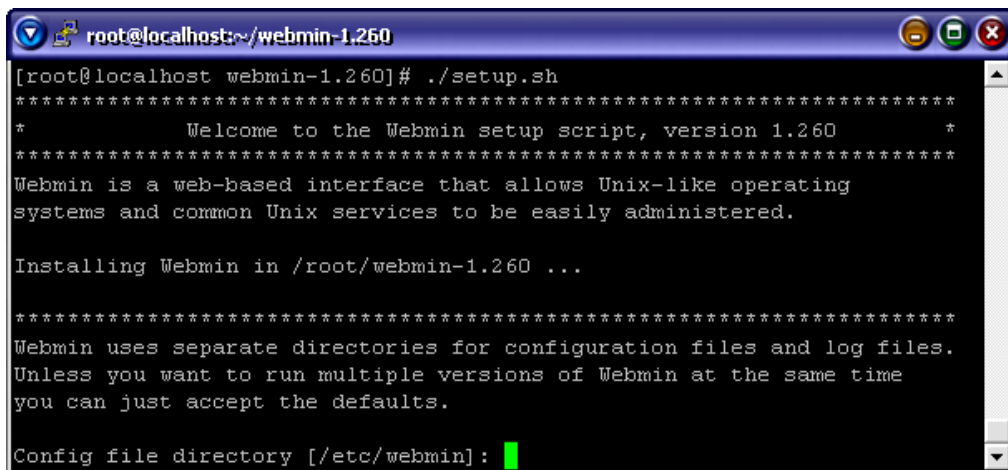


KONFIGURASI SERVER MENGGUNAKAN REDHAT 9.0

A. Instalasi Webmin

1. kopykan file webmin-1.260 pada directory /tmp/webmin/
2. masuk pada directory /tmp/webmin/webmin-1.260/
`[root@localhost root]#cd /tmp/webmin/webmin-1.260/` (enter)
3. lakukan instalasi webmin
`[root@localhost webmin-1.260]#./setup.sh` (enter)
4. tekan enter sebanyak 3X



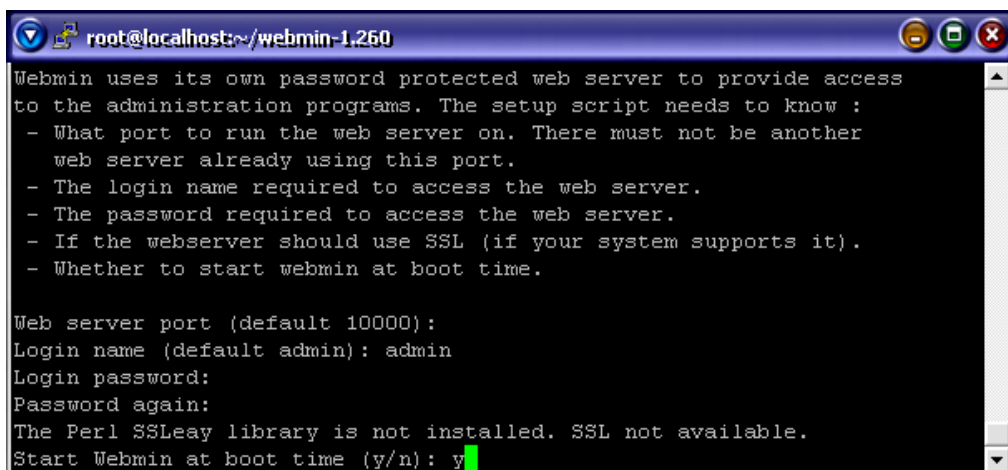
```
root@localhost:~/webmin-1.260
[root@localhost webmin-1.260]# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.260           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/webmin-1.260 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
```

5. pada login name, masukkan nama yang digunakan untuk login. Dalam contoh kali ini saya menggunakan nama *admin* sebagai login name.
6. masukkan juga password untuk webmin anda.
7. pada pernyataan “**start webmin at boot time (y/n)**” : tekan **y**



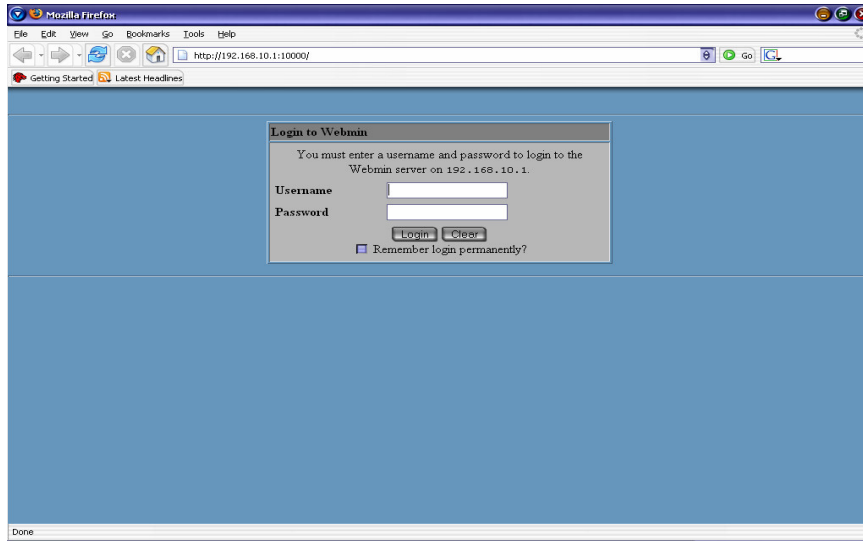
```
root@localhost:~/webmin-1.260
Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000):
Login name (default admin): admin
Login password:
Password again:
The Perl SSLey library is not installed. SSL not available.
Start Webmin at boot time (y/n): y
```

8. Proses instalasi selesai dilakukan, untuk mengakses webmin, masuk pda web browser kemudian ketikkan no IP anda diikuti dengan no. port dari webmin.

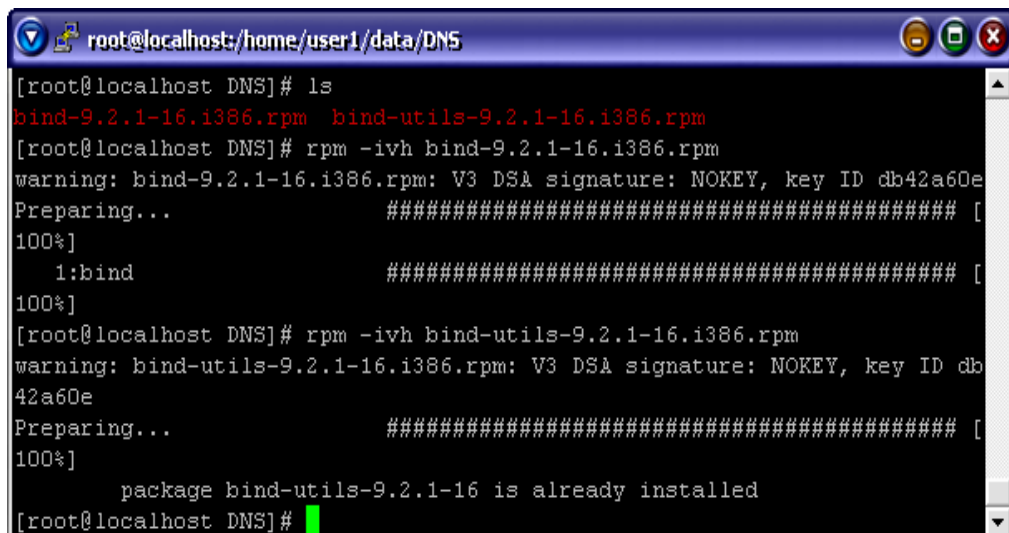
<http://192.168.10.1:10000/>

9. masukkan username dan password yang telah anda buat pada proses instalasi webmin.

