一个工作区。同样来自 PA-Risc Linux 的系统也需要这个参数。

--without-shadow: 忽略 shadow 密码，即使他们被自动探测到。这通常是一个坏主意，除非使用的是 PAM, LDAP 或 SQL。Pure-FTPd 支持 shadow 密码有效期 (包括帐号和密码)。.

--without-standalone: FTP 服务器能够正常地以 standalone 模式运行（没有任何超级服务）。如果不需要该功能并且想要节省一些代码字节的话，就可以开启该参数。一个类似于 g2s, xinetd 或 tcpserver 的超级服务将强制运行该服务，但是推荐使用 standalone 模式。

--without-usernames: 从不在在路径列表里输出用户和组名，而代之以 UIDs 和 GIDs。这将提高安全和性能，但会有用户觉得不够友好。

--without-capabilities: 如果性能库 (libcap) 被找到，Pure-FTPd 将使用其提供安全性。该参数不测试这个库是否存在。如果性能库没有正常工作，可以到 ftp://ftp.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/security/linux-privs/ 下载。

--without-usernames: 从不在在路径列表里输出用户和组名，而代之以 UIDs 和 GIDs。这将提高安全和性能，但会有用户觉得不够友好。

"--prefix=" 改变安装路径，默认为 "/usr/local/".

配置文件详解

pure-ftpd.conf

ChrootEveryone yes

chroot 每一个用户,等同于 Proftpd 中的 DefaultRoot~ ，可以限制用户在某个地方活动，增强服务器的安全性。使用户不能通过 cd 命令进入上一级目录。

TrustedGID 50

#以上两者要一起用

BrokenClientsCompatibility no

MaxClientsNumber 50

#最大链接数

Daemonize yes

#Fork in background 以守护进程方式在后台运行

MaxClientsPerIP 5

#每个 ip 最多链接数，最好设小点。

VerboseLog no

#是否要把所有 client 端的指令都 log 下来

DisplayDotFiles no

#显示开头的文件

AnonymousOnly no

#是否只让匿名登录

NoAnonymous no

#不开放匿名登入

SyslogFacility ftp

#应该是对日志做一下过滤 (auth, authpriv, daemon, ftp, security, user, local*)可以让日志只记录想要的信息

DontResolve yes

#不反向解释客户端的 ip

MaxIdleTime 5

#最大闲置時間

#LDAPConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-ldap.conf

#使用 LDAP 认证，

MySQLConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-mysql.conf

#使用 MySQL 认证

#PGSQLConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-pgsql.conf

#使用 PGSQL 认证

#PureDB /ftp/etc/pureftpd.pdb

#使用者资料的 DB 存放地点 [由于我是用 PureFTPD 的內建 DB.固有此选项]

#ExtAuth /var/run/ftpd.sock

#pure-authd socket 路径 (详细请看 README.Authentication-Modules)

#PAMAuthentication yes

#开启 PAM 认证

#UnixAuthentication yes

#如果你想要有简单的 Unix(/etc/passwd)的认证的話

FortunesFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/.welcome

#显示的欢迎信息文件，你可以创建该文件，输入一些文字，然后你重启你的 FTP 服务，就会有意外的发现。

LimitRecursion 2000 8

#ls 最多列出 3000 个文件.最深 8 层

AnonymousCanCreateDirs no

#匿名用户可以创建目录

MaxLoad 4

#当 system load 超过 4 時.使用者将不能再下载

PassivePortRange 30000 50000

#被动连接应答范围

ForcePassiveIP 192.168.0.1

#

AnonymousRatio 1 10

#Anonymous 连接上传/下载比率

UserRatio 1 10

#用户上传/下载比率（注：如果使用 ldap,mysql,pgsql,pam 不要启用该功能，否则你在 ldap 等中设置的 Ratio 无校）

AntiWarez no

#上传的文件不能被下载(owner is ftp).等到 local admin 确认

Bind 127.0.0.1,8021

#要绑定和 ip/port，在你的系统中有两个 FTP Server 这样你其中一个 FTP 就要使用其它端

口。

#格式-> 127.0.0.1,21 如果只写 port 表 All ip,port

AnonymousBandwidth 8

#Anonymous 带宽，单位 KB/s

UserBandwidth 8

#用户带宽，单位 KB/s

Umask 133:022

#上传文件的 Umask.(:)

MinUID 1000

UID 至少多少才能登录

AllowUserFXP yes

#支不支持 FXP

AllowAnonymousFXP no

#Anonymous 支不支持 FXP

ProhibitDotFilesWrite no

ProhibitDotFilesRead no

#(".")开头的文件能不能被读/写,UNIX Like 下以点开头的文件是隐藏文件 ls –a 才能列出

#Pureftpd Quota 模式下做产生" .ftpquota"文件。

AutoRename no

#上传文件若有相同文件名自动改名(file.1,file.2...)

AnonymousCantUpload no

#匿名用户上传文件

TrustedIP 10.1.1.1

#锁 IP.

LogPID

#Log 文件添加 PID

AltLog stats:/ftp/etc/log/pureftpd.log

#log 存放地点，注日志有几种常用的格式

#clf 类似 apache 格式，stats UNIX log 格式，w3c 标准 W3C 格式，可能是 HTML 格式

NoChmod yes

#不给 Chmod 指令的权限

KeepAllFiles no

#使用者可续传.但不可删除文件

CreateHomeDir yes

#如果 user 的 home 不存在自动建立(我把这个设为 YES)

Quota 1000:10

#Quota <文件数>:<容量 Megabytes >，FTP 限制 10M 空间，可以上传 1000 个文件（注：

如果使用 ldap,mysql,pgsql,pam 不要启用该功能，否则你在 ldap 等中设置的 Quota 无校）

PIDFile /ftp/etc/log/pure-ftpd.pid

#记录 pure-ftpd 的 PID 文件

CallUploadScript yes

#呼叫 UploadScript

MaxDiskUsage 99

#当硬盘使用率到多少時將停止上传

NoRename yes

#用户不能重命名文件名

CustomerProof yes

PerUserLimits 3:20

#<每个账号最多可登入几次:Anonymous 最多可同時登入几次>

pureftpd-mysql.conf

MYSQLServer 127.0.0.1

#MYSQL 服务器的 IP

MYSQLPort 3306

#MYSQL 端口号

MYSQLSocket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

#使用 UNIX.sock 本地连接

注：MYSQLServer 与 MYSQLSocket 选择一种即可

MYSQLUser ftp

#MYSQLUser 数据用户名

MYSQLPassword 123456

#MYSQL 数据库用户的密码

MYSQLDatabase ftpusers

#FTP 数据数据库

MYSQLCrypt md5

#密码加密方式"cleartext", "crypt", "md5" and "password"

cleartext 明文，crypt，md5,password 是 Backend password(‘your-passwd’)函数（MYSQL 数据库所使用的 password（）函数）

MYSQLGetPW SELECT Password FROM users WHERE User="\L"

密码字段，我使用 users 表中的 Password 做为密码字段

MYSQLGetUID SELECT Uid FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#UID 用户 ID 字段

MYSQLDefaultUID 1000

#默认的 UID （注：如何开启该选项，MYSQLGetUID 将失去作用）

MYSQLGetGID SELECT Gid FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#GID 组 ID 字段

MYSQLDefaultGID 1000

#默认的 GID （注：如何开启该选项，MYSQLGetGID 将失去作用）

MYSQLGetDir SELECT Dir FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#FTP 用户目录如/home/web/www-9812-net

MySQLGetQTAFS SELECT QuotaFiles FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#磁盘限额，文件数限制。如 1000，允许用户上传 1 千个文件

MySQLGetQTASZ SELECT QuotaSize FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#磁盘限额，FTP 用户空间限制（单位为 M），如：100M

MySQLGetRatioUL SELECT ULRatio FROM users WHERE User="\L"

MySQLGetRatioDL SELECT DLRatio FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#上传/下载比率。MySQLGetRatioUL 为上传比，MySQLGetRatioDL 下载比。如：1：5

MySQLGetBandwidthUL SELECT ULBandwidth FROM users WHERE User="\L"

MySQLGetBandwidthDL SELECT DLBandwidth FROM users WHERE User="\L"

#下传/下载带宽（单位 KB/s）。MySQLGetBandwidthUL 上传带宽，MySQLGetBandwidthDL 下载带宽。如上传 500KB/s,下载 50KB/s

MySQLForceTildeExpansion 1

MySQLTransactions On

配置文件实例

pure-ftpd.conf 配置文件

```
########################################################################
########

# #

# Configuration file for pure-ftpd wrappers #

# #

########################################################################
########

# If you want to run Pure-FTPd with this configuration

# instead of command-line options, please run the

# following command :

#

# /usr/local/pureftpd/sbin/pure-config.pl /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pure-ftpd.conf

#
```

```
# RPM binary files use another configuration file by default :

# /etc/sysconfig/pure-ftpd

#

# Please don't forget to have a look at documentation at

# http://www.pureftpd.org/documentation.html for a complete list of

# options.

# Cage in every user in his home directory

ChrootEveryone yes

# If the previous option is set to "no", members of the following group

# won't be caged. Others will be. If you don't want chroot()ing anyone,

# just comment out ChrootEveryone and TrustedGID.

# TrustedGID 100

# Turn on compatibility hacks for broken clients

BrokenClientsCompatibility no

# Maximum number of simultaneous users

MaxClientsNumber 50

# Fork in background
```

```
Daemonize yes

# Maximum number of sim clients with the same IP address

MaxClientsPerIP 8

# If you want to log all client commands, set this to "yes".

# This directive can be duplicated to also log server responses.

VerboseLog no

# List dot-files even when the client doesn't send "-a".

DisplayDotFiles yes

# Don't allow authenticated users - have a public anonymous FTP only.

AnonymousOnly no

# Disallow anonymous connections. Only allow authenticated users.

NoAnonymous no

# Syslog facility (auth, authpriv, daemon, ftp, security, user, local*)

# The default facility is "ftp". "none" disables logging.

SyslogFacility ftp

# Display fortune cookies
```

```
# FortunesFile /usr/share/fortune/zippy

# Don't resolve host names in log files. Logs are less verbose, but

# it uses less bandwidth. Set this to "yes" on very busy servers or

# if you don't have a working DNS.

DontResolve yes

# Maximum idle time in minutes (default = 15 minutes)

MaxIdleTime 15

# LDAP configuration file (see README.LDAP)

# LDAPConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-ldap.conf

LDAPConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-ldap.conf

# MySQL configuration file (see README.MySQL)

# MySQLConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-mysql.conf

MySQLConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-mysql.conf

# Postgres configuration file (see README.PGSQL)

# PGSQLConfigFile /etc/pureftpd-pgsql.conf

PGSQLConfigFile /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd-pgsql.conf

# PureDB user database (see README.Virtual-Users)
```

PureDB /etc/pureftpd.pdb

PureDB /usr/local/pureftpd/etc/pureftpd.pdb

Path to pure-authd socket (see README.Authentication-Modules)

ExtAuth /var/run/ftpd.sock

If you want to enable PAM authentication, uncomment the following line

PAMAuthentication yes

If you want simple Unix (/etc/passwd) authentication, uncomment this

UnixAuthentication yes

Please note that LDAPConfigFile, MySQLConfigFile, PAMAuthentication and

UnixAuthentication can be used only once, but they can be combined

together. For instance, if you use MySQLConfigFile, then UnixAuthentication,

the SQL server will be asked. If the SQL authentication fails because the

user wasn't found, another try # will be done with /etc/passwd and

/etc/shadow. If the SQL authentication fails because the password was wrong,

the authentication chain stops here. Authentication methods are chained in

the order they are given.