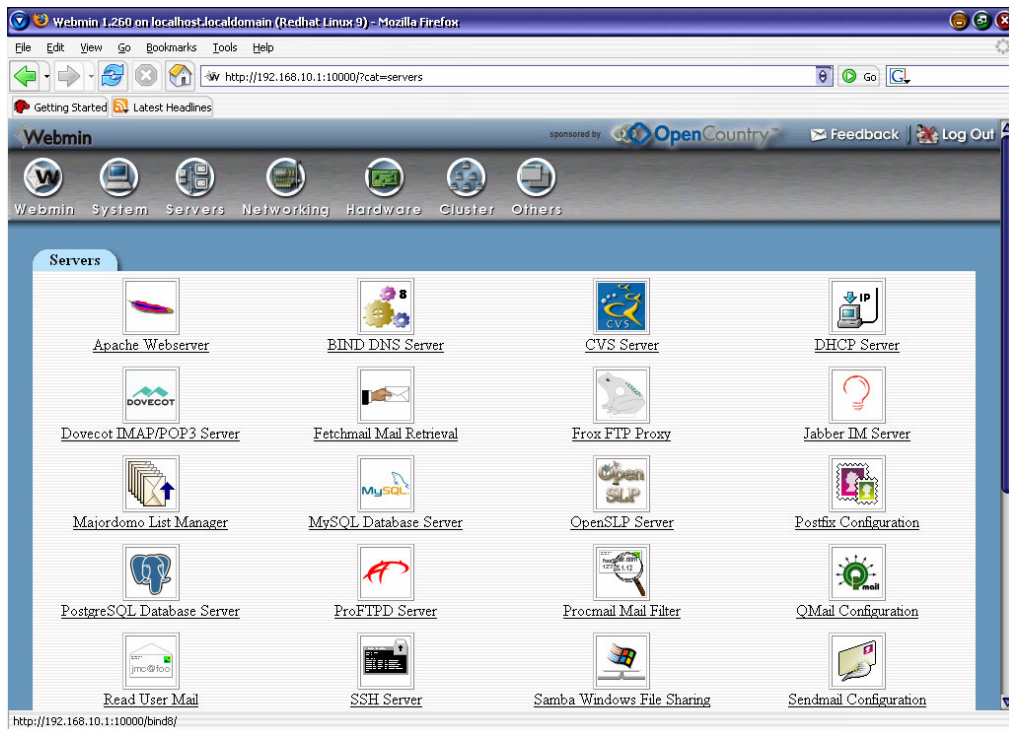


B. KONFIGURASI DNS SERVER

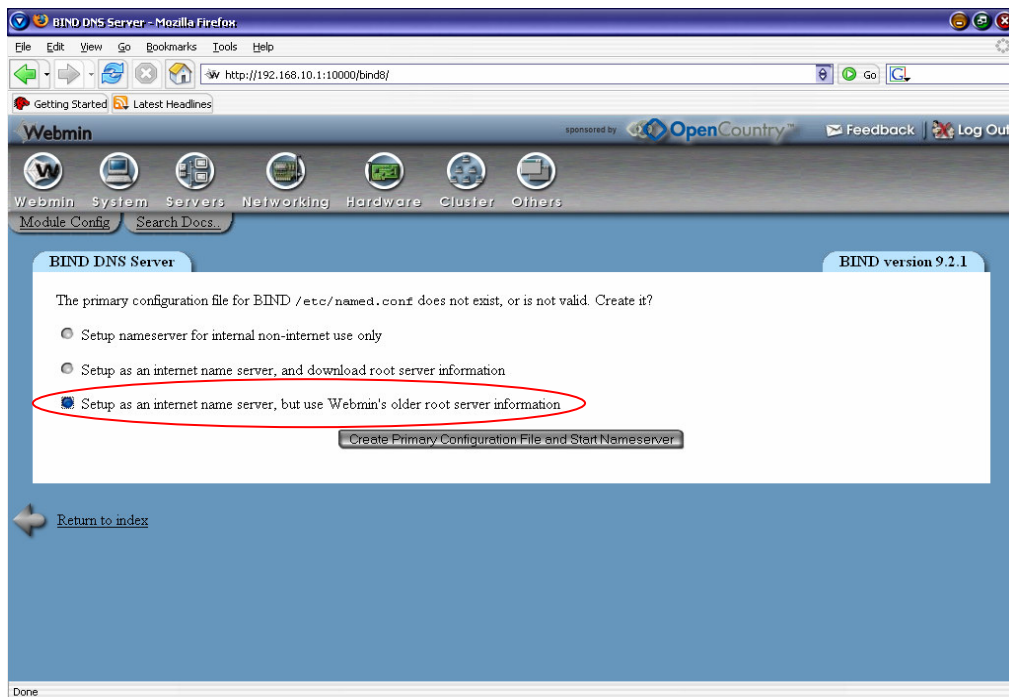
1. kopykan file berikut pada directory /tmp/dns/
bind-9.2.1-16.i386.rpm (disk 1)
bind-utils-9.2.1-16.i386.rpm (disk 1)
bind-devel-9.2.1-16.i386.rpm (disk 2)
2. install semua paket yang anda copy menggunakan perintah **rpm -ivh (nama file)**



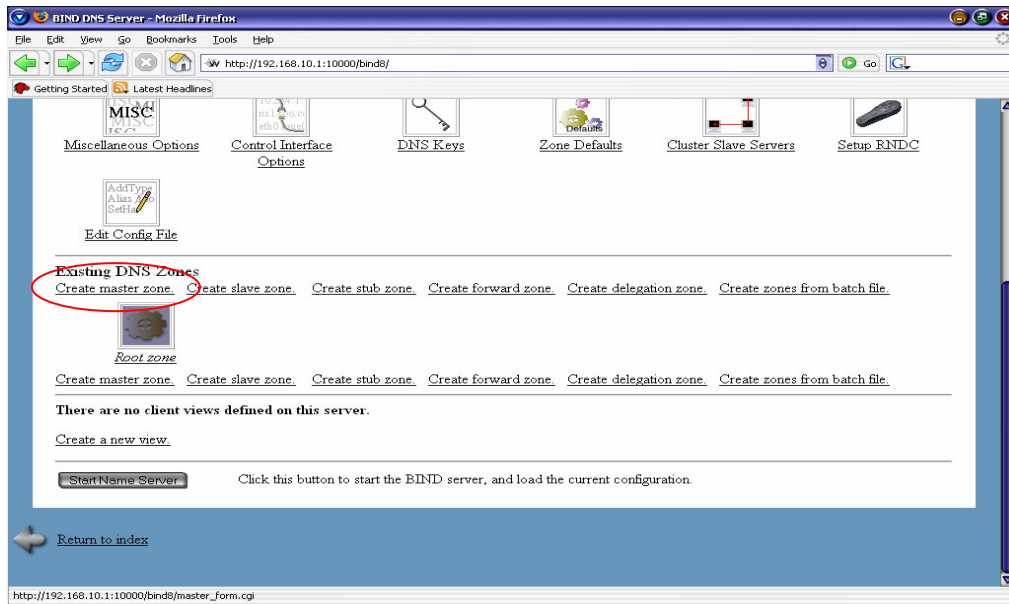
3. masuk pada webmin melalui web browser
4. masukkan username dan password. Maka setelah itu akan muncul tampilan seperti gambar dibawah ini.



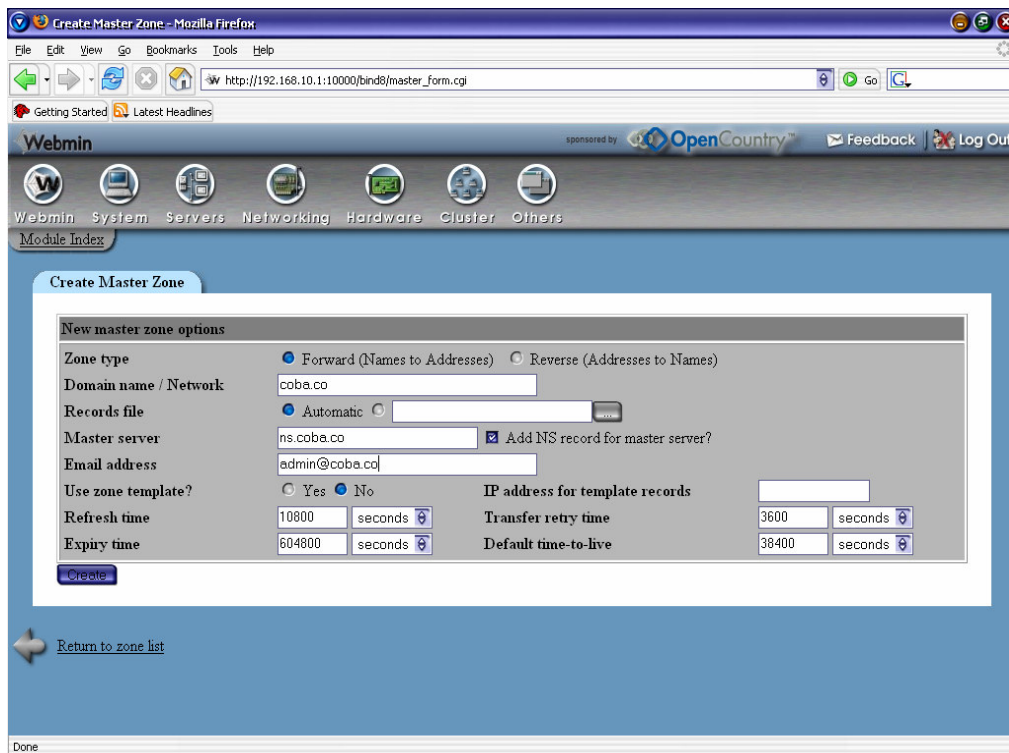
5. Klik **BIND DNS Server**
6. lalu pada tampilan selanjutnya, pilih yang paling bawah. Lalu klik **Create Primary Configuration File and Start Nameserver**



7. maka akan muncul tampilan seperti dibawah ini.



8. Pilih Create Master Zone,



9. Pada Zone Type, pilih **Forward (Name to Address)**

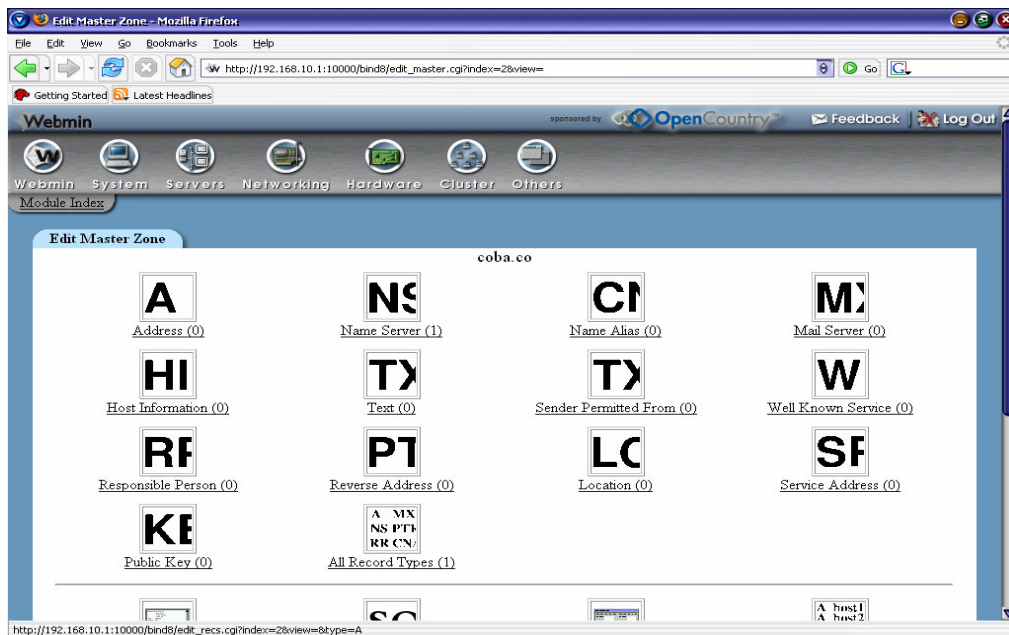
10. Pada Domain name/Network, masukkan nama domain anda. Dalam hal ini saya menggunakan domain **coba.co**

11. Pada master server, masukkan **ns.coba.co**

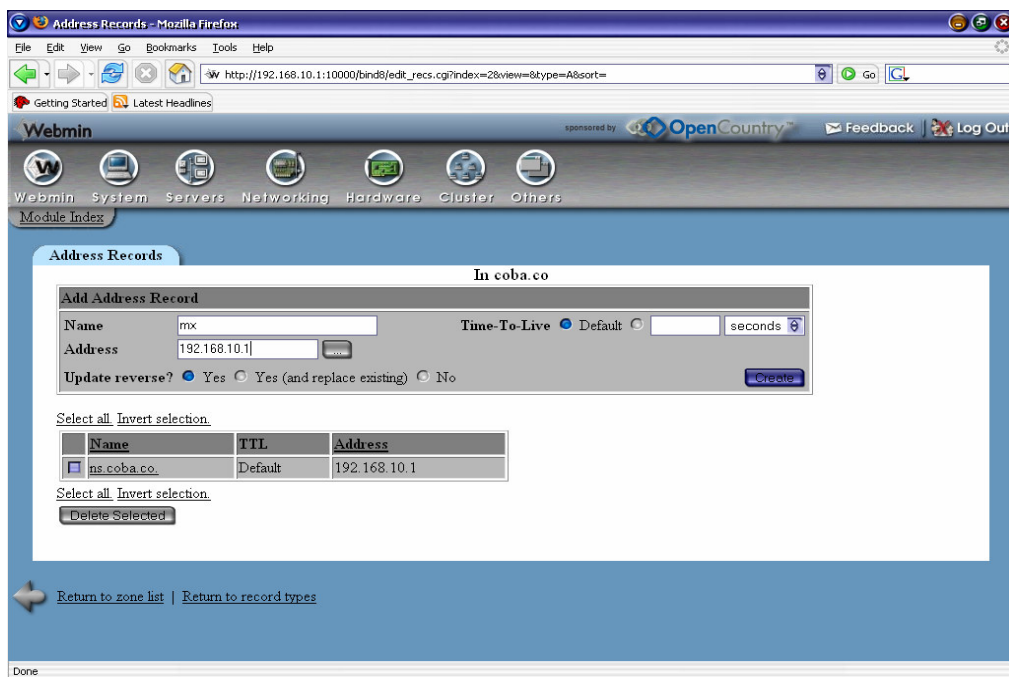
12. Pada email Address, masukkan alamat email yang akan anda gunakan. Dalam hal ini saya menggunakan email bernama **admin** maka saya mengisikan

admin@coba.co

13. Yang lainnya biarkan default, kemudian klik **Create**,
14. Setelah anda klik Create, maka akan muncul tampilan seperti dibawah ini.
15. Klik **A** atau **Address**

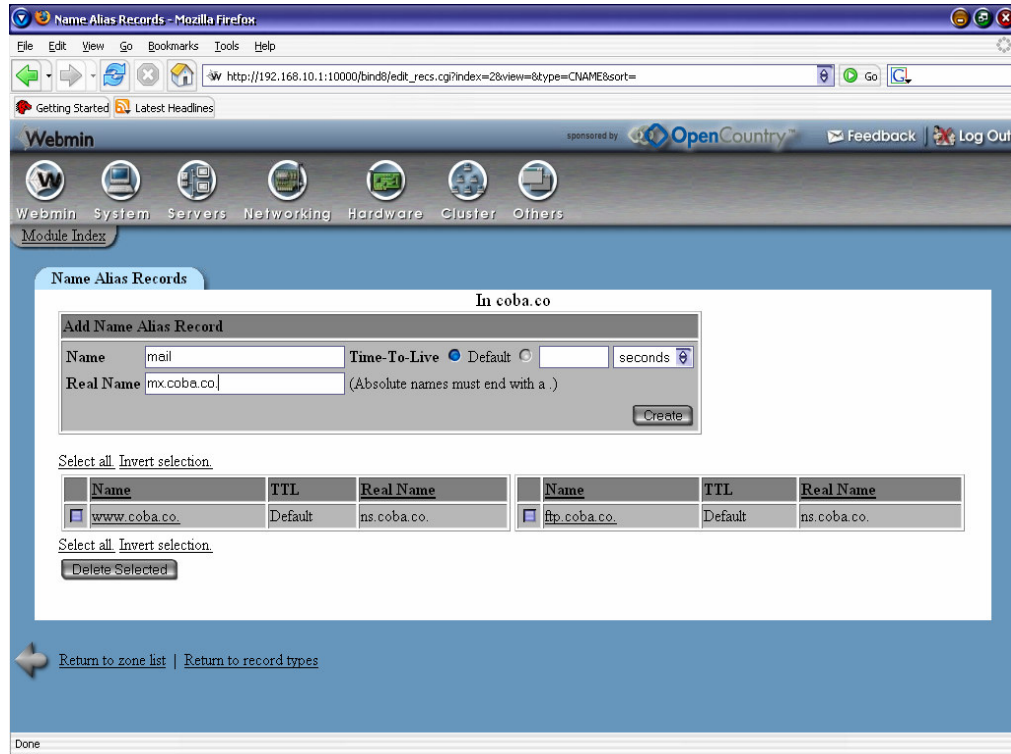


16. Masukkan **ns** dan **mx** pada colom **name** dan masukkan IP address server pada colom **Address**

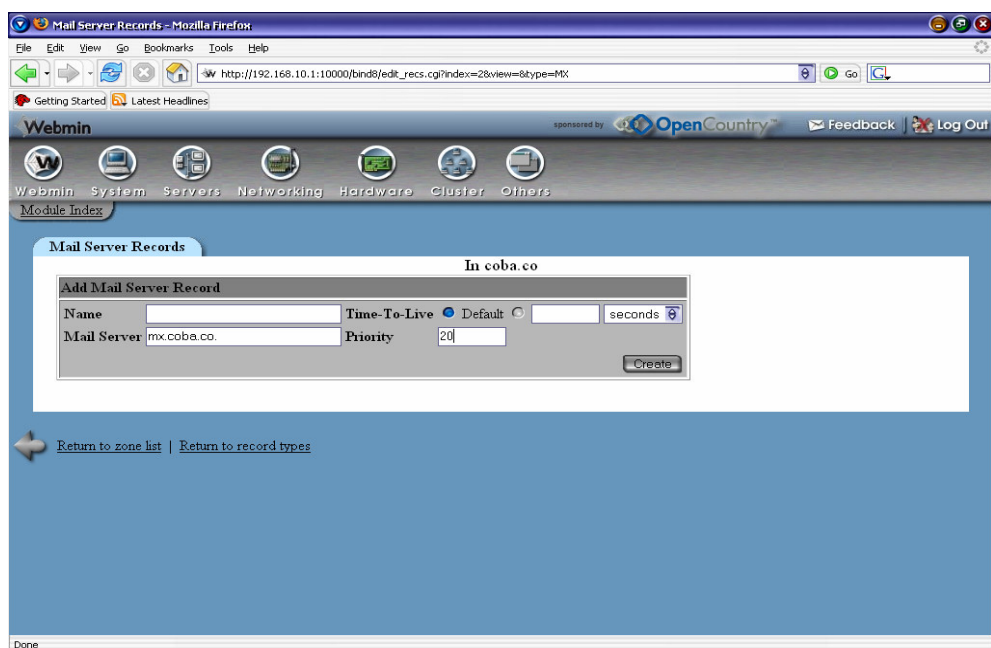


17. Setelah itu klik **Return to Record types**
18. Lalu pilih **Name Server (NS)**. Dalam hal ini anda tidak perlu mengisikan apapun, karena kolom ini sudah terisi secara otomatis sewaktu anda mengisi pada halaman **Create master Zone**
19. Setelah itu klik **Return to Record types**

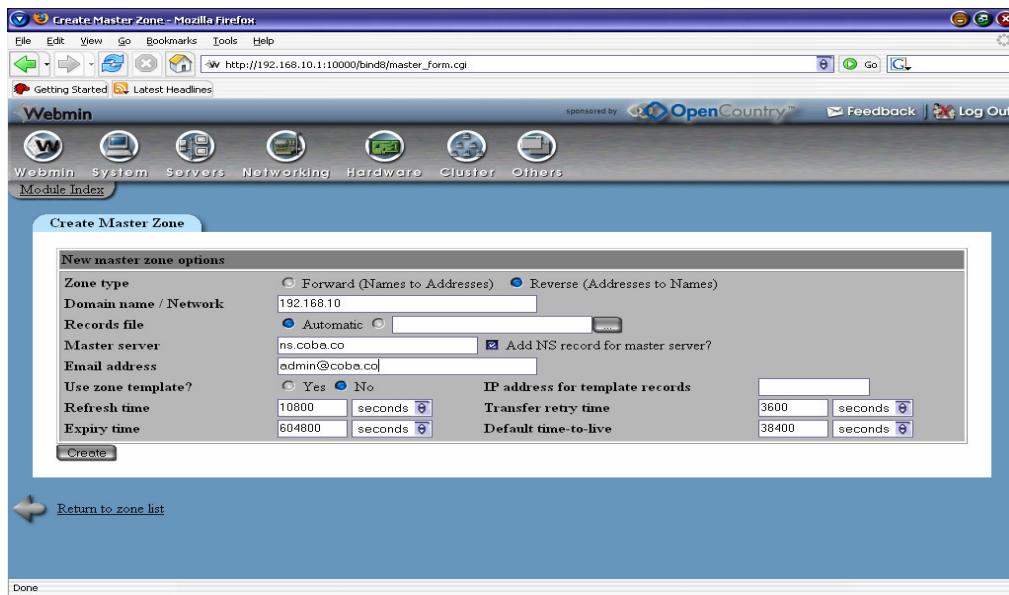
20. Lalu klik **Name Alias (CN)**
21. Masukkan **www, ftp**, pada colom **Name** dengan **ns.coba.co** pada colom **Real Name**
22. masukkan **mail** pada colom **Name** dengan **mx.coba.co.** pada **Real Name**



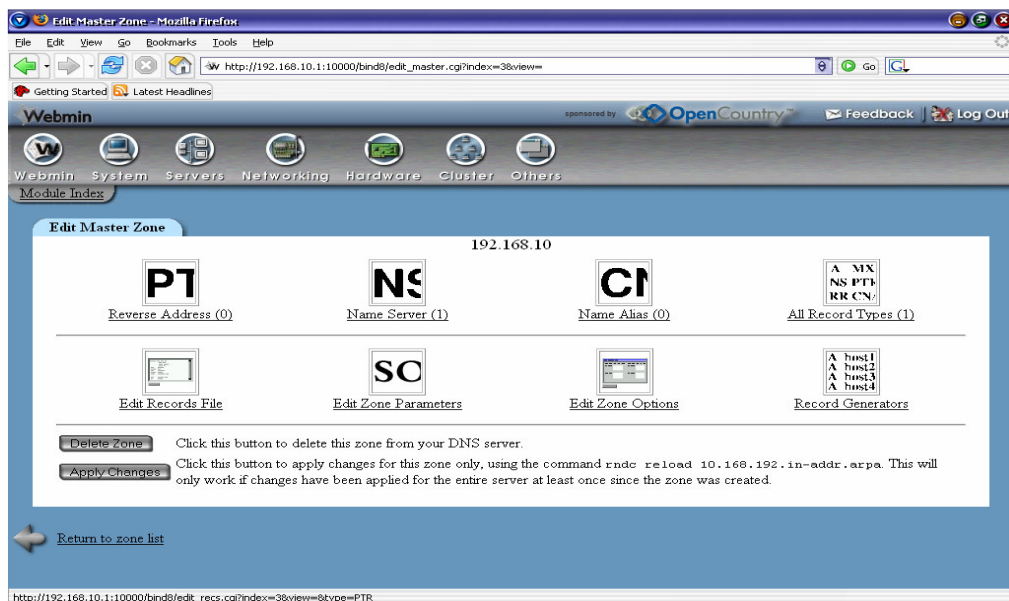
23. jangan lupa klik **Return to Record types** setelah selesai.
24. Klik **mail server (MX)**
25. Pada colom **Name** kosongkan saja, dan Pada colom **Mail server**, masukkan **mx.coba.co** dan pada colom **priority**, masukkan nilai **20**



26. Klik **Create** lalu klik **Return to Record types**
27. Proses konfigurasi untuk Forward Domain telah selesai. Sekarang kita akan mengkonfigurasi Reverse Domain. Kembali ke tampilan utama dari pembuatan DNS, lalu pilih **Create Master Zone**
28. Pilih **reverse Domain** pada **Zone Types**
29. Masukkan **Network ID** pada colom **Domain Name/Network**
30. masukkan **ns.coba.co** pada colom **master server** dan admin@coba.co pada colom **email Address**