'ls' recursion limits. The first argument is the maximum number of

files to be displayed. The second one is the max subdirectories depth

LimitRecursion 2000 8

Are anonymous users allowed to create new directories ?

AnonymousCanCreateDirs no

If the system is more loaded than the following value,

anonymous users aren't allowed to download.

MaxLoad 4

Port range for passive connections replies. - for firewalling.

PassivePortRange 30000 50000

Force an IP address in PASV/EPSV/SPSV replies. - for NAT.

Symbolic host names are also accepted for gateways with dynamic IP

addresses.

ForcePassiveIP 192.168.0.1

Upload/download ratio for anonymous users.

AnonymousRatio 1 10

Upload/download ratio for all users.

This directive superscedes the previous one.

```
# UserRatio 1 10

# Disallow downloading of files owned by "ftp", ie.

# files that were uploaded but not validated by a local admin.

AntiWarez yes

# IP address/port to listen to (default=all IP and port 21).

# Bind 127.0.0.1,21

Bind 127.0.0.1,8021

# Maximum bandwidth for anonymous users in KB/s

# AnonymousBandwidth 8

# Maximum bandwidth for *all* users (including anonymous) in KB/s

# Use AnonymousBandwidth *or* UserBandwidth, both makes no sense.

# UserBandwidth 8

# File creation mask. : .

# 177:077 if you feel paranoid.

Umask 133:022

# Minimum UID for an authenticated user to log in.

MinUID 100
```

```
# Allow FXP transfers for authenticated users only.

AllowUserFXP yes

# Allow anonymous FXP for anonymous and non-anonymous users.

AllowAnonymousFXP no

# Users can't delete/write files beginning with a dot ('.')

# even if they own them. If TrustedGID is enabled, this group

# will have access to dot-files, though.

ProhibitDotFilesWrite no

# Prohibit *reading* of files beginning with a dot (.history, .ssh...)

ProhibitDotFilesRead no

# Never overwrite files. When a file whoose name already exist is uploaded,

# it get automatically renamed to file.1, file.2, file.3, ...

AutoRename no

# Disallow anonymous users to upload new files (no = upload is allowed)

AnonymousCantUpload no

# Only connections to this specific IP address are allowed to be

# non-anonymous. You can use this directive to open several public IPs for
```

anonymous FTP, and keep a private firewalled IP for remote administration.

You can also only allow a non-routable local IP (like 10.x.x.x) to

authenticate, and keep a public anon-only FTP server on another IP.

#TrustedIP 10.1.1.1

If you want to add the PID to every logged line, uncomment the following

line.

#LogPID yes

Create an additional log file with transfers logged in a Apache-like format :

fw.c9x.org - jedi [13/Dec/1975:19:36:39] "GET /ftp/linux.tar.bz2" 200 21809338

This log file can then be processed by www traffic analyzers.

AltLog clf:/var/log/pureftpd.log

Create an additional log file with transfers logged in a format optimized

for statistic reports.

AltLog stats:/var/log/pureftpd.log

#AltLog stats:/var/log/pureftpd.log

Create an additional log file with transfers logged in the standard W3C

format (compatible with most commercial log analyzers)

AltLog w3c:/var/log/pureftpd.log

Disallow the CHMOD command. Users can't change perms of their files.

#NoChmod yes

Allow users to resume and upload files, but *NOT* to delete them.

#KeepAllFiles yes

Automatically create home directories if they are missing

#CreateHomeDir yes

Enable virtual quotas. The first number is the max number of files.

The second number is the max size of megabytes.

So 1000:10 limits every user to 1000 files and 10 Mb.

#Quota 1000:10

If your pure-ftpd has been compiled with standalone support, you can change

the location of the pid file. The default is /var/run/pure-ftpd.pid

#PIDFile /var/run/pure-ftpd.pid

If your pure-ftpd has been compiled with pure-uploadscript support,

this will make pure-ftpd write info about new uploads to

/var/run/pure-ftpd.upload.pipe so pure-uploadscript can read it and

```
# spawn a script to handle the upload.

#CallUploadScript yes

# This option is useful with servers where anonymous upload is

# allowed. As /var/ftp is in /var, it save some space and protect

# the log files. When the partition is more that X percent full,

# new uploads are disallowed.

MaxDiskUsage 99

# Set to 'yes' if you don't want your users to rename files.

#NoRename yes

# Be 'customer proof' : workaround against common customer mistakes like

# 'chmod 0 public_html', that are valid, but that could cause ignorant

# customers to lock their files, and then keep your technical support busy

# with silly issues. If you're sure all your users have some basic Unix

# knowledge, this feature is useless. If you're a hosting service, enable it.

CustomerProof yes

# Per-user concurrency limits. It will only work if the FTP server has

# been compiled with --with-peruserlimits (and this is the case on
```

most binary distributions) .

The format is : :

For instance, 3:20 means that the same authenticated user can have 3 active

sessions max. And there are 20 anonymous sessions max.

PerUserLimits 3:20

pureftpd-mysql.conf 配置文件

##

########

# #

Sample Pure-FTPd Mysql configuration file.

See README.MySQL for explanations.

# #

##

########

Optional : MySQL server name or IP. Don't define this for unix sockets.

#MYSQLServer 127.0.0.1

```
# Optional : MySQL port. Don't define this if a local unix socket is used.

#MYSQLPort 3306

# Optional : define the location of mysql.sock if the server runs on this host.

MYSQLSocket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

# Mandatory : user to bind the server as.

MYSQLUser pureftpd

# Mandatory : user password. You must have a password.

MYSQLPassword qKiscCbwbXAkWp.

# Mandatory : database to open.

MYSQLDatabase pureftpd


# Mandatory : how passwords are stored

# Valid values are : "cleartext", "crypt", "md5" and "password"

# ("password" = MySQL password() function)

# You can also use "any" to try "crypt", "md5" *and* "password"

#MYSQLCrypt leartext

MYSQLCrypt crypt
```

```
# In the following directives, parts of the strings are replaced at

# run-time before performing queries :

#

# \L is replaced by the login of the user trying to authenticate.

# \I is replaced by the IP address the user connected to.

# \P is replaced by the port number the user connected to.

# \R is replaced by the IP address the user connected from.

# \D is replaced by the remote IP address, as a long decimal number.

#

# Very complex queries can be performed using these substitution strings,

# especially for virtual hosting.

# Query to execute in order to fetch the password

MYSQLGetPW SELECT Password FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Query to execute in order to fetch the system user name or uid

MYSQLGetUID SELECT Uid FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : default UID - if set this overrides MYSQLGetUID

#MYSQLDefaultUID 1000
```

```
# Query to execute in order to fetch the system user group or gid

MYSQLGetGID SELECT Gid FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : default GID - if set this overrides MYSQLGetGID

#MYSQLDefaultGID 1000

# Query to execute in order to fetch the home directory

MYSQLGetDir SELECT Dir FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : query to get the maximal number of files

# Pure-FTPd must have been compiled with virtual quotas support.

MySQLGetQTAFS SELECT QuotaFiles FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : query to get the maximal disk usage (virtual quotas)

# The number should be in Megabytes.

# Pure-FTPd must have been compiled with virtual quotas support.

MySQLGetQTASZ SELECT QuotaSize FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : ratios. The server has to be compiled with ratio support.

# MySQLGetRatioUL SELECT ULRatio FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# MySQLGetRatioDL SELECT DLRatio FROM users WHERE User="\L"

# Optional : bandwidth throttling.
```

The server has to be compiled with throttling support.

Values are in KB/s .

MySQLGetBandwidthUL SELECT ULBandwidth FROM users WHERE User="\L"

MySQLGetBandwidthDL SELECT DLBandwidth FROM users WHERE User="\L"

Enable ~ expansion. NEVER ENABLE THIS BLINDLY UNLESS :

1) You know what you are doing.

2) Real and virtual users match.

MySQLForceTildeExpansion 1

If you upgraded your tables to transactionnal tables (Gemini,

BerkeleyDB, Innobase...), you can enable SQL transactions to

avoid races. Leave this commented if you are using the

traditionnal MyIsam databases or old (< 3.23.x) MySQL versions.

MySQLTransactions On

#####################################建立 ftp 用户组

##############################

pw groupadd ftpusers -g 2000

pw useradd ftp -u 2000 -g ftpusers -s /sbin/nologin

##################将以下代码保存成文本文件并命名成

script.mysql####################

```
INSERT INTO mysql.user (Host, User, Password, Select_priv, Insert_priv,

Update_priv, Delete_priv, Create_priv, Drop_priv, Reload_priv,

Shutdown_priv, Process_priv, File_priv, Grant_priv, References_priv,

Index_priv, Alter_priv) VALUES

('localhost','ftp',PASSWORD('password'),'Y','Y','Y','Y','N','N','N','N',

'N','N','N','N','N','N');

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

CREATE DATABASE ftpusers;

USE ftpusers;

CREATE TABLE admin (

Username varchar(35) NOT NULL default '',

Password char(32) binary NOT NULL default '',

PRIMARY KEY (Username)

) TYPE=MyISAM;

INSERT INTO admin VALUES ('Administrator',MD5('password'));

CREATE TABLE users (

User char(16) NOT NULL default '',

Password char(32) binary NOT NULL default '',

Uid int(11) NOT NULL default '2000',
```

```
Gid int(11) NOT NULL default '2000',
Dir char(128) NOT NULL default '',
QuotaFiles int(10) NOT NULL default '500',
QuotaSize int(10) NOT NULL default '30',
ULBandwidth int(10) NOT NULL default '80',
DLBandwidth int(10) NOT NULL default '80',
status enum('0','1') NOT NULL default '1',
ipaccess varchar(15) NOT NULL default '*',
comment tinytext NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (User),
UNIQUE KEY User (User)
) TYPE=MyISAM;

INSERT INTO `users` VALUES
('test1',MD5('123456'),2001,2000,'/home/test1',500,30,80,5,1,'*','*');
##########################################################################
##########################################################################
################

##################################添加 ftp 用户数据库
##############################
upload
script.mysql
mysql -u root -ppassword < script.mysql
```

##################################启动

pure-ftpd##################################

/usr/local/sbin/pure-config.pl /usr/local/etc/pure-ftpd.conf

也可以通过

/usr/local/etc/rc.d/pure-ftpd.sh start

提示一下信息证明 pure-ftpd 已经工作

Running: /usr/local/sbin/pure-ftpd -A -c50 -B -C8 -D -E -fftp -H -I15

-lmysql:/usr/local/etc/pureftpd-mysql.conf -L2000:8 -m4 -Q1:10 -s -U133:022

-u100 -Ow3c:/var/log/pureftpd.log -j -k99 -Z

##################################测试

pureftp####################################

ftp 192.168.0.205

Connected to 192.168.0.205.