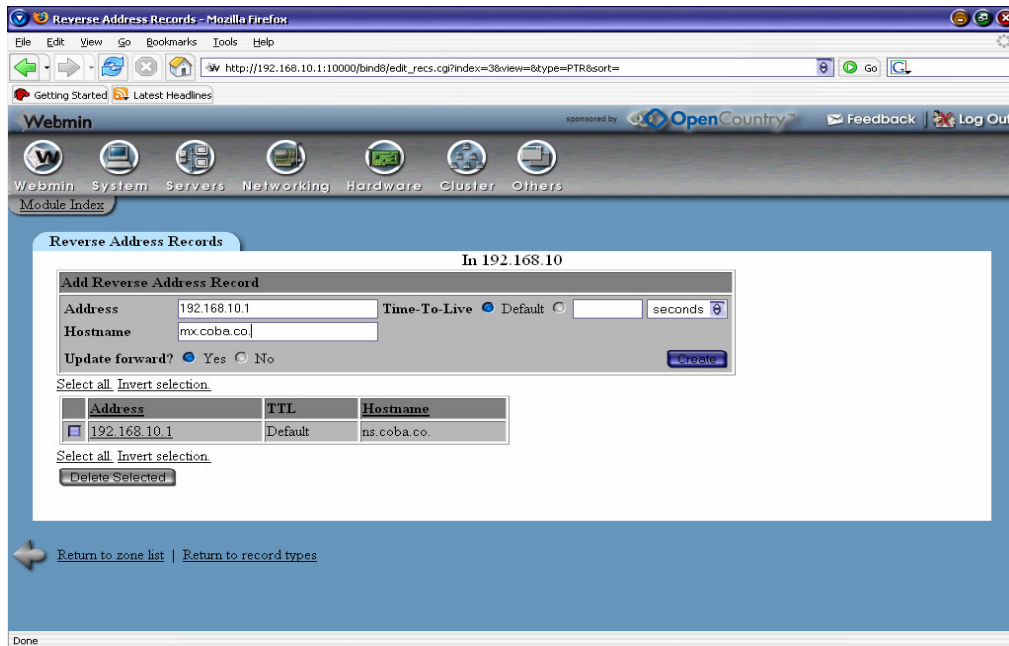


31. Setelah itu klik **Create** dan jangan lupa klik **Return to Record List**
32. Setelah itu maka akan muncul tampilan dibawah ini.



33. Klik **Reverse Address (PT)**

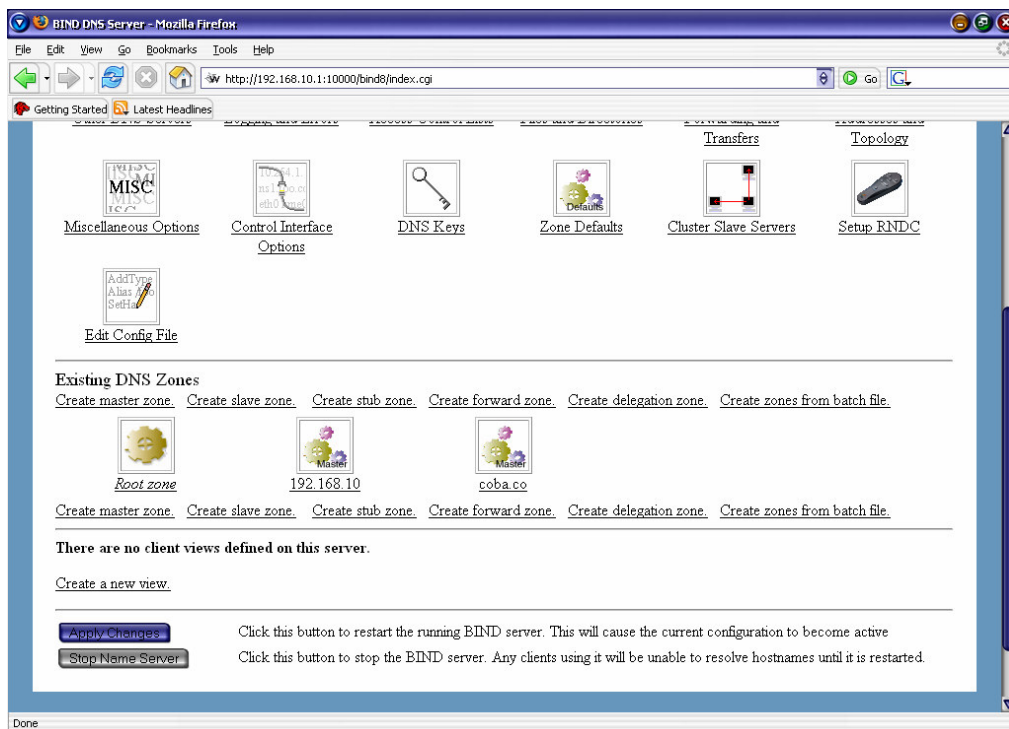
34. Masukkan **IP Address server** pada colom **Address** dan pada colom **hostname**, masukkan **ns.coba.co.** dan **mx.coba.co.**



35. jangan lupa klik **Create** dan klik **Return to Record types**

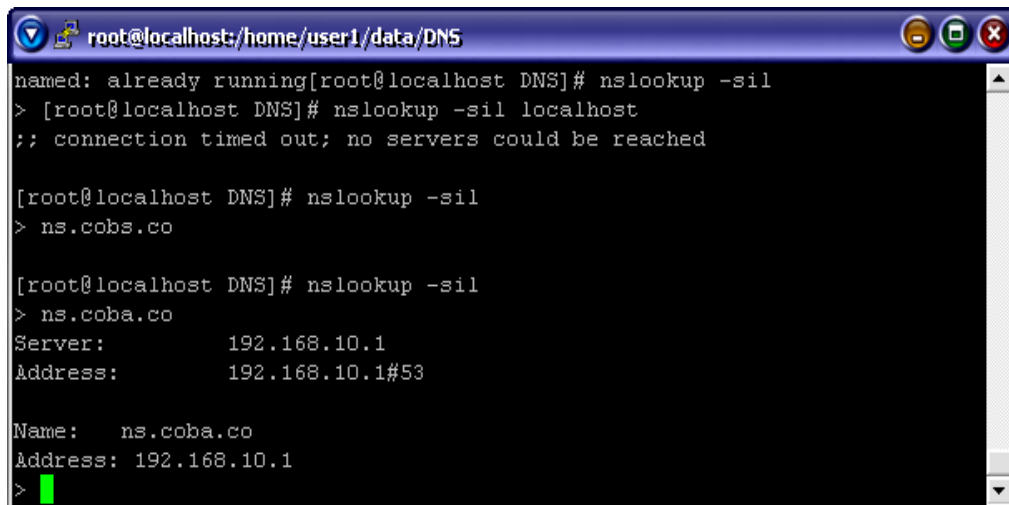
36. Klik **Name Server (NS)** pada colom ini juga sudah terisi secara otomatis, maka anda tidak perlu merubah konfigurasi pada halaman ini.

37. Konfigurasi DNS Server telah selesai, anda bias kembali ke halaman utama DNS server dan klik **Apply Change**



38. Restart service BIND dengan perintah **#!/etc/init.d/named restart** (enter)

39. Untuk mencoba apakah DNS server berjalan dengan baik, anda bias masuk pada terminal dan ketikkan **nslookup -sil** (enter)



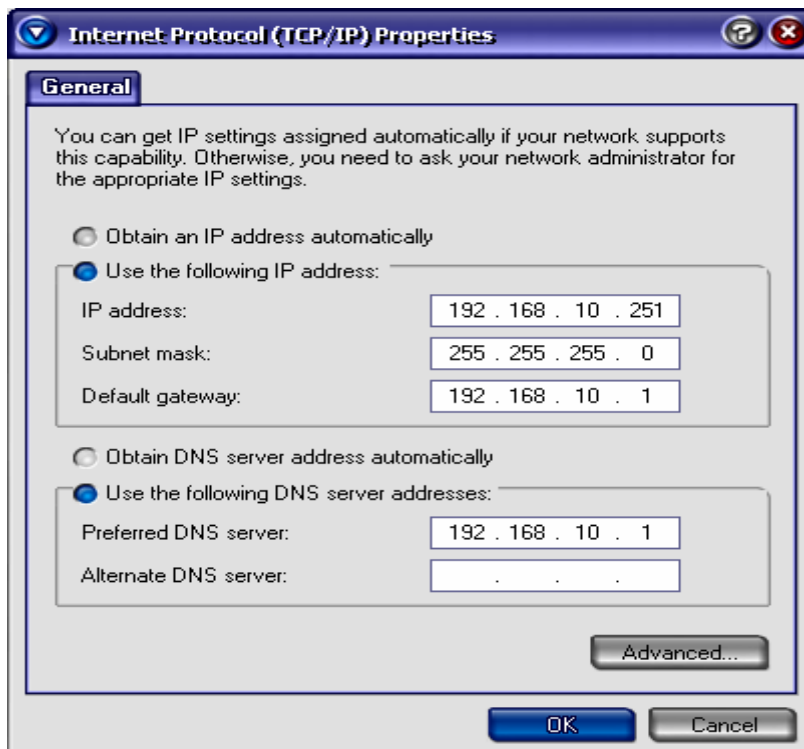
```
root@localhost:/home/user1/data/DNS
named: already running[root@localhost DNS]# nslookup -sil
> [root@localhost DNS]# nslookup -sil localhost
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached

[root@localhost DNS]# nslookup -sil
> ns.cobs.co

[root@localhost DNS]# nslookup -sil
> ns.coba.co
Server:          192.168.10.1
Address:         192.168.10.1#53

Name:   ns.coba.co
Address: 192.168.10.1
>
```

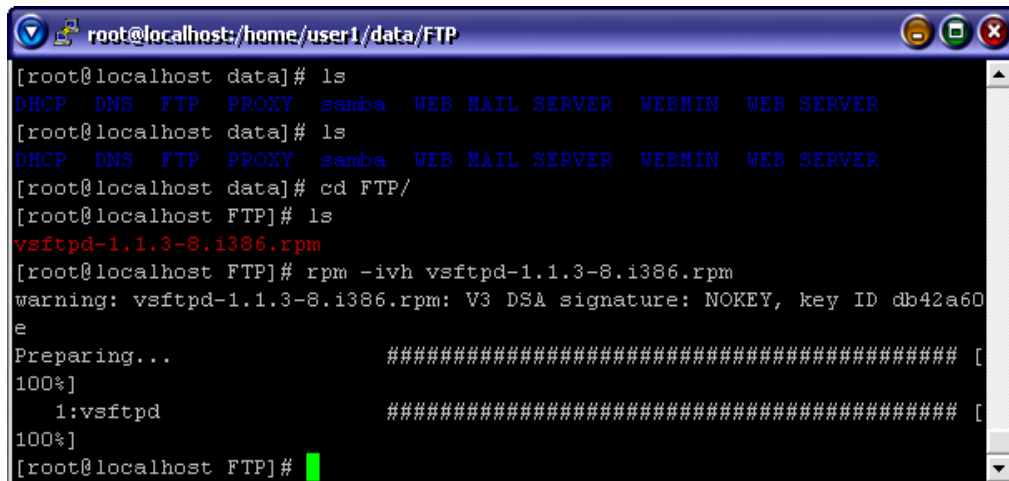
40. ketikkan ns.coba.co lalu enter. Jika muncul tampilan seperti gambar diatas, maka konfigurasi DNS server anda telah berhasil. Anda juga bias mengetikkan mx.coba.co, www.coba.co, mail.coba.co, ftp.coba.co, ataupun IP Address anda
41. Untuk mencoba dari sisi client, anda bias mengkonfigurasi IP Address anda dan masukkan IP Address server pada colom **Preferred DNS Server**