220---------- 欢迎来到 Pure-FTPd [TLS] ----------

220-您是第 1 个使用者，最多可达 50 个连接

220-现在本地时间是 13:17。服务器端口： 21。

220-这是私人系统 - 不开放匿名登录

220-这部主机也欢迎 IPv6 的连接

220 在 15 分钟内没有活动，您被会断线。

Name (192.168.0.205:chb):

输入用户名、密码

##################################设置 ftp 管理界面

################################

upload

chinaPHP_Manager

ee config.php

require 'language.php';

$LANG = $ZH_CN; //Language (Options are $DUTCH, $ENGLISH, $PT_BR, $RUSSIAN

//$SPANISH, $COREAN, $FRENCH, $HUNGARIAN, $GERMAN

// $TURKISH, $DANISH , $NORWEGIAN or $ZH_CN)

$LocationImages = "images"; // Location of images

$DBHost = "localhost"; // Ip-adres of MySQL server

// (Dont change this if you are using the default database)

$DBLogin = "ftp"; // Username of MySQL user

$DBPassword = "password"; // Password of MySQL user

$DBDatabase = "ftpusers"; // Name of database

$FTPaddress = "192.168.0.205:21"; // Domain name or ip-address of your ftp server

$DEFUserID = "2000"; // nobody // Default user id of virtual ftp user.

$DEFGroupID = "2000"; // guest // Default group is of virtual ftp user.

##############################设置 ftp 管理的虚拟主机

############################

ee /usr/local/etc/apache/httpd.conf

添加

DocumentRoot "/home/chb/ftp"

ServerName www.chb.com

allow from all

Options +Indexes

##################################增加 ftp 启动项

################################

ee /etc/rc.conf

添加

pureftpd_enable="YES"

qmail 服务器安装

##################################下载软件包

##################################

Part 1 - Download the Software(http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/qmailrocks.tar.gz)

mkdir /downloads

cd /downloads

tar zxvf qmailrocks.tar.gz

##################################安装 qmail 主程序

##################################

Part 2 - Installing Qmail Itself

/downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/install/qmr_install_freebsd-s1.script

############qmr_install_freebsd-s1.script 内容##############

#!/bin/sh

#An automation script to start the installation of qmail, ucspi-tcp and daemontools

#Specially formulated for Redhat, Fedora, RHEL and Whitebox Linux. :)

echo "Creating initial qmail directories..."

echo

sleep 2

```
cd /downloads/qmailrocks

mkdir -p /var/qmail

mkdir /usr/src/qmail

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Creating all needed users and groups..."

echo

sleep 2

#######

#Script to add users and groups for FreeBSD

#Add all need Qmail users and groups

pw groupadd nofiles

pw useradd alias -g nofiles -d /var/qmail/alias -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmaild -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmaill -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmailp -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw groupadd qmail

pw useradd qmailq -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmailr -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmails -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

#Add vpopmail users/groups
```

```
pw groupadd vchkpw

pw useradd vpopmail -g vchkpw -m -d /usr/home/vpopmail -s /sbin/nologin

#######

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Unpacking qmail, ucspi-tcp and daemontools..."

echo

sleep 2

cd /usr/src/qmail

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/qmail-1.03.tar.gz

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/ucspi-tcp-0.88.tar.gz

mkdir -p /package

chmod 1755 /package

cd /package

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/daemontools-0.76.tar.gz

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Next, we setup special logging directories..."
```

```
echo

sleep 2

mkdir /var/log/qmail

cd /var/log/qmail

mkdir qmail-send qmail-smtpd qmail-pop3d

chown -R qmaill:wheel /var/log/qmail

chmod -R 750 /var/log/qmail

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "And set up the supervise script directories..."

echo

sleep 2

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
```

```
echo "Setting conf-split and conf-spawn"

echo

sleep 2

echo 211 > /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03/conf-split

echo 255 > /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03/conf-spawn

echo "All steps completed!"

echo

sleep 2
```

########################## qmr_install_freebsd-s1.script 内容

##########################

##

########

/downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/util/qmail_patches.script

################ qmail_patches.script 内容###############

```
#!/bin/sh

#An automation script to start the installation of qmail, ucspi-tcp and daemontools

#Specially formulated for Redhat, Fedora, RHEL and Whitebox Linux. :)

echo "Creating initial qmail directories..."
```

```
echo

sleep 2

cd /downloads/qmailrocks

mkdir -p /var/qmail

mkdir /usr/src/qmail

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Creating all needed users and groups..."

echo

sleep 2

#######

#Script to add users and groups for FreeBSD

#Add all need Qmail users and groups

pw groupadd nofiles

pw useradd alias -g nofiles -d /var/qmail/alias -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmaild -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmaill -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmailp -g nofiles -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw groupadd qmail

pw useradd qmailq -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

pw useradd qmailr -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin
```

```
pw useradd qmails -g qmail -d /var/qmail -s /sbin/nologin

#Add vpopmail users/groups

pw groupadd vchkpw

pw useradd vpopmail -g vchkpw -m -d /usr/home/vpopmail -s /sbin/nologin

########

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Unpacking qmail, ucspi-tcp and daemontools..."

echo

sleep 2

cd /usr/src/qmail

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/qmail-1.03.tar.gz

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/ucspi-tcp-0.88.tar.gz

mkdir -p /package

chmod 1755 /package

cd /package

tar zxvf /downloads/qmailrocks/daemontools-0.76.tar.gz

echo "Done!"

echo
```

```
sleep 2

echo "Next, we setup special logging directories..."

echo

sleep 2


mkdir /var/log/qmail


cd /var/log/qmail


mkdir qmail-send qmail-smtpd qmail-pop3d


chown -R qmaill:wheel /var/log/qmail


chmod -R 750 /var/log/qmail


echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "And set up the supervise script directories..."

echo

sleep 2


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
```

```
echo "Setting conf-split and conf-spawn"

echo

sleep 2

echo 211 > /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03/conf-split

echo 255 > /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03/conf-spawn

echo "All steps completed!"

echo

sleep 2

################################## qmail_patches.script 内容

###############################

#################################################################################

#########

cd /usr/src/qmail/qmail-1.03

make man

make setup check

./config-fast mail.tjhaina.net

/usr/ports/mail/qmail

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

%%%%%%

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

make

make setup check

/usr/ports/sysutils/ucspi-tcp

%%

%%

%%%%%%

cd /package/admin/daemontools-0.76

package/install

reboot

/usr/ports/sysutils/daemontools

################################Part 3 -

EZmlm##################################

Part 3 - EZmlm

cd /downloads/qmailrocks/

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

cd ezmlm-0.53-idx-0.41

make

make setup

/usr/ports/mail/ezmlm

############################Part 4 - Qmail-Autoresponder

##########

Part 4 - Qmail-Autoresponder

#pkg_add -r qmail-autoresponder

cd /downloads/qmailrocks

pkg_add qmail-autoresponder-0.96.1.tbz

/usr/ports/mail/qmail-autoresponder

##########art 5 -

Vpopmail##########

Part 5 - Vpopmail(I would like to install vpopmail with MySQL integration)

mkdir -p ~vpopmail/etc

mysql -u root -p

CREATE DATABASE vpopmail;

GRANT select,insert,update,delete,create,drop ON vpopmail.* TO

vpopmailuser@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'password';

quit

mysql -u vpopmailuser -p

quit

upload

iGENUS.mysql

mysql -u root -p < /home/chb/iGENUS.mysql

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%iGENUS.mysql%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%%

DROP DATABASE vpopmail;

```
CREATE DATABASE vpopmail;

USE vpopmail;

CREATE TABLE `address` (

`id` int(11) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,

`pw_id` int(5) NOT NULL default '0',

`name` varchar(64) NOT NULL default '',

`email` varchar(128) NOT NULL default '',

UNIQUE KEY `id` (`id`),

KEY `pw_id` (`pw_id`)

) TYPE=MyISAM PACK_KEYS=1 ;

CREATE TABLE `admin` (

`id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,

`site_id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',

`domain` varchar(128) NOT NULL default '',

`quota` smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',

`total` smallint(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',

`createtime` timestamp(14) NOT NULL,

`login` char(1) NOT NULL default '',

`cur_total` smallint(5) NOT NULL default '0',

`cur_quota` smallint(5) NOT NULL default '0',

`gid` varchar(11) NOT NULL default '',

`expiration_time` timestamp(14) NOT NULL,

`flag` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',

`maxmsg` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
UNIQUE KEY `domain` (`domain`)
) TYPE=MyISAM PACK_KEYS=1 ;

CREATE TABLE `card` (
`id` int(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
`pw_id` int(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
`LinkMan` varchar(64) NOT NULL default '',
`CompanyName` varchar(100) NOT NULL default '',
`address` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
`Position` varchar(32) NOT NULL default '',
`PhoneNumber` varchar(16) NOT NULL default '',
`Mobile` varchar(12) NOT NULL default '',
`Email` varchar(128) NOT NULL default '',
`Partaker` varchar(32) NOT NULL default '',
`Memo` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM ;

CREATE TABLE `lastauth` (
`user` char(32) NOT NULL default '',
`domain` char(64) NOT NULL default '',
`remote_ip` char(18) NOT NULL default '',
`timestamp` bigint(20) NOT NULL default '0',
PRIMARY KEY (`user`,`domain`)
) TYPE=MyISAM;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `logs` (
`pw_id` int(5) default '0',
`ip` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
`action` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
`time` datetime default NULL,
`content` varchar(64) NOT NULL default '',
`email` varchar(128) NOT NULL default ''
) TYPE=MyISAM;