C. KONFIGURASI FTP SERVER

1. Kopykan file vsftpd dari CD ke-3 ke directory /tmp/ftp/
2. Install file tersebut.

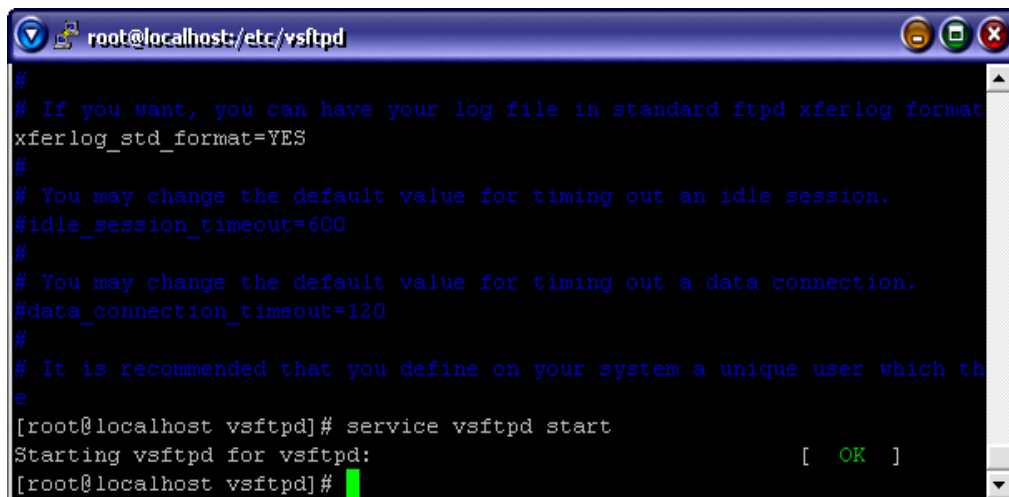
```
[root@localhost FTP]# rpm -ivh vsftpd-1.1.3-8.i386.rpm
```



```
root@localhost:/home/user1/data/FTP
[root@localhost data]# ls
DHCP  DNS  FTP  PROXY  samba  WEB MAIL SERVER  WEBMIN  WEB SERVER
[root@localhost data]# ls
DHCP  DNS  FTP  PROXY  samba  WEB MAIL SERVER  WEBMIN  WEB SERVER
[root@localhost data]# cd FTP/
[root@localhost FTP]# ls
vsftpd-1.1.3-8.i386.rpm
[root@localhost FTP]# rpm -ivh vsftpd-1.1.3-8.i386.rpm
warning: vsftpd-1.1.3-8.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60
e
Preparing...      ##### [
100%]
   1:vsftpd        ##### [
100%]
[root@localhost FTP]#
```

3. Jalankan vsftpd

```
[root@localhost init.d]# service vsftpd start
```



```
root@localhost:/etc/vsftpd
#
# If you want, you can have your log file in standard ftpd xferlog format
xferlog_std_format=YES
#
# You may change the default value for timing out an idle session.
#idle_session_timeout=600
#
# You may change the default value for timing out a data connection.
#data_connection_timeout=120
#
# It is recommended that you define on your system a unique user which th
e
[root@localhost vsftpd]# service vsftpd start
Starting vsftpd for vsftpd:      [ OK ]
[root@localhost vsftpd]#
```

hanya dengan menginstal dan menjalankan saja ftp sudah dapat digunakan

cara mencoba:

```
[root@localhost root]# ftp localhost (enter)
```

```

Command Prompt - ftp 192.168.10.1
530 Login incorrect.
Login failed.
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.

C:\Documents and Settings\Owner>ftp 192.168.10.1
Connected to 192.168.10.1.
220 Selamat datang di layanan FTP.
User (192.168.10.1:(none)): tamu
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful. Have fun.
ftp> ls
200 PORT command successful. Consider using PASV.
150 Here comes the directory listing.
226 Directory send OK.
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.

C:\Documents and Settings\Owner>ftp 192.168.10.1
Connected to 192.168.10.1.
220 Selamat datang di layanan FTP.
User (192.168.10.1:(none)): user1
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful. Have fun.
ftp> _

```

4. Menambah Keamanan FTP Server

masuk ke directory /etc/vsftpd/

edit file vsftpd.conf

```
[root@localhost root]# cd /etc/vsftpd
```

```
[root@localhost vsftpd]# gedit vsftpd.conf
```

5. Rubahlah script yang ada seperti contoh dibawah ini.

```
# Allow anonymous FTP?
```

```
anonymous_enable=NO (tidak diaktifkan)
```

```
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
```

```
local_enable=YES (diaktifkan)
```

```
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
```

```
write_enable=YES (diaktifkan)
```

```
# if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftpd's)
```

```
local_umask=022 (diaktifkan)
```

```
#anon_upload_enable=YES (tidak diaktifkan)
```

```
#anon_mkdir_write_enable=YES (tidak diaktifkan)
```

```
# go into a certain directory.
```

```
dirmessage_enable=YES (diaktifkan)
```

```
xferlog_file=/var/log/vsftpd.log (diaktifkan)
```

```
idle_session_timeout=600 (diaktifkan)
```

```
ftpd_banner=Selamat datang di layanan ftp kami. (diaktifkan)
```

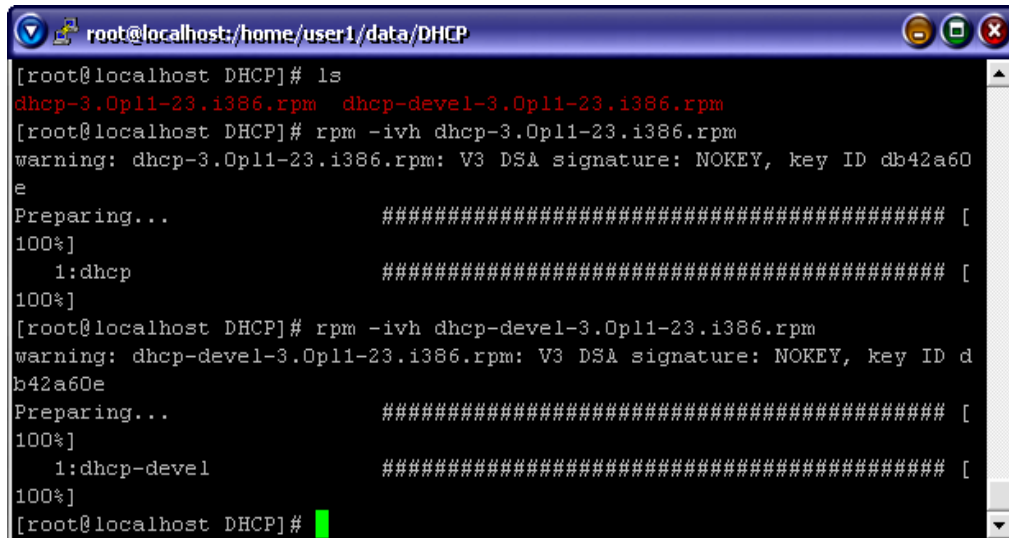
6. Simpan dan keluar

7. Restart service FTP server

```
service vsftpd restart (enter)
```

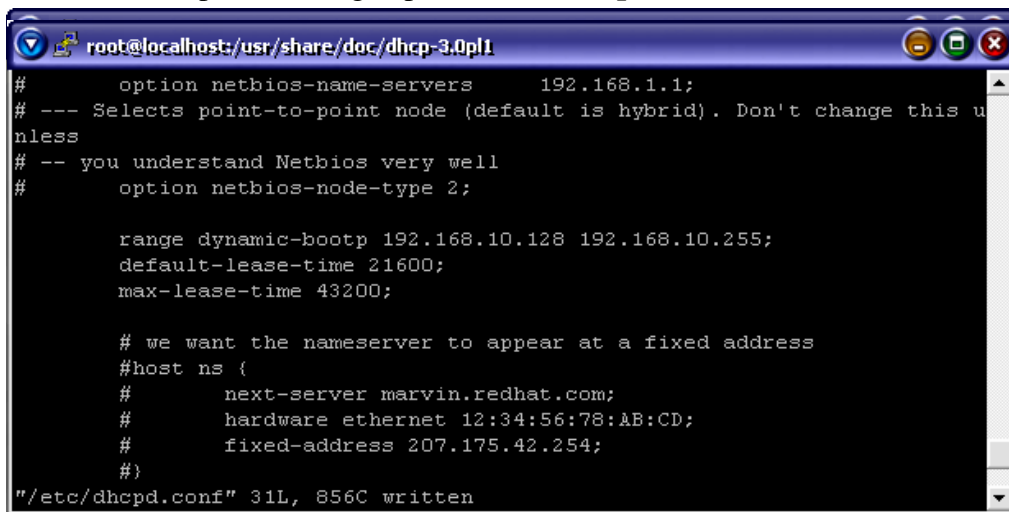
C. KONFIGURASI DHCP SERVER

1. Kopykan file **dhcp-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm** dan **dhcp-devel-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm** file ini terdapat pada disk 2 kedalam directory **/tmp/dhcp/**
2. Install file tersebut



```
root@localhost:/home/user1/data/DHCP
[root@localhost DHCP]# ls
dhcp-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm  dhcp-devel-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm
[root@localhost DHCP]# rpm -ivh dhcp-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm
warning: dhcp-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing... ##### [100%]
 1:dhcp ##### [100%]
[root@localhost DHCP]# rpm -ivh dhcp-devel-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm
warning: dhcp-devel-3.0pl1-23.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing... ##### [100%]
 1:dhcp-devel ##### [100%]
[root@localhost DHCP]#
```