CREATE TABLE `message` (
`id` int(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
`title` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
`body` text NOT NULL,
`createtime` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
`updatetime` datetime NOT NULL default '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
`pw_domain` varchar(64) NOT NULL default '',
UNIQUE KEY `id` (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM ;

CREATE TABLE `personal` (
`id` int(11) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
`pw_id` int(5) NOT NULL default '0',
`truename` varchar(10) NOT NULL default '',
`fax` varchar(20) NOT NULL default '',
`telephone` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
`sex` int(1) NOT NULL default '0',
```

```
`year` int(4) NOT NULL default '0',
`MONTH` int(2) NOT NULL default '0',
`DAY` int(2) NOT NULL default '0',
`education` varchar(4) NOT NULL default '',
`marital` int(1) NOT NULL default '0',
`occupation` varchar(15) NOT NULL default '',
`companyname` varchar(30) NOT NULL default '',
`province` varchar(6) NOT NULL default '',
PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM PACK_KEYS=1 ;

CREATE TABLE `scheduler` (
`id` int(11) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
`begin_time` int(11) unsigned default NULL,
`end_time` int(11) unsigned default NULL,
`title` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
`body` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
`pw_id` int(11) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM ;

CREATE TABLE `stow` (
`id` int(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
`pw_id` int(5) unsigned NOT NULL default '0',
`Name` varchar(128) NOT NULL default '',
`http` varchar(255) NOT NULL default 'http://',
```

```
`memo` varchar(255) NOT NULL default '',
PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) TYPE=MyISAM ;

create table vpopmail (
pw_id int(5) unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment,
pw_name varchar(32) NOT NULL default '',
pw_domain varchar(64) NOT NULL default '',
pw_passwd varchar(40) NOT NULL default '',
pw_uid int(11) default NULL,
pw_gid int(11) default NULL,
pw_gecos varchar(64) default NULL,
pw_dir varchar(160) default NULL,
pw_shell varchar(20) default NULL,
pw_clear_passwd varchar(16) default NULL,
createtime timestamp(14) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (pw_id),
KEY pw_name (pw_name,pw_domain) )
TYPE=MyISAM PACK_KEYS=1
```

%%%

```
cd /downloads/qmailrocks
tar zxvf vpopmail-5.4.9.tar.gz
```

```
cd vpopmail-5.4.9

./configure \

--disable-roaming-users \

--enable-logging=p \

--disable-ip-alias-domains \

--disable-passwd \

--enable-clear-passwd \

--disable-domain-quotas \

--enable-auth-module=mysql \

--enable-many-domains \

--enable-auth-logging \

--enable-sql-logging \

--enable-valias \

--disable-mysql-limits

make

make install-strip



chown vpopmail:vchkpw ~vpopmail/etc

echo "localhost|0|vpopmailuser|password|vpopmail" > ~vpopmail/etc/vpopmail.mysql

chown vpopmail:vchkpw ~vpopmail/etc/vpopmail.mysql

chmod 640 ~vpopmail/etc/vpopmail.mysql
```

/home/vpopmail/bin/vadddomain 你的域名

之后回提示输入域管理员的密码

/home/vpopmail/bin/vadduser 邮件用户@你的域名

之后回提示输入邮件用户的密码

/usr/ports/mail/vpopmail

##############################Part 6 -

Vqadmin####################################

Part 6 - Vqadmin

cd /downloads/qmailrocks

tar zxvf vqadmin-2.3.6.tar.gz

cd vqadmin-2.3.6

./configure \

--enable-cgibindir=/usr/local/www/cgi-bin \

--enable-htmldir=/usr/local/www/html

make

make install-strip

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

called httpd.conf)

ee /usr/local/etc/apache/httpd.conf

在末尾添加

deny from all

Options ExecCGI

AllowOverride AuthConfig

Order deny,allow

cd /usr/local/www/cgi-bin/vqadmin

ee .htaccess

AuthType Basic

AuthUserFile /usr/local/etc/apache/conf/vqadmin.passwd

AuthName vQadmin

require valid-user

satisfy any

mkdir /usr/local/etc/apache/conf

chown www .htaccess

chmod 644 .htaccess

htpasswd -bc /usr/local/etc/apache/conf/vqadmin.passwd admin password

chmod 644 /usr/local/etc/apache/conf/vqadmin.passwd

apachectl stop

apachectl start

http://192.168.0.205/cgi-bin/vqadmin/vqadmin.cgi

/usr/ports/mail/vqadmin

##############################Part 7 -

Maildrop###################################

Part 7 - Maildrop

cd /downloads/qmailrocks

tar zxvf maildrop-1.6.3.tar.gz

cd maildrop-1.6.3

./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

/usr/ports/mail/maildrop

##############################Part 8 -

Qmailadmin#############################

Part 8 - Qmailadmin

cd /downloads/qmailrocks

tar zxvf qmailadmin-1.2.3.tar.gz

cd qmailadmin-1.2.3

./configure \

--enable-cgibindir=/usr/local/www/cgi-bin \

--enable-htmldir=/usr/local/www/html/directory \

--enable-autoresponder-path=/usr/local/bin/qmail-autoresponder

make

make install-strip

/usr/ports/mail/qmailadmin

#####################################Part 9 - Finalizing

Qmail########################

Part 9 - Finalizing Qmail

/downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/finalize_freebsd.script

################## finalize_freebsd.script###############

#!/bin/sh

echo "This scripts will perform 3 functions:\n

1. Copy all supervise scripts to their proper locations.\n

2. Copy the qmail rc and qmailctl scripts to their proper locations and create needed

symlinks.\n

3. Set all needed permisions on all supervise scripts.\n"

echo

echo "Press ENTER to proceeed"

read

```
echo

sleep 2

echo "Copying supervise scripts to their correct locations..."

echo

sleep 2

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/pop3d_run

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/run

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/pop3d_log

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/log/run

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/smtpd_run

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/smtpd_log

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/log/run

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/send_run

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/run

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/freebsd/send_log

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/log/run

echo Done!

echo

sleep 2
```

```
echo "Copying rc and qmailctl scripts to proper locations..."

echo

sleep 2

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/rc /var/qmail/

cp /downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/finalize/qmailctl /var/qmail/bin/

echo Done!

echo

sleep 2

echo "Setting needed permisions..."

echo

sleep 2

chmod 755 /var/qmail/rc /var/qmail/bin/qmailctl

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/run

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/log/run

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/log/run

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/run

chmod 751 /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-send/log/run

echo ./Maildir > /var/qmail/control/defaultdelivery

echo 255 > /var/qmail/control/concurrencyremote
```

```
chmod 644 /var/qmail/control/concurrencyremote

echo 30 > /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming

chmod 644 /var/qmail/control/concurrencyincoming

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

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

/var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d /service

echo "Done!"

echo

sleep 2

echo "Script Complete!"

echo

################## finalize_freebsd.script###############

#########################################################

ee /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-pop3d/run

Find "mail.example.com" and change it to your server's hostname. For example:

mail.mydomain.com.

ee /var/qmail/supervise/qmail-smtpd/run

Find "mail.example.com" and change it to your server's hostname. For example:

mail.mydomain.com
```

qmailctl stop

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

qmailctl cdb

echo b.s.d@163.com > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-root

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

echo b.s.d@163.com > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-postmaster

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

echo b.s.d@163.com > /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-mailer-daemon

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

ln -s /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-root /var/qmail/alias/.qmail-anonymous

chmod 644 /var/qmail/alias/.qmail*

############################Part 10 - Uninstalling Sendmail############################

Part 10 - Uninstalling Sendmail

killall sendmail

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

mv /usr/lib/sendmail /usr/lib/sendmail.old(this may not apply if there is no sendmail link or

binary in this location)

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

Now we will need to instruct FreeBSD not to attempt to start Sendmail upon startup. This is done by make the following

modification to the /etc/rc.conf file:

Change sendmail_enable="YES" to sendmail_enable="NONE"

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

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

##########Part 11 - Starting up qmail##########

Part 11 - Starting up qmail

/downloads/qmailrocks/scripts/util/qmr_inst_check

########## qmr_inst_check 内容##########

#!/bin/sh

Qmailrocks, 2003-12-05

I've modified Dave Sill's script slightly to accomodate

the variations between his Qmail installation and the

Qmailrocks.org installation. The Qmailrocks version

of this script takes into account the slightly different

loggind directory setup and a few permissions differences.

http://www.qmailrocks.org/downloads/scripts/qmr_inst_check

```
# Dave Sill, 2003-11-10
# http://lifewithqmail.org/inst_check

# set to n if you're not running a pop3 server, y if you are
CHECKPOP=y
CHECKSEND=y
QMHOME=/var/qmail
LBIN=/usr/local/bin

OK=1

if [ $# -eq 1 ]; then
if [ "$1" = "-v" ]; then
VERB=y
else
VERB=n
fi
fi

if [ ! -d $QMHOME ]; then
echo "! Couldn't find qmail's home directory, $QMHOME!"
else
if [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME exists"
fi
for i in alias bin boot control doc man queue supervise users; do
if [ ! -d $QMHOME/$i ]; then
```

```
echo "! Couldn't find $QMHOME/$i!"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME/$i exists"
fi
done

if [ ! -f $QMHOME/rc ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/rc is missing"
OK=0
elif [ ! -x $QMHOME/rc ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/rc is not executable"
echo "...try: chmod 755 $QMHOME/rc"
OK=0
elif [ `head -1 $QMHOME/rc|cat -vet` != '#!/bin/sh$' ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/rc has bad magic cookie"
echo "...try: dos2unix $QMHOME/rc"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME/rc is executable and has a valid magic cookie"
fi
fi

for i in alias qmaild qmaill qmailp qmailq qmailr qmails; do
grep "^$i:" /etc/passwd >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```

```
echo "! Couldn't find $i user in /etc/passwd"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "$i user exists"

fi

done


for i in qmail nofiles; do

grep "^$i:" /etc/group >/dev/null

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then

echo "! Couldn't find $i group in /etc/group"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "$i group exists"

fi

done


for i in tcprules tcpserver; do

if [ ! -x $LBIN/$i ]; then

echo "! Couldn't find $LBIN/$i from ucspi-tcp"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "$i from ucspi-tcp is installed"

fi

done
```

```
for i in multilog softlimit setuidgid supervise svok svscan tai64nlocal; do
if [ ! -x $LBIN/$i ]; then
echo "! Couldn't find $LBIN/$i from daemontools"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$i from daemontools is installed"
fi
done

if [ ! -d /service ]; then
echo "! /service directory is missing"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "/service directory exists"
fi

if [ -f /etc/inittab ]; then
grep "^SV" /etc/inittab >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
echo "! Couldn't find SV entry in inittab"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "svscan /service is configured to run via /etc/inittab"
fi
PS="ps -ef"
else
```

```
grep "svscanboot" /etc/rc.local >/dev/null

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then

echo "! Couldn't find 'csh -cf '/command/svscanboot &' in /etc/rc.local"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "/command/svscanboot is configured to run via /etc/rc.local"

fi

PS="ps -waux"

fi


SVRUN=`$PS | grep "svscan /service" | grep -v grep`

if [ -z "$SVRUN" ]; then

echo "'! svscan /service' doesn't seem to be running"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "svscan /service is running"

fi


if [ ! -f $QMHOME/control/defaultdelivery ]; then

echo "! Couldn't find $QMHOME/control/defaultdelivery"

OK=0

elif [ ! -s $QMHOME/control/defaultdelivery ]; then

echo "! $QMHOME/control/defaultdelivery is empty"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
```

```
echo "$QMHOME/control/defaultdelivery looks OK"
fi

if [ ! -f $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl is missing"
OK=0
elif [ ! -s $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl is empty"
OK=0
elif [ `head -1 $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl|cat -vet` != '#!/bin/sh$' ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl has bad magic cookie"
echo "...try: dos2unix $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl"
OK=0
elif [ ! -x $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl is not executable"
echo "...try: chmod 755 $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME/bin/qmailctl looks OK"
fi
if [ ! -L /usr/bin/qmailctl ]; then
echo "! /usr/bin/qmailctl is missing"
echo "...try: ln -s $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl /usr/bin"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
```

```
echo "/usr/bin/qmailctl exists"
fi

SVCDIRS="qmail-send qmail-send/log qmail-smtpd qmail-smtpd/log"
if [ "$CHECKPOP" = "y" ]; then
SVCDIRS="$SVCDIRS qmail-pop3d qmail-pop3d/log"
fi
for i in $SVCDIRS; do
if [ ! -f $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run file is missing"
OK=0
elif [ `head -1 $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run|cat -vet` != '#!/bin/sh$' ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run has bad magic cookie"
echo "...try: dos2unix $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run"
OK=0
elif [ ! -x $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/supervise/$i/run file is not executable"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME/supervise/$i/run looks OK"
fi
done

if [ ! -f $QMHOME/control/concurrencyincoming ]; then
echo "! $QMHOME/control/concurrencyincoming is missing"
echo "...try: echo 30 >$QMHOME/control/concurrencyincoming"
```

```
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$QMHOME/control/concurrencyincoming looks OK"
fi

LOGDIRS="/var/log/qmail /var/log/qmail/qmail-smtpd"
if [ "$CHECKPOP" = "y" ]; then
LOGDIRS="$LOGDIRS /var/log/qmail/qmail-pop3d"
fi
if [ "$CHECKSEND" = "y" ]; then
LOGDIRS="$LOGDIRS /var/log/qmail/qmail-send"
fi
for i in $LOGDIRS; do
if [ ! -d $i ]; then
echo "! $i is missing"
echo "...try: mkdir -p $i"
OK=0
elif [ "`ls -ld $i|awk '{print $3}'`" != "qmaill" ]; then
echo "! $i has wrong owner, should be qmaill"
echo "...try: chown qmaill $i"
OK=0
elif [ "`ls -ld $i|awk '{print $1}'`" != "drwxr-x---" ]; then
echo "! $i has wrong mode, should be 750"
echo "...try: chmod 750 $i"
OK=0
```

```
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$i looks OK"
fi
done

SVCLINKS="/service/qmail-send /service/qmail-smtpd"
if [ "$CHECKPOP" = "y" ]; then
SVCLINKS="$SVCLINKS /service/qmail-pop3d"
fi
for i in $SVCLINKS; do
if [ ! -L $i ]; then
echo "! $i is missing"
echo "...try: ln -s $QMHOME$i $i"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$i exists"
fi
done

if [ ! -f /etc/tcp.smtp ]; then
echo "! /etc/tcp.smtp is missing"
echo "...try: echo '127.:allow,RELAYCLIENT=\"\"' >>/etc/tcp.smtp"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "/etc/tcp.smtp exists"
fi
```

```
if [ ! -f /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb ]; then
echo "! /etc/tcp.smtp.cdb is missing"
echo "...try: $QMHOME/bin/qmailctl cdb"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "/etc/tcp.smtp.cdb exists"
fi

AHOME=`grep "^alias:" /etc/passwd | awk -F: '{print $6}'`
if [ -z "$AHOME" ]; then
echo "! Couldn't find user alias's home directory"
OK=0
else
for i in root postmaster mailer-daemon; do
if [ ! -f $AHOME/.qmail-$i ]; then
echo "! Alias for $i is missing"
echo "...try: echo me >$AHOME/.qmail-$i"
OK=0
elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "$i alias exists"
fi
done
fi

if netstat -a | grep smtp | grep -i listen >/dev/null; then
if $PS | grep sendmail | grep -v grep >/dev/null; then
```

```
echo "! Sendmail is still running"
echo "...try: $RCDIR/init.d/sendmail stop"
OK=0
elif $LBIN/svok /service/qmail-smtpd; then
if [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "/service/qmail-smtpd is running"
fi
else
echo "! Something is listening on port 25 (not tcpserver/qmail-smtpd)"
echo "...try: disabling current MTA"
OK=0
fi
fi

if [ "$CHECKPOP" = "y" ]; then
if netstat -a | grep pop | grep -i listen >/dev/null; then
if $LBIN/svok /service/qmail-pop3d; then
if [ "$VERB" = y ]; then
echo "/service/qmail-pop3d is running"
fi
else
echo "! Something is listening on port 110 (not tcpserver/qmail-pop3d)"
echo "...try: disabling other POP server"
OK=0
fi
```

```
fi

fi

for i in /usr/lib/sendmail /usr/sbin/sendmail; do

if [ -f $i -a ! -L $i ]; then

echo "! $i is a file, should be a link"

echo "...try: uninstalling current MTA or: mv $i $i.old; ln -s $QMHOME/bin/sendmail $i"

OK=0

elif [ ! -f $i ];then

echo "! $i is missing"

echo "...try: ln -s $QMHOME/bin/sendmail $i"

OK=0

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "$i exists"

fi

done

if [ $OK -eq 1 ]; then

echo "Congratulations, your Qmailrocks.org Qmail installation looks good!"

elif [ "$VERB" = y ]; then

echo "! Potential problems were found with your LWQ installation"

fi
```

################## qmr_inst_check 内容###################

###

qmailctl stop

qmailctl start

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 successfull 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 your send...

telnet localhost 110

Trying 192.168.1.10...

Connected to 192.168.1.10.

Escape character is '^]'.

+OK <16658.1054485137@yourserver.comt>

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.

##########Part 12 - Installing Courier IMAP & IMAP

SSL#########

Part 12 - Installing Courier IMAP & IMAP SSL

cd /downloads/qmailrocks/

/usr/bin/bunzip2 courier-imap-3.0.8.tar.bz2 (Note: some systems may use bunzip2

instead of bunzip)

#bunzip courier-imap-3.0.8.tar.bz2

tar xvf courier-imap-3.0.8.tar

```
cd courier-imap-3.0.8

./configure \

--prefix=/usr/local \

--exec-prefix=/usr/local \

--without-authdaemon \

--with-authvchkpw \

--without-authldap \

--disable-root-check \

--with-ssl

make

make install-strip

cd /usr/local/etc

cp imapd.dist imapd

cp imapd-ssl.dist imapd-ssl

/usr/local/sbin/mkimapdcert

ee imapd-ssl

#make sure IMAPDSSLSTART=YES


cp /usr/local/libexec/imapd.rc /usr/local/etc/rc.d/imap.sh

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

/usr/local/etc/rc.d/imap.sh start

/usr/local/etc/rc.d/imaps.sh start



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.

##########Part 14 - Clam Antivirus &

Spamassassin####################

Part 14 - Clam Antivirus & Spamassassin

安装 Clamav

cd /usr/ports/security/clamav

make

make install

make clean

注：选中 CURL

reboot

测试

/usr/local/bin/clamscan -r -i /usr/local/www/data

---------- SCAN SUMMARY ----------

Known viruses: 32358

Scanned directories: 47

Scanned files: 866

Infected files: 0

Data scanned: 10.32 MB

I/O buffer size: 131072 bytes

Time: 41.750 sec (0 m 41 s)

升级病毒库

/usr/local/bin/freshclam -l /var/log/clamav/clam-update.log

ClamAV update process started at Fri May 6 00:12:24 2005

WARNING: Your ClamAV installation is OUTDATED - please update immediately!

WARNING: Local version: 0.83 Recommended version: 0.84

Downloading main.cvd [*]

main.cvd updated (version: 31, sigs: 33079, f-level: 4, builder: tkojm)

Downloading daily.cvd [*]

daily.cvd updated (version: 871, sigs: 1178, f-level: 4, builder: ccordes)

Database updated (34257 signatures) from database.clamav.net (IP: 61.8.0.16)

Clamd successfully notified about the update.

Freebsd 中拿无线网卡当 AP 用

zmoon

买来一块 108M 的 PCI 无线网卡 型号为 D-LINK DWLG520，是属于被 Freebsd6.0 支持的无线网卡,使用的是 Atheros 5212 芯片,支持 HOSTAP 模式(能让你的网卡作为 AP 使用的关键).

第一步,安装无线网卡硬件，系统中已原有一块 8139 网卡

第二步,开机进入 Freebsd 用 Root 登陆

#dmesg | more 没有发现任何无线设备，这这时想起没有把驱动编译到内核中当然不会发现这个设备啦

于是执行(注：ath 为被 Freebsd 定义的网卡驱动名字)：

```
#kldload if_ath ;
```

当然 要开机自动加载的话,请修改 /boot/loader.conf 加上

```
if_ath_load="YES"
```

系统自动把另外两个 ath 的.ko 模块也加载到内核中了

再执行 ifconfig 命令，发现多了一个 ath0 的设备

```
ath0: flags=8943 mtu 1500
ether 00:03:2f:12:34:56
```

于是运行

```
#ifconfig ath0 inet ssid 108m mode 11g mediaopt hostap up
```

如果要让设置开机自动生效 编辑/etc/rc.conf 文件 加入

```
ifconfig_ath0="inet ssid 108m mode 11g mediaopt hostap"
```

这样就起用了网卡的 ap 模式

这时 ifconfig ath0 看看

```
ath0: flags=8943 mtu 1500
ether 00:03:2f:12:34:56
media: IEEE 802.11 Wireless Ethernet autoselect mode 11g
status: associated
ssid 108m channel 1 bssid 00:03:2f:12:34:56
authmode OPEN privacy OFF txpowmax 36 protmode CTS dtimperiod 1
bintval 100
```

此时用一台笔记本电脑的无线网卡就能发现一个 108M 的无线网络接入点了,但是只能还连接到 AP 自身而已,

如果笔记本电脑需要访问有线以太网络,还是把 ath0 和另外的一块 8139 网卡桥接起来方便

如何桥接??

Freebsd 的网桥实现有两种完全不同的方式

一种是传统的实现 freebsd 很早的版本就有的.