3. Copykan file **dhcpd.conf.sample** dari directory **/usr/doc/dhcp-3.0pl1/dhcpd.conf.sample** ke directory **/etc/dhcpd.conf**
4. editlah file **dhcpd.conf** dengan perintah **#vi dhcpd.conf** (enter)



```
root@localhost:/usr/share/doc/dhcp-3.0pl1
#       option netbios-name-servers      192.168.1.1;
# --- Selects point-to-point node (default is hybrid). Don't change this unless
# -- you understand Netbios very well
#       option netbios-node-type 2;

range dynamic-bootp 192.168.10.128 192.168.10.255;
default-lease-time 21600;
max-lease-time 43200;

# we want the nameserver to appear at a fixed address
#host ns {
#       next-server marvin.redhat.com;
#       hardware ethernet 12:34:56:78:AB:CD;
#       fixed-address 207.175.42.254;
#}

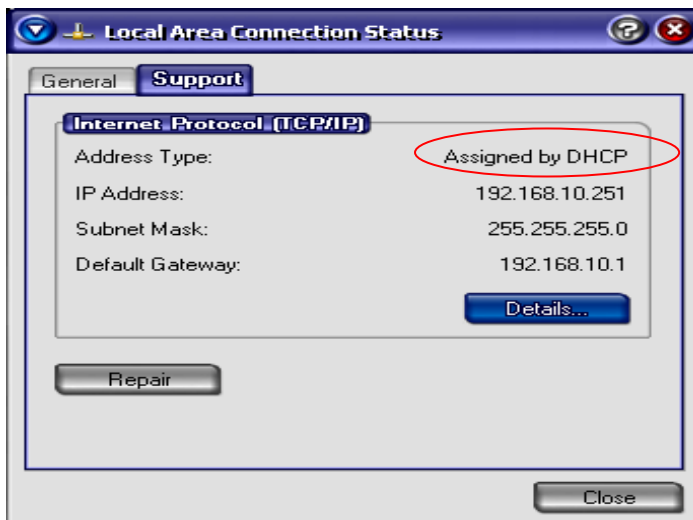
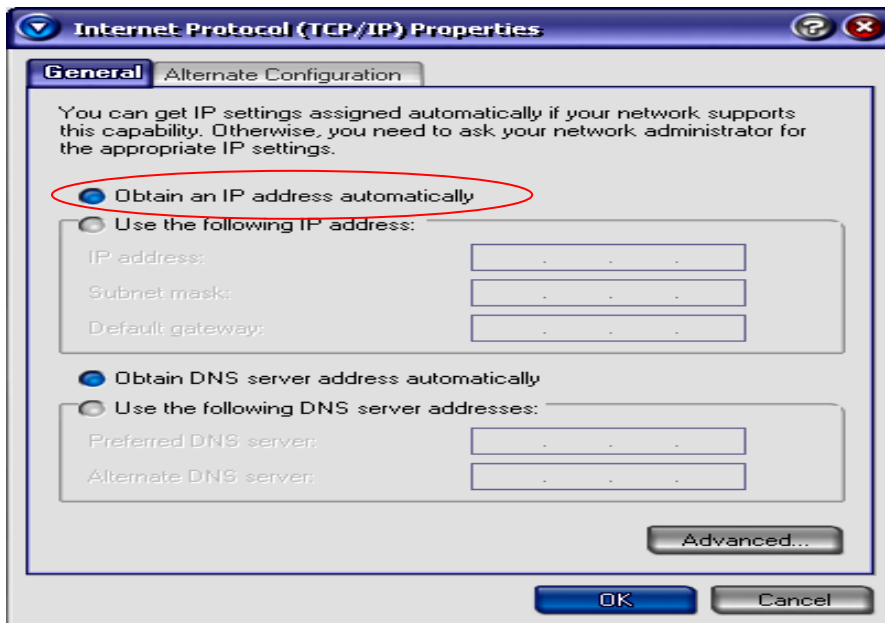
"/etc/dhcpd.conf" 31L, 856C written
```

5. Restart service **dhcpd** dengan perintah **#/etc/init.d/dhcpd restart** (enter)

```
root@localhost:/usr/share/doc/dhcp-3.0pl1

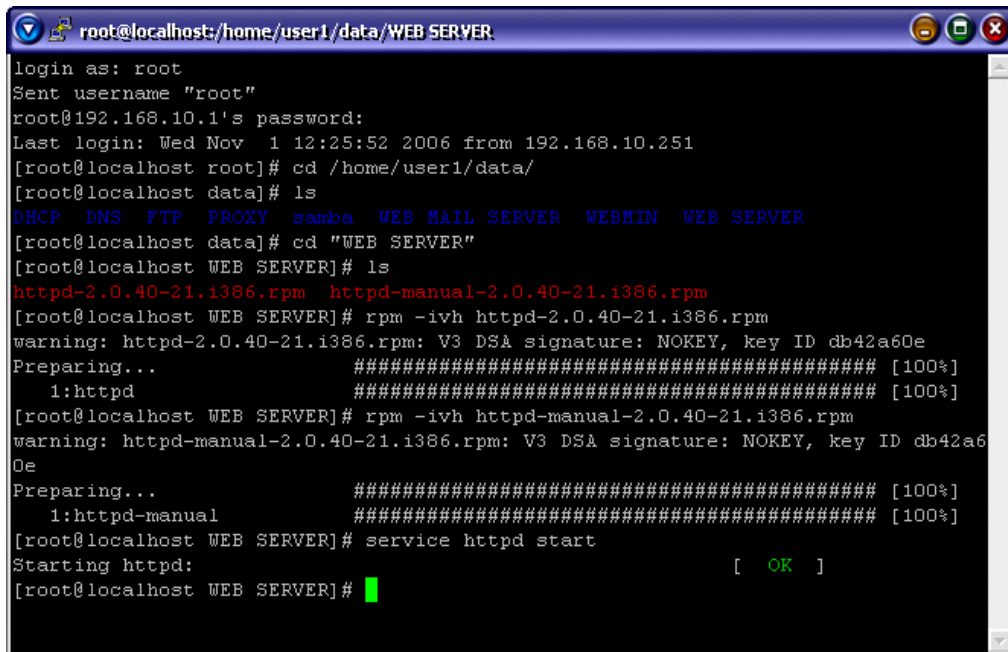
# we want the nameserver to appear at a fixed address
#host ns {
#   next-server marvin.redhat.com;
#   hardware ethernet 12:34:56:78:AB:CD;
#   fixed-address 207.175.42.254;
#)
"/etc/dhcpd.conf" 31L, 856C written
[root@localhost dhcp-3.0pl1]# /etc/init.d/dhc
dhcpd      dhcrelay
[root@localhost dhcp-3.0pl1]# /etc/init.d/dhcpd restart
Shutting down dhcpd: [ FAILED ]
Starting dhcpd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost dhcp-3.0pl1]# /etc/init.d/dhcpd restart
Shutting down dhcpd: [ OK ]
Starting dhcpd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost dhcp-3.0pl1]#
```

- 6. Rubahlah konfigurasi IP Address client menjadi IP DHCP dengan cara memilih optain an IP Address automatically



D. KONFIGURASI WEBSERVER

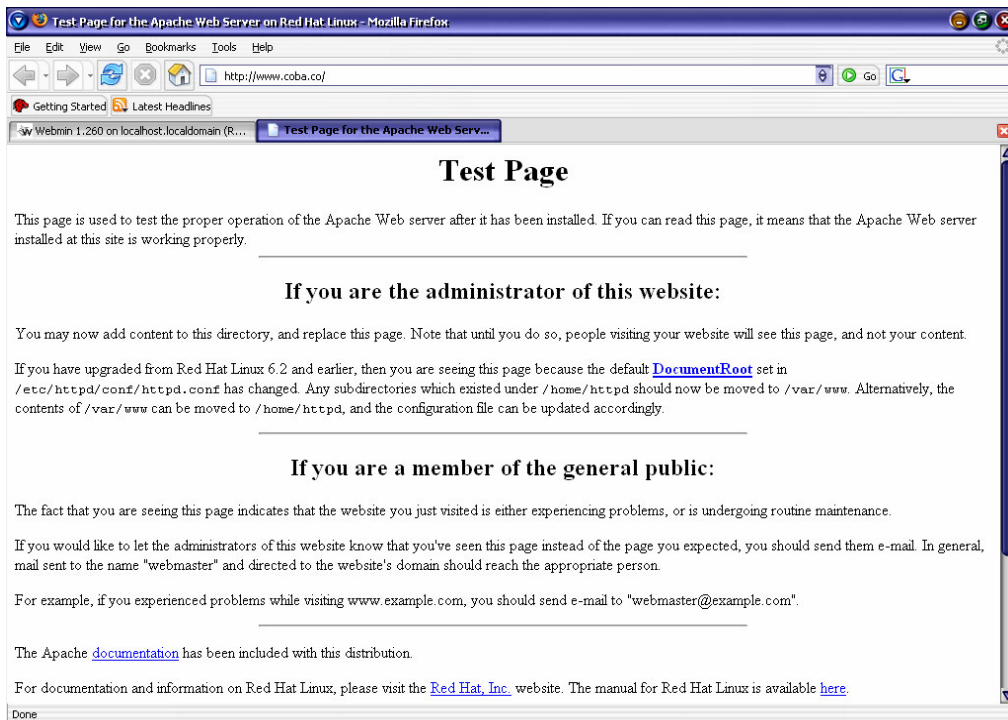
1. kopy file dibawah ini ke /tmp/webserver/
httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm (CD.1)
httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm (CD.1)
2. install kedua file diatas dan aktifkan service httpd



```
root@localhost:/home/user1/data/WEB SERVER
login as: root
Sent username "root"
root@192.168.10.1's password:
Last login: Wed Nov  1 12:25:52 2006 from 192.168.10.251
[root@localhost root]# cd /home/user1/data/
[root@localhost data]# ls
DHCP  DNS  FTP  PROXY  samba  WEB  MAIL  SERVER  WEBMIN  WEB SERVER
[root@localhost data]# cd "WEB SERVER"
[root@localhost WEB SERVER]# ls
httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm  httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
[root@localhost WEB SERVER]# rpm -ivh httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
warning: httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing... ##### [100%]
 1:httpd ##### [100%]
[root@localhost WEB SERVER]# rpm -ivh httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
warning: httpd-manual-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing... ##### [100%]
 1:httpd-manual ##### [100%]
[root@localhost WEB SERVER]# service httpd start
Starting httpd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost WEB SERVER]#
```

3. anda bisa mencobanya menggunakan web browser dengan mengetikkan

www.coba.co

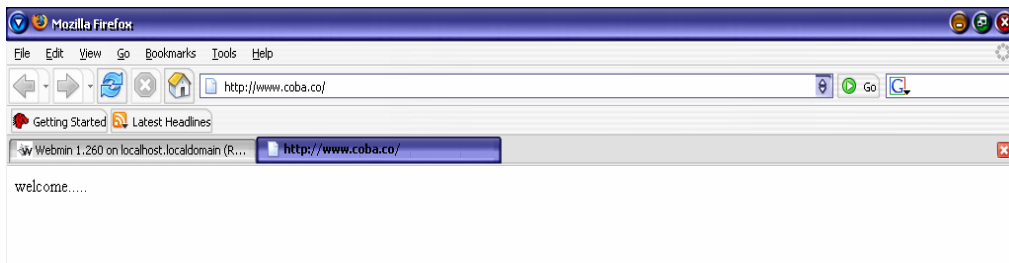


4. Untuk memasukkan halaman webserver anda, anda bisa meletakkan file index.html kedalam directory /var/www/html/

```
~
~
"index.html" [New] 1L, 13C written
[root@localhost html]# cd
[root@localhost root]# cd /var/www/html/
[root@localhost html]# vi index.html
```

```
root@localhost:~/var/www/html
welcome.....
~
~
~
```

5. Silahkan anda mencoba lagi langkah no.3 untuk melihat perubahannya.



6. Membuat virtual user. Untuk membuat virtual user, anda harus merubah konfigurasi default dari file /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf

Aktifkan script **UserDir public_html**

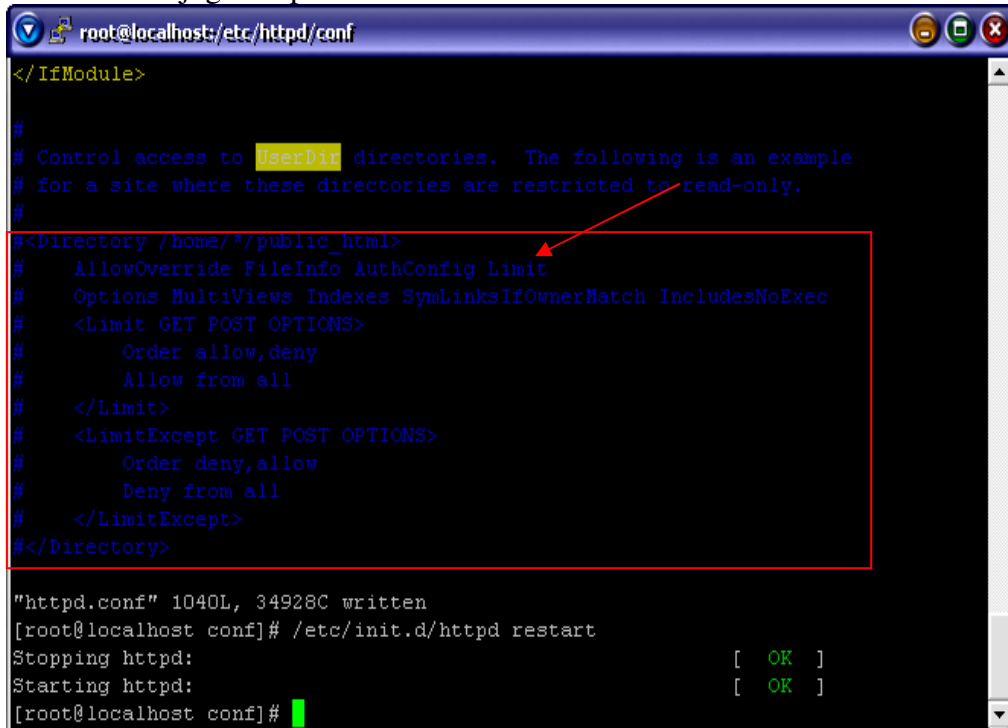
```
root@localhost:/etc/httpd/conf
# permissions).
#
# UserDir disable

#
# To enable requests to /~user/ to serve the user's public_html
# directory, remove the "UserDir disable" line above, and uncomment
# the following line instead:
#
# UserDir public_html

</IfModule>

#
# Control access to UserDir directories. The following is an example
# for a site where these directories are restricted to read-only.
#
#<Directory /home/*/public_html>
#   AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit
#   Options MultiViews Indexes SymLinksIfOwnerMatch IncludesNoExec
#   <Limit GET POST OPTIONS>
#       Order allow,deny
#       Allow from all
-- INSERT --
372,6 36%
```

7. Dan aktifkan juga script ini lalu di restart

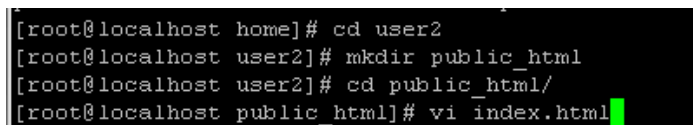


```
root@localhost:/etc/httpd/conf
</IfModule>

#
# Control access to UserDir directories. The following is an example
# for a site where these directories are restricted to read-only.
#
#<Directory /home/*/public_html>
#   AllowOverride FileInfo AuthConfig Limit
#   Options MultiViews Indexes SymLinksIfOwnerMatch IncludesNoExec
#   <Limit GET POST OPTIONS>
#       Order allow,deny
#       Allow from all
#   </Limit>
#   <LimitExcept GET POST OPTIONS>
#       Order deny,allow
#       Deny from all
#   </LimitExcept>
#</Directory>

"httpd.conf" 1040L, 34928C written
[root@localhost conf]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd:          [ OK ]
Starting httpd:         [ OK ]
[root@localhost conf]#
```

8. Buatlah directory **public_html** pada user anda dan buatlah file bernama **index.html** didalam directory **public_html**
9. Rubah hak kepemilikan user anda agar bisa dieksekusi

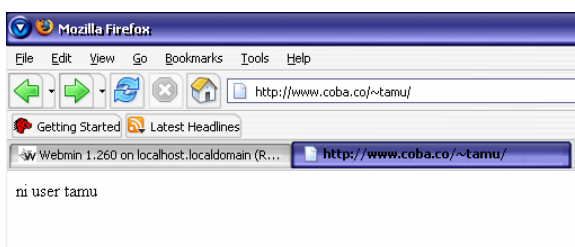


```
[root@localhost home]# cd user2
[root@localhost user2]# mkdir public_html
[root@localhost user2]# cd public_html/
[root@localhost public_html]# vi index.html
```



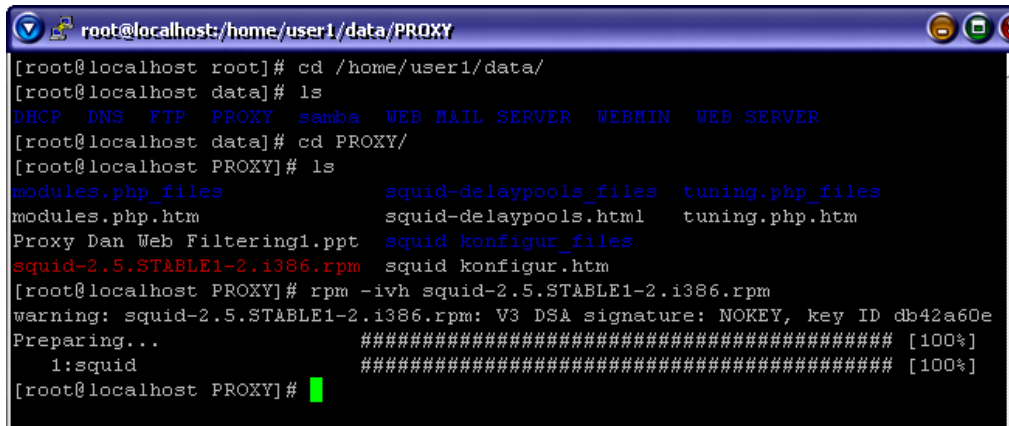
```
root@localhost:/home/user2/public_html
ini user2
~
~
```

10. Untuk mencoba keberhasilannya, anda bisa mengetikkan <http://www.coba.co/~user2/> pada web browser.



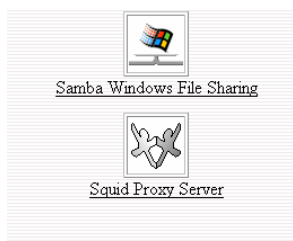
E. KONFIGURASI PROXY SERVER

1. Copykan file **squid-2.5.STABLE1-2.i386.rpm** ke directory
/tmp/proxy_server/ (CD 1)
2. install file tersebut.

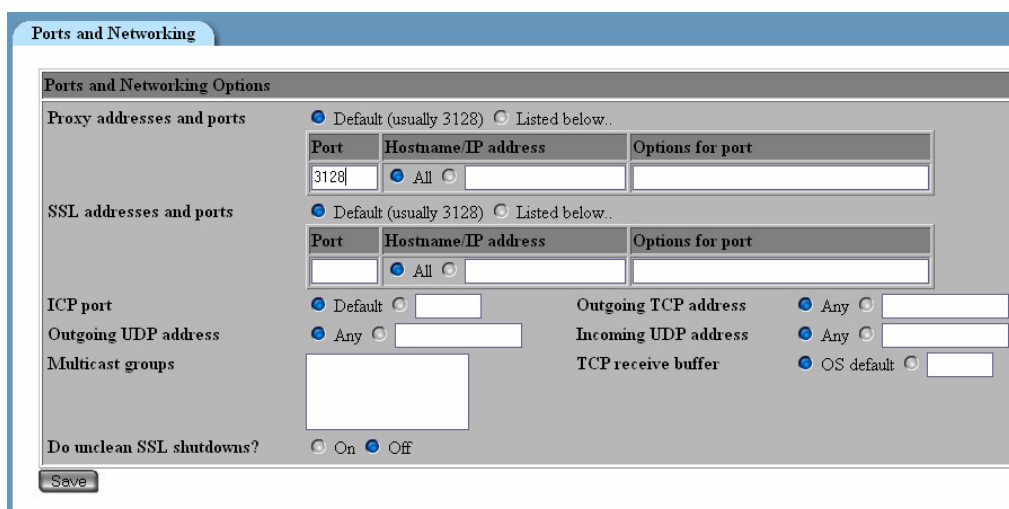


```
root@localhost: /home/user1/data/PROXY
[root@localhost root]# cd /home/user1/data/
[root@localhost data]# ls
DHCP  DNS  FTP  PROXY  samba  WEB MAIL SERVER  WEBMIN  WEB SERVER
[root@localhost data]# cd PROXY/
[root@localhost PROXY]# ls
modules.php_files      squid-delaypools_files  tuning.php_files
modules.php.htm        squid-delaypools.html   tuning.php.htm
Proxy Dan Web Filtering1.ppt  squid konfigur_files
squid-2.5.STABLE1-2.i386.rpm  squid konfigur.htm
[root@localhost PROXY]# rpm -ivh squid-2.5.STABLE1-2.i386.rpm
warning: squid-2.5.STABLE1-2.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing...
 1:squid                [#####] [100%]
[root@localhost PROXY]#
```

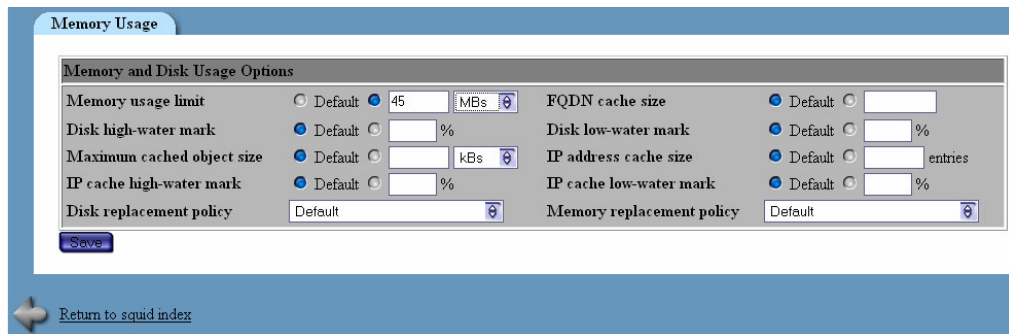
3. Masuk Webmin. Lalu klik **server** setelah itu klik **squid proxy server**



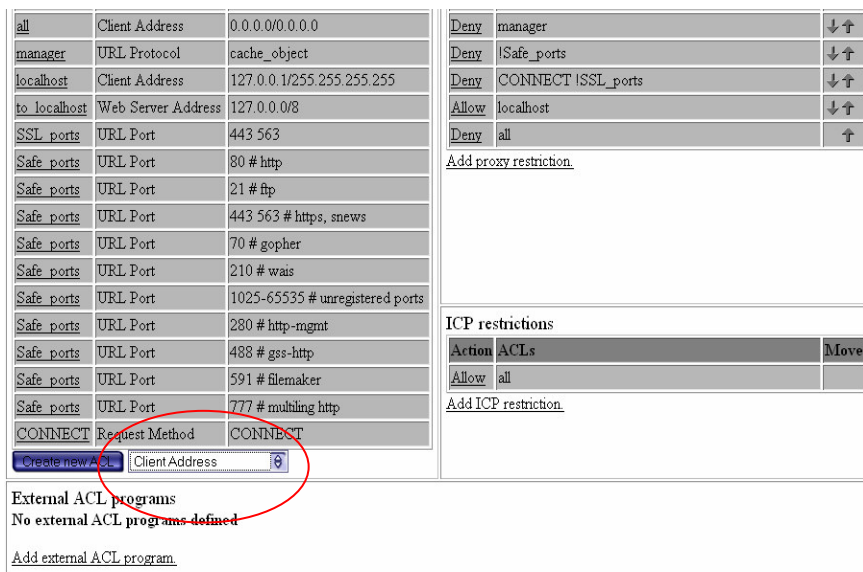
4. Klik **Module Configuration**
5. Pada **full path to squid config file**, ganti dengan: **/etc/squid/squid.conf** lalu **save**
6. Klik **port and Networking** lalu Masukkan port yang digunakan untuk proxy.
Biasanya menggunakan port **8080** atau **3128**.