```
#kldload bridge

#sysctl net.link.ether.bridge.enable=1
#sysctl net.link.ether.bridge.config=rl0,ath0
```

这时提示:

```
rl0: promiscuous mode enabled
ath0: promiscuous mode enabled
```

如果要开机自动生效 请修改 /boot/loader.conf

```
bridge_load="YES"
```

然后在 /etc/sysctl.conf 中设置

```
net.link.ether.bridge.enable=1
net.link.ether.bridge.config=rl0,ath0
```

第二种网桥是 Freebsd6.0 新从 netbsd 中引入的 if_bridge ;

Freebsd 官方说以后的版本中要用 if_bridge 淘汰上面的 bridge 方式.

为了方便, 干脆把 ath 驱动和 if_bridge 都编译到内核中, 这样就不用 kldload,也不用修改 loader.conf 了

内核中要有

```
device if_bridge

device wlan
device ath
device ath_hal
device ath_rate_onoe
```

然后重新编译,安装内核 后 reboot 系统中就多了一个 ath0 的设备

```
# dmesg | grep ath
ath_hal: 0.9.14.9 (AR5210, AR5211, AR5212, RF5111, RF5112, RF2413)
npx0: on motherboard
ath0: mem 0xec000000-0xec00ffff irq 11 at device 10.0 on pci1
```

```
ath0: Ethernet address: 00:03:2f:12:34:56

ath0: mac 5.6 phy 4.1 radio 1.7
```

然后开始使用桥

```
#ifconfig bridge0 create

#ifconfig bridge0

bridge0: flags=8041 mtu 1500

ether ac:de:48:0f:a6:16

priority 32768 hellotime 2 fwddelay 15 maxage 20
```

（注：删除 bridge0 接口 用 #ifconfig bridge0 destroy）

然后加入网桥的成员

```
#ifconfig bridge0 addm rl0 addm ath0
```

（注：删除网桥成员 rl0 用 #ifconfig bridge0 deletem rl0）

同样提示:

```
rl0: promiscuous mode enabled

ath0: promiscuous mode enabled
```

```
#ifconfig bridge0 bridge0: flags=8041 mtu 1500 ether
ac:de:48:0f:a6:16 priority 32768 hellotime 2 fwddelay 15 maxage 20
member: ath0 flags=3 member: rl0 flags=3
```

让上面的设置开机自动生效

```
ifconfig_ath0="inet ssid 108m mode 11g mediaopt hostap"
cloned_interfaces="bridge0" ifconfig_bridge0="addm rl0 addm ath0 "
```

注:本人现使用第二种方式

补充三点：

一、如果你要在 网桥中的无线网卡 ath0 设置 ip 或者 bridge0 接口设置 IP 并且要使用与系统原有 8139 网卡相同的网段 请使用 255.255.255.255 的掩码来设置 IP 地址，如安装了 isc-dhcpd v3 的 dhcp 服务软件后，这样做是推荐的，因为默认的 isc-dhcp 服务启动时检查每个接口 IP,接口 IP 与 dhcpd.conf 设置的动态分配 ip 不在同网段时，则服务不监听此接口

二、如果你在上面的接口设置了与 8139 网卡同网段的 IP 地址 请把/etc/sysctl.conf 中把下列参数设置为 0

```
net.link.ether.inet.log_arp_movements=0
net.link.ether.inet.log_arp_wrong_iface=0
```

避免过多 arp 警告之类的信息出现在控制台

三、发现使用第二种网桥后，无线网卡客户端无法 PPPoE 拨号，似乎 pppoe 数据包无法通过网桥，经实际测试，用第一种网桥方式，无线网卡客户端可以 pppoE 拨号 （ADSL 猫是通过 Switch 与 BSD 的 rl0 网卡连接的），根据需要自己选择哪种方式吧！

至此大功告成!! 用你笔记本的无线网卡连接上尽情使用吧 :)

12 月 15 日 重要更新(大大提高了 AP 的稳定性)

请把你的系统源代码更新到最新 6.0stable,我是更新到 12 月 15 日 ,因为 Freebsd 的开发者 sam 对 ath 的流量算法 sample 进行了较大改进, 所以请把 ath 的控制部分,由 onoe 改为 sample 方式

相关内核配置如下

```
device ath
device ath_hal
#device ath_rate_onoe
device ath_rate_sample
device wlan

#uname -a

FreeBSD xxx.com 6.0-STABLE FreeBSD 6.0-STABLE #2: Thu Dec 15 10:04:54
CST 2005 root@xxx.com:/usr/obj/usr/src/sys/file5 i386
```

至此, 消除了原来会出现在控制台的 2 个严重影响 ap 稳定性的下列错误

```
ath0: device timeout
ath0: stuck beacon; resetting (bmiss count 4)
```

postfix+courier-authlib+courier-imap+cyrus-sasl2+TLS+kaspersky

精灵萌萌 <bsdx866 # 126.com>

对于本系统的 postfix 服务器，是基于 mysql 的虚拟用户，以及防病毒防垃圾邮件处理。

mysql 服务器的安装

myql 是数据库服务，在 postfix 里面提供主要的任务就是用来保户邮件帐户与密码

mysql 服务器是采用源码的方式进行安装。

```
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/mysql
make
make install
cp support-files/my-medium.cnf /etc/my.cnf
cd /usr/local/mysql
bin/mysql_install_db --user=mysql
chown -R root .
chown -R mysql var
chgrp -R mysql .
/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin -u root password 'new-password'
ln -s /usr/local/mysql/share/mysql/mysql.server
/usr/local/etc/rc.d/mysql.sh
```

安装 apache 服务器

```
/usr/ports/www/apache21 make install
```

如果产生错误就采用下面的方式进行安装

```
make -f Makefile CC=gcc install
```

安装 php 的支持

对于如何利用 php 支持 apache 不在本文档的范围之内，请自行查询相关手册

```
/usr/ports/lang/php4

make install

[X] APACHE2 Use apache 2.x instead of apache 1.3.x | |

[ ] DEBUG Enable debug | |

[X] MULTIBYTE Enable zend multibyte support | |

[ ] IPV6 Enable ipv6 support | |

[X] OPENSSL Build static OpenSSL extension
```

安装 php 对 mysql 的支持

```
/usr/ports/databases/php4-mysql make install
```

安装 php 的所必须的函数库

```
/usr/ports/www/php4-session make install
```

安装 phpmyadmin

```
/usr/ports/databases/phpmyadmin [X] BZ2 bzip2 library support | | [X]

GD GD library support | | [ ] MYSQLI Improved MySQL support (PHP5,

MySQL 4.1 only) | | [X] OPENSSL OpenSSL support | | [X] PDF PDFlib
```

```
suppor t (implies GD) | | [X] ZLIB ZLIB support | | [X] MCRYPT MCrypt
library support | | [X] MBSTRING Multi-byte character-set string
support make install
```

以上把这些支持都装好，也都是为以后 postfix 铺路，对于 php 还缺少什么函数可以以后跟具需要进行安装 请自行配置好 phpmyadmin 在本文里没有介绍

安装 postfixadmin

postfixadmin 是通过 web 方式管理 postfix 的一种解决方案，我们主要是把 postfixadmin 的数据库导入到 mysql 数据库里，之后通过 web 的方式来管理。

```
/usr/ports/mail/postfixadmin
make install
```

安装 postfix

安装 postfix 主程序,安装到这一步骤的时候必须要把域名配置完毕。

```
/usr/ports/mail/postfix
make install
| | [ ] NOPCRE DISABLE Perl Compatible Regular Expressions | |
| | [ ] SASL Cyrus SASLv1 (Simple Authentication and Security Layer)
| |
| | [X] SASL2 Cyrus SASLv2 (Simple Authentication and Security Layer)
| |
| | [ ] SASLKRB If your SASL requires Kerberos select this option |
```

```
| | | [ ] SASLKRB5 If your SASL requires Kerberos5 select this option
| |
| | [ ] SPF SPF support | |
| | [X] TLS SSL and TLS | |
| | [ ] DB3 Berkeley DB3 (required if SASL also built with DB3)&nb
sp; | |
| | [ ] DB40 Berkeley DB4.0 (required if SASL also built with DB4.0)
| |
| | [ ] DB41 Berkeley DB4.1 (required if SASL also built with DB4.1)
| |
| | [ ] DB42 Berkeley DB4.2 (required if SASL also built with DB4.2)
| |
| | [ ] DB43 Berkeley DB4.3 (required if SASL also built with DB4.3)
| |
| | [X] MySQL MySQL map lookups (choose version with WITH_MYSQL_VER)
| |
| | [ ] PgSQL PostgreSQL map lookups (choose with DEFAULT_PGSQL_VER)
| |
| | [ ] OpenLDAP OpenLDAP map lookups (choose ver. with
WITH_OPENLDAP_VER) | |
| | [ ] NIS NIS map lookups | |
```

选中 SASL2 的认证方式与 MySQL 的数据库还有 TLS 认证支持，因为在安装 postfix 时选择了 SASL2，但是过会儿我们要删除掉 SASL2，因为我们需要在安装 SASL2 的时候还需要加载一些参数。(呵呵其实先安装好 SASL2 也可以)

```
Added group "postfix".
Added group "maildrop".
Added user "postfix".
You need user "postfix" added to group "mail".
Would you like me to add it [y]? y
```

添加 postfix 组与 postfix 用户时选择 y

修改/etc/rc.conf 文件

#停止 sendmail 的运行脚本

```
sendmail_enable="NONE"
cd /usr/local/etc/rc.d
ln -s /usr/local/sbin/postfix postfix.sh
```

安装 cyrus-sasl2

/usr/ports/security/cyrus-sasl2

因为前面在装 postfix 的时候已经装了所以，在这里要删掉重新安装

```
make deinstall
make install WITH_AUTHDAEMON=yes
```

安装 courier-authlib & courier-imap

```
/usr/ports/security/courier-authlib make WITH_MYSQL=yes install | |
[ ] GDBM Use gdbm&nbs p;instead of system bdb | | | | [ ] AUTH_LDAP
LDAP support | | | | [X] AUTH_MYSQL MySQL support | | | | [ ] AUTH_PGSQL
PostgreSQL support | | | | [ ] AUTH_USERDB Userdb support ; | | | |
[ ] AUTH_VCHKPW Vpopmail/vchkpw support
```

哈哈现在发现 ports 真是越来越好了！！！ 顺便说一下 SASL2 的认证方式就主要是靠 courier-authlib 来完成，所以比以往要省去了很多事情。

```
/usr/ports/mail/courier-imap make WITH_MYSQL=yes install | | [X]
OPENSSL Build with OpenSSL support | | | | [ ] FAM Build in fam support
for IDLE command | | | | &nbs p;[ ] DRAC Build in DRAC support | |
| | [ ] TRASHQUOTA Include deleted mails in the quota | | | | [ ] GDBM
Use gdbm db instead of system bdb | | | | [X] IPV6 Build with IPv6
support | | | | [ ] AUTH _LDAP LDAP support | | | | [X] AUTH_MYSQL
MySQL support | | | | [ ] AUTH_PGSQL PostgreSQL support | | | | [ ]
AUTH_USERDB Userdb support | | | | [ ] AUTH_VCHKPW Vpopmail/vchkpw
support | | | | | |
```

其实就是主要选择 MYSQL 的认证支持 ports 真是越作越详细真是太棒了！ 当这些主要的安装程序安装好后，接下来的就是配置了！

INSTALL & SETUP POSTFIX

Step1:

导入与配置 postfixadmin 的数据库

```
cd /usr/local/www/postfixadmin
mysql -u root < DATABASE_MYSQL.TXT -p
```

Step2:

配置 postfix

```
cd /usr/local/etc/postfix
mkdir -p /usr/local/mail/virtual #建立虚拟邮件帐户的目录
chown postfix:postfix /usr/local/mail/vir tual #付予虚拟邮件帐户的目录所有权者
chmod 751 /usr/local/mail/virtual #付予虚拟邮件帐户的目录权限

#################################################################
############################
vi main.cf #以下的为更改部份，有些参数请参照 postfix 手册自行设备请不要照搬照抄
myhostname = lnyk.2288.org
mydomain = lnyk.2288.org #此参数请自行设置，因为本人用的是动态域名所以这样设置
mydestination = localhost
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8, /usr/local/etc/postfix/mynetworks #设置为本地网络与本主机地址可以转发邮件
relay_domains = $mydestination #可以转发的域为 mydestination 的这个变量也就是 loclahost.
```

```
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases #设置这个参数的主要功能是以后把发往 root
的邮件都转发到 postmaster 这个邮?  恼驶 IO 铎?
recipient_delimiter = +
home_mailbox = Maildir/ #采用的是 Maildir 方式储存邮件帐户
smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP
local_destination_concurrency_limit = 5
default_destination_concurrency_limit = 50

###########Virtual User###############
virtual_alias_maps =
mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf
virtual_gid_maps = static:125
virtual_mailbox_base = /usr/local/mail/virtual //邮件存放的位置
virtual_mailbox_domains =
mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_domains_maps.cf //读取数
据库虚拟域
virtual_mailbox_limit = 51200000
virtual_mailbox_maps =
mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_maps.cf
virtual_minimum_uid = 125
virtual_transport = virtual
virtual_uid _maps = static:125
# Additional for quota support
virtual_create_maildirsize = yes
virtual_mailbox_extended = yes
```

```
virtual_mailbox_limit_maps =
mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_virtual_mailbox_limit_maps.cf
virtual_mailbox_limit_override = yes
virtual_maildir_limit_message = Sorry, the user's maildir has
overdrawn his diskspace quota,please try again later.
virtual_overquota_bounce = yes
########use MySQL also to store your Backup MX domains add###########
#relay_domains =
proxy:mysql:/usr/local/etc/postfix/mysql_relay_domains_maps.cf

#####################################################################
############################
touch mynetworks

vi mysql_virtual_alias_maps.cf
user = postfix
passw ord = postfix
hosts = localhost
dbname = postfix
table = alias
select_field = goto
where_field = address
query = SELECT goto FROM alias WHERE address='%s'

vi mysql_virtual_domains_maps.cf
user = postfix
```

```
password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

table = domain

select_field = description

where_field = domain

query = SELECT description FROM domain WHERE domain='%s'


vi mysql_virtual_mailbox_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

table = mailbox

select_field = maildir

where_field = username

query = SELECT maildir FROM mailbox&n bsp;WHERE username='%s'


vi mysql_virtual_mailbox_limit_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

table = mailbox

select_field = quota
```

```
where_field = username

query = SELECT quota FROM mailbox WHERE username='%s'


vi mysql_relay_domains_maps.cf

user = postfix

password = postfix

hosts = localhost

dbname = postfix

table = domain

select_field = domain

where_field = domain

additional_conditions = and backupmx = '1'

query = SELECT domain FROM domain WHERE domain='%s' and backupmx =

'1'
```

Step3:

配置 SASL2 的认证

需要配置 main.cf

```


##########SASL AUTH#########

smtpd_sasl_auth_e nable = yes

broken_sasl_auth_clients = yes

smtpd_sasl_local_domain = $myhostname

smtpd_sasl_security_options = noanonymous

smtpd_recipient_restrictions =
```

```
permit_mynetworks,

permit_sasl_authenticated,

reject_non_fqdn_hostname,

reject_non_fqdn_sender,

reject_non_fqdn_recipient,

reject_unauth_destination,

reject_unauth_pipelining,

reject_invalid_hostname,

reject_rbl_client opm.blitzed.org,

reject_rbl_client list.dsbl.org,

reject_rbl_client bl.spamcop.net,

reject_rbl_client cbl.anti-spam.org.cn,

reject_rbl_client cdl.anti-spam.org.cn,

reject_rbl_client cblplus.anti-spam.org.cn,

reject_rbl_client sbl-xbl.spamhaus.org

#####################################
```

配置 smtpd.conf 认证方式

```
vi /usr/local/lib/sasl2/smtpd.conf

pwcheck_method: authdaemond

log_level: 3

mech_list:&nbs p;PLAIN LOGIN

authdaemond_path:/var/run/authdaemond/socket
```

```
echo 'courier_authdaemond_enable="YES"' >> /etc/rc.conf
```

注意这个权限的设置

```
www# ls -la /var/run/authdaemond/
total 6
drw-r----- 2 courier courier 512 7 4 11:41 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root wheel 512 7 4 11:41 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root courier 5 7 4 11:41 pid
-rw------- 1 root courier 0 7 4 11:41 pid.lock
srwxrwxrwx 1 root courier 0 7 4 11:41 socket

www# chmod +x /var/run/authdaemond
www# ls -la /var/run/authdaemond/
total 6
drwxr-x--x 2 courier courier 512 7&nb sp;4 11:41 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root wheel 512 7 4 11:41 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root courier 5 7 4 11:41 pid
-rw------- 1 root courier 0 7 4 11:41 pid.lock
srwxrwxrwx 1 root courier 0 7 4 11:41 socket
```

Step4:

配置 authmysqlrc

注意在配置这个文件时不要有空格，用 TAB 来代替空格

```
cd /usr/local/etc/authlib
vi authmysqlrc
```

```
MYSQL_SERVER localhost

MYSQL_USERNAME postfix

MYSQL_PASSWORD postfix

MYSQL_SOCKET /tmp/mysql.sock #为了安全起见我将采用这种方式读取 mysql 数据
库

#MYSQL_POR T 0

MYSQL_OPT 0

MYSQL_DATABASE postfix

MYSQL_USER_TABLE mailbox

MYSQL_CRYPT_PWFIELD password

MYSQL_UID_FIELD '125'

MYSQL_GID_FIELD '125'

MYSQL_LOGIN_FIELD username

MYSQL_HOME_FIELD '/usr/local/mail/virtual'

MYSQL_NAME_FIELD name

MYSQL_MAILDIR_FIELD maildir

#########################################################################
############################
```

Step5:

做最后的调整

```


echo 'courier_imap_imapd_enable="YES"' >> /etc/rc.conf

echo 'courier_imap_pop3d_enable="YES"' >> /etc/rc.conf
```

```
vi /etc/aliases

postmaster: root

root: postmaster@lnyk.2288.org

www# newaliases

www# cp /etc/mail/aliases.db /etc/
```

启动所有进程进行测试

www# telnet localhost 25

Trying ::1...

telnet: connect to address ::1: Connection refused

Trying 127.0.0.1...

Connected to localhost.

Escape character is '^]'.

220 lnyk.2288.org ESMTP

EHLO lnyk.2288.org

250-lnyk.2288.org

250-PIPELINING

250-SIZE 10240000

250-VRFY

250-ETRN

250-AUTH LOGIN PLAIN

250-AUTH=LOGIN PLAIN

250 8BITMIME

##################TLS 认证支持 SUPPORT####################

www# mkdir /usr/local/etc/postfix/ssl

www# cd /usr/local/etc/postfix/ssl/

###

######################

www# cp /usr/src/crypto/openssl/apps/CA.pl .

www# perl CA.pl -newca

A certificate filename (or enter to create)

Making CA certificate ...

Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key

.....++++++

.....++++++

writing new private key to './demoCA/private/cakey.pem'

Enter PEM pass phrase: "密码"

Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase: "确认密码"

You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated

into your certificate request.

What you are about&n bsp;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) [AU]:CN

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:LN

Locality Name (eg, city) []:YingKou

Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:postfix mail

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:postfix mail

Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:dyd

Email Address []:webmaster@lnyk.2288.org

www# ls

CA .pl demoCA

www# openssl req -new -nodes -keyout mailkey.pem \

? -out mailreq.pem -days 365

Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key

.....++++++

....++++++

writing new private key to 'mailkey.pem'

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 wi ll be left blank.

Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:CN

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:LN

Locality Name (eg, city) []:YingKou

Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:postfix mail

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:postfix mail

Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:dyd

Email Address []:webmaster@lnyk.2288.org

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes

to be sent with your certificate request

A challenge password []: "密码不用"

An optional company name []:

www# openssl ca -out mail_signed_cert.pem -infil es mailreq.pem

Using configuration from /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf

Enter pass phrase for ./demoCA/private/cakey.pem: ?"密码"

Check that the request matches the signature

Signature ok

Certificate Details:

Serial Number:

ea:92:3c:86:ec:a4:11:7f

Validity

Not Before: Jul 12 10:55:26 2005 GMT

Not After : Jul 12 10:55:26 2006 GMT

Subject:

countryName = CN

stateOrProvinceName ; = LN

organizationName = postfix mail

organizationalUnitName = postfix mail

commonName = dyd

emailAddress = webmaster@lnyk.2288.org

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Basic Constraints:

CA:FALSE

Netscape Comment:

OpenSSL Generated Certificate

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

F5:6B:65:2F:E3:7E:A2:00:60:40:FD:A1:B1:20:2E:01:71:15:1F:E5

X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:

keyid:AE:1C:40:AA:96:D6:1A:D5:5A:6B:21:9C:E0:22:ED:25:DC:E7:18:3F

DirName:/C=CN/ST=LN/L=YingKou/O=postfix mail/OU=postfix

mail/CN=dyd/emailAddress=webmaster@lnyk.2288.org

serial:EA:92:3C:86:EC:A4:11:7E

Certificate is to be certified until Jul 12 10:55:26 2006 GMT (365 days)

Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y

1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y

Write out database with 1 new entries

Data Base Updated

##

####################

##生成 pop3d.pem 密钥

www# cd /usr/local/share/courier-imap

www# openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out

/usr/local/share/courier-imap/pop3d.pem -keyout

/usr/local/share/courier-imap/pop3d.pem

Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key

....++++++

.....++++++

writing new private key to '/usr/local/share/courier-imap/pop3d.pem'

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&n bsp;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) [AU]:CN

State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:LN

Locality Name (eg, city) []:YingKou

Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:postfix mail

Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:postfix mail

Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:dyd

Email Address []:webmaster@lnyk.2288.org

www# ls

mkimapdcert mkpop3dcert & nbsp; pop3d.pem

//在用 TLS 接收邮件成功后会在日志里面看到 Oct 21 19:48:46 www pop3d-ssl: LOGIN, user=webmaster@lnyk.2288.org,

www# vi /usr/local/etc/postfix/main.cf

###########postfix TLS##############

smtp_use_tls = yes

smtpd_use_tls = yes

smtpd_tls_note_starttls_offer = yes

smtpd_tls_key_file = /usr/local/etc/postfix/ssl/mailkey.pem

smtpd_tls_cert_file = /usr/local/etc/postfix/ssl/mail_signed_cert.pem

smtpd_tls_CAfile = /usr/local/etc/postfix/ssl/demoCA/cacert.pem

smtpd_tls_loglevel = 1

smtpd_tls_received_header = yes

smtpd_tls_session_cache_timeout = 3600s

tls_random_source = dev:/dev/urandom

#############利用 postfix 与 Kaspersky 做为邮件认证病毒网关防护######################

/*

本方案可以解决因为 kaspersky 单独做为邮件网关 时不能认证的问题，我之前的想法只是想让 kaspersky 支持 SMTP 的认证，但是看了关于 kaspersky 的 handbook 后也没有找到解决的方法(也许我看得不仔细)网上的查询结果也不尽人意，于是后来我想到了利用 postfix 做为认证网关(postfix 只单纯的提供认证功能而不提供收发的功能)当 postfix 接收到邮件时 postfix 会首先检查邮件是否支持认证，如果不支持认证当即拒绝，如果支持认证 postfix 会把邮件 relay 到 kaspersky 的网关上检查是否有病毒，检查完毕来再通过 kaspersky 的网关 forward 到另一台 postfix 的邮件服务器上这个时候就可以解决掉因为只单独使用

kaspersky 网关而不能解决因为邮件认证的问题了

*/

//下面的这个示意图只是 kaspersky 检查邮件时的示意图

│SMTPGW &n bsp; │

│ Receiver Sender │

│ │ /\ │

│ \│/ /│\ │mail==>

mail==> │ \/ & nbsp; │ │

│ ---------- │

│ │ Scanning Module │ │

│ ---------- │

│ │ /\ │ /\ &nbs p; │

│ \│//│\ \│//│\ │

│ \/ │ \/ │ │

│ Spamtest filter AVE module │

│ &nbs p; │

---

www# pkg_add scmsmtpgw-freebsd5.x-5.5.83.tgz

//以下可以跟具自己的需要进行设置

Configuring settings of Kaspersky Security SMTP-Gateway for

Linux/Unix.

Enter your fully qualified host name (to identify smtp-gateway

on the network): [www.dyd.com]:

lnyk.2288.org

Enter your fully qualified domain name (to identify relaying

rules and addressess of postmaster, admin and mail-daemon):

[www.dyd.com]:

lnyk.2288.org

Enter your listen interface in the following format x.x.x.x: z:

[0.0.0.0:25]:

Enter your subnet in the following format x.x.x.x or

x.x.x.x/x.x.x.x or x.x.x.x/y (to identify subnet that will mail

through smtp-gateway): [192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0]:

Enter your forward mail host in the following format x.x.x.x:z

(if you are not going to forward mail just press enter):

Installing license files.

License file (a file with .key extension) is your personal

license key. You need to install it to use the application.

To install it right now, just enter the path to the location of

your license file (enter an empty string to continue without key

file installation):

/usr/local/src/distfiles/

The license file /usr/local/src/distfiles/000AEA9B.KEY has been

installed.

Configuring KeepUp2Date proxy settings.

If you use an http proxy server to access the Internet, you need

to tell the Kaspersky Security SMTP-Gateway for Linux/Unix

KeepUp2Date component about it. Please enter the address of your

http proxy server in one of the following forms,

http://proxyIP:port or http://user:pass@proxyIP:port. If you

don't have or need a proxy server to access the Internet, enter

'no' here:

Latest ;anti-virus bases are an essential part of your anti-virus

protection. Do you want to download the latest anti-virus bases

right now to insure your application is up to date? (If you

answer 'yes', make sure you are connected to the Internet):

[yes]:

Kaspersky KeepUp2Date 5.5.83/BETA build #83

Copyright (C) Kaspersky Lab, 1997-2005.

Portions Copyright (C) Lan Crypto

Configuration file: /etc/kav/5.5/scm-smtpgw/smtpgw.conf

Getting product configuration

Getting updater configuration

Checking product license keys

Initializing

Trying to update from 'http://downloads2.kaspersky-labs.com'

Copying update ;description file

Downloading remote file master.xml

Checking update description file integrity

Parsing update description file

Downloading remote file soft.xml

Downloading remote file kasset.xml

Downloading remote file kavset.xml

Downloading remote file kas20.xml

Copying files

Downloading remote file soft.xml

Downloading remote file kasset.xml

Downloading remote file kavset.xml

Downloading remote file updcfg.xml

Downloading remote file black.lst

Checking license keys

Downloading remote file kas20.xml

Downloading remote file avcmhk4.dll

Downloading remote file avp.klb

Downloading remote file avp.set

Downloading remote file av p.vnd

Downloading remote file avp_ext.set

Downloading remote file avp_x.set

Downloading remote file black.lst

Checking license keys

Downloading remote file ca.avc

.....

//更新病毒代码库

//修改 postfix 只为 relay 的方式

vi /etc/main.cf

relayhost = [192.168.1.100]1025 //192.168.1.100 与 1025 端口为 kaspersky 的地址与端口

//***注意***不要把这台 postfix 做为邮件的收发服务器，只是单纯的做为转发网关即可,还要有认证的支持,

否则这台邮件服务器不会先做为网关只是直接收发或转发。

//重新启动 postfix 进程

www# /usr/local/etc/rc.d/postfix.sh reload

//配置 Kaspersky Security SMTP-Gateway

www# vi /etc/kav/5.5/scm-smtpgw/smtpgw.conf

Hostname=lnyk.2288.org

Postmaster=postmaster@lnyk.2288.org

ProtectedDomains=lnyk.2288.org

[smtpgw.access]

RelayRule=allow fro m 192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0 to *

RelayRule=allow from any to *@lnyk.2288.org

RelayRule=deny from any to *

[smtpgw.forward]

ForwardRoute=any [localhost:25] <=postfix MTA 端口

//***注意***此处不要照搬照抄,这个地址与端口是 forward 的 postfix 地址.

//启动 Kaspersky Security SMTP-Gateway

www# /usr/local/etc/rc.d/scm-smtpgw.sh start

Starting spamtest licenser...

spamtest licenser was started

Starting spamtest filter...

spamtest filter was started

Starting smtpgw...

smtpgw was started

scm-smtpgw was started

//利用 outlook 发送一封邮件来测试

Oct 26 14:31:23 www smtpgw[2296]: jEV9GOLm15518: AV-SCANNED, group="policy", nrcpt=1,

srcid=jEV9GOLm15518, status="infected", names="Troja n-Dropper.Win32.Agent.hx"

//通过测试可以得知道已经检查出病毒

CNFUG 简介

CNFUG（中文 FreeBSD 用户组）是“China FreeBSD User Group”的简称，它是一个非商业性质的自由组织，组织的成员由热爱 FreeBSD 并且自愿为广大 FreeBSD 用户服务的网友组成。

建立 CNFUG 的起因是因为在国外有很多这样的 FreeBSD 用户组，它们的存在为国外朋友学习 FreeBSD 起到了很大的作用，而在国内，这基本上是空白。因此我们成立了 CNFUG，目的是让中国的 FreeBSD 爱好者学习 FreeBSD 不再是单枪匹马，而是所有的 FreeBSD 爱好者都能聚到一起来，交流自己的经验，共同解决学习中的问题。CNFUG 的主要目的就是希望能为中国的 FreeBSD 用户提供一个共同学习、交流的场所。目前 CNFUG 主要是定期向中国的 FreeBSD 用户发行技术期刊以及提供讨论邮件列表。

如果你对我们有任何意见或建议请发邮件到：master@cnfug.org

《CNFUG 期刊》简介

《CNFUG 期刊》是由 CNFUG 创办和发行的免费中文 FreeBSD 技术期刊，期刊以电子版的形式在网上发布，每月 07 日定期发行。期刊中主要是与 FreeBSD 操作系统相关的文章，包括：安装、操作、管理、中文化、网络服务、安全、集群、开发等，期刊从发行至今得到广大 FreeBSD 爱好者的欢迎和好评。在初期文章的来源主要来自 CNFUG 成员，但要让期刊能够长期的发行和不断的创新就离不开广大 FreeBSD 爱好者的支持，因而我们非常欢迎广大 FreeBSD 爱好者踊跃投稿，共同支持这份免费中文 FreeBSD 期刊的发展。

《CNFUG期刊》投稿说明

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5、CNFUG是一个非商业的自由组织并且CNFUG期刊是一份免费发行的电子期刊，因而我们不为作者提供稿费，但所有稿件被采用的作者都可以提前获得当期《CNFUG期刊》的PDF下载版本，同时为了表示对投稿作者的感谢，我们会将作者的姓名制作在当期PDF下载版本的封面上。
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