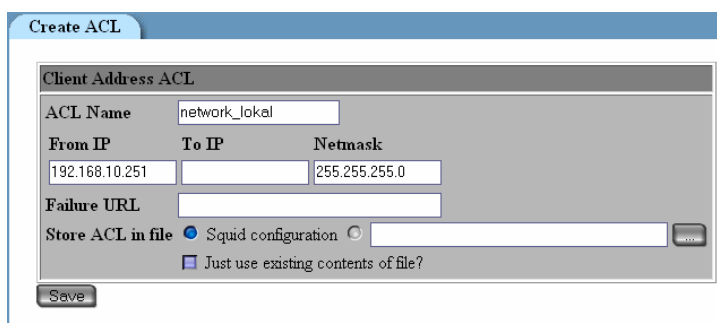
7. Klik **Save** lalu klik **Return to squid index**
8. Klik **Memory Usage**. Masukkan sebesar 1/3 dari memory yang anda gunakan. Karena disini saya menggunakan memory sebesar 128 MB, maka memory usage yang digunakan adalah **45 MB**



9. Klik **save** lalu klik **return to squid index**.
10. Klik **access control** kemudian pada create new ACL, pilih **client Address** lalu klik **create new ACL**



11. Masukkan nama dari ACL Name. lalu masukkan range IP Address yang bisa mengakses porxy server. Dan masukkan subnetmask yang anda gunakan. Disini saya memberikan nama **network_lokal**



12. Kembali ke Create New ACL, namun pilih yang **URL Regexp** lalu Klik **Create New ACL**

network_lokal Client Address 192.168.10.251/255.255.255.0

Create new ACL URL Regexp

External ACL programs
No external ACL programs defined

13. Masukkan nama untuk ACL Name, lalu masukkan situs-situs yang akan di block pada **regular expressions**

Create ACL

URL Regexp ACL

ACL Name

Regular Expressions Ignore case?

Failure URL

Store ACL in file Squid configuration
 Just use existing contents of file?

Save

14. Klik **save** lalu klik **return to index**

15. Klik **Add Proxy Restriction**

Proxy restrictions

Action	ACLs	Move
Allow	manager localhost	↓
Deny	manager	↓↑
Deny	!Safe_ports	↓↑
Deny	CONNECT !SSL_ports	↓↑
Allow	localhost	↓↑
Deny	all	↑

[Add proxy restriction.](#)

16. Klik **Allow** pada **Action** lalu pilih **Network_lokal** pada **Match ACLs** lalu klik **save**

Create Proxy Restriction

Proxy Restriction

Action Allow Deny

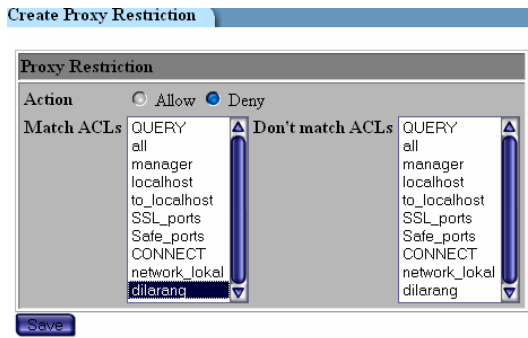
Match ACLs

Don't match ACLs

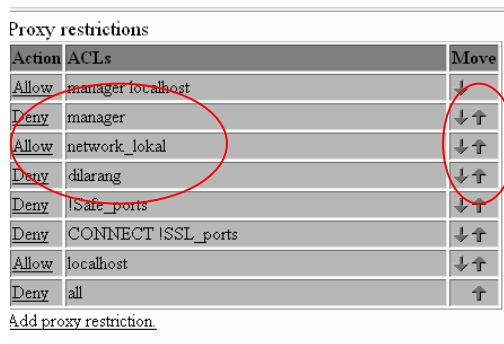
Save

17. Klik **Add Proxy Restriction**

18. Klik **Deny** pada **action** lalu pilih **dilarang** pada **Match ACLs** lalu klik **save**



19. naikkan ACLs **network_lokal** dan **dilarang** sampai letaknya dibawah **manager** dengan cara klik panah yang ada disampingnya.



20. Klik **Apply Configuration**

F. KONFIGURASI MAIL SERVER

1. Kopykan file **imap-2001a-18.i386.rpm**, **postfix-1.1.11-11.i386.rpm**, **imap-devel-2001a-18.i386.rpm** (CD 2)
2. Install ketiga file diatas

```
[root@localhost WEB MAIL SERVER]# rpm -ivh postfix-1.1.11-11.i386.rpm
warning: postfix-1.1.11-11.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing...
1: postfix
[root@localhost WEB MAIL SERVER]# rpm -ivh imap-2001a-18.i386.rpm
warning: imap-2001a-18.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing...
1: imap
[root@localhost WEB MAIL SERVER]# rpm -ivh imap-devel-2001a-18.i386.rpm
warning: imap-devel-2001a-18.i386.rpm: V3 DSA signature: NOKEY, key ID db42a60e
Preparing...
1: imap-devel
[root@localhost WEB MAIL SERVER]#
```

3. masuk directory **/etc/postfix**

```
[root@localhost WEB MAIL SERVER]# cd /etc/postfix/
[root@localhost postfix]# ls
access canonical master.cf postfix-script relocated
aliases main.cf pcre_table post-install transport
aliases.db main.cf.default postfix-files regexp_table virtual
[root@localhost postfix]# vi main.cf
```

4. edit file **main.cf** adapun script-script yang perlu di edit adalah :
 - myhostname = ns.coba.co
 - mydomain = coba.co
 - myorigin = \$mydomain
 - inet_interfaces = all
 - mydestination = \$myhostname, localhost.\$mydomain \$mydomain
 - mynetworks_style = subnet

```

root@localhost:/etc/postfix
#
# The local machine is always the final destination for mail addressed
# to user@[the.net.work.address] of an interface that the mail system
# receives mail on (see the inet_interfaces parameter).
#
# Specify a list of host or domain names, /file/name or type:table
# patterns, separated by commas and/or whitespace. A /file/name
# pattern is replaced by its contents; a type:table is matched when
# a name matches a lookup key. Continue long lines by starting the
# next line with whitespace.
#
mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, $mydomain
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain $mydomain
#mydestination = $myhostname, localhost.$mydomain, $mydomain,
#      mail.$mydomain, www.$mydomain, ftp.$mydomain
#
# TRUST AND RELAY CONTROL
#
# The mynetworks parameter specifies the list of "trusted" SMTP
"main.cf" 541L, 21459C written
[root@localhost postfix]# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix: [FAILED]
Starting postfix: [ OK ]
[root@localhost postfix]#

```

5. simpan dan restart service postfix
6. matikan service dari sendmail dengan perintah **/etc/init.d/sendmail stop**
(enter)
7. lakukan telnet ke localhost dengan port 25 untuk mencoba hasil konfigurasi.
8. cobalah untuk mengirim email dari user1 ke user2 dengan perintah :
 - mail from:user1@localhost.localdomain** (enter)
 - rcpt to: user1@localhost.localdomain** (enter)
 - data** (enter)
 - (masukkan isi email)
 - titik (.) (enter)

```

root@localhost:/etc/postfix
[root@localhost postfix]# telnet localhost 25
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^'.
220 localhost.localdomain ESMTP Sendmail 8.12.8/8.12.8; Wed, 1 Nov 2006 14:36:56
+0700
mail from:user1@localhost.localdomain
250 2.1.0 user1@localhost.localdomain... Sender ok
rcpt to:tamu@localhost.localdomain
250 2.1.5 tamu@localhost.localdomain... Recipient ok
data
354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
testing 2
.
250 2.0.0 kA17au3Q014416 Message accepted for delivery
quit
221 2.0.0 localhost.localdomain closing connection
Connection closed by foreign host.

```

9. Untuk melihat email yang kita kirim, ketikkan `#cat /var/mail/tamu` (enter)

```

root@localhost:/etc/postfix
Nov  1 14:30:41 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:30:41 localhost postfix: succeeded

[root@localhost postfix]# cat /var/mail/tamu
From user1@localhost.localdomain Wed Nov  1 14:38:13 2006
Return-Path: <user1@localhost.localdomain>
Received: from localhost.localdomain (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1])
        by localhost.localdomain (8.12.8/8.12.8) with SMTP id kA17au3Q014416
        for tamu@localhost.localdomain; Wed, 1 Nov 2006 14:38:00 +0700
Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2006 14:36:56 +0700
From: user1@localhost.localdomain
Message-Id: <200611010738.kA17au3Q014416@localhost.localdomain>
X-Authentication-Warning: localhost.localdomain: localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1]
didn't use HELO protocol

testing 2

[root@localhost postfix]# █

```

10. Untuk melihat apakah email kita berhasil dikirim atau tidak, kita gunakan perintah `#tail -f /var/log/message` (enter)

```

tamu@localhost:~
[root@localhost root]# tail -f /var/log/messages
Nov  1 14:45:50 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:45:51 localhost postfix: succeeded
Nov  1 14:45:52 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:45:53 localhost postfix: succeeded
Nov  1 14:46:34 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:46:35 localhost postfix: succeeded
Nov  1 14:47:32 localhost postfix: succeeded
Nov  1 14:47:36 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:47:42 localhost postfix: failed
Nov  1 14:47:42 localhost postfix: succeeded

[root@localhost root]# cat /var/mail/tamu
From user1@localhost.localdomain Wed Nov  1 14:38:13 2006
Return-Path: <user1@localhost.localdomain>
Received: from localhost.localdomain (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1])
        by localhost.localdomain (8.12.8/8.12.8) with SMTP id kA17au3Q014416
        for tamu@localhost.localdomain; Wed, 1 Nov 2006 14:38:00 +0700
Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2006 14:36:56 +0700
From: user1@localhost.localdomain
Message-Id: <200611010738.kA17au3Q014416@localhost.localdomain>
X-Authentication-Warning: localhost.localdomain: localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1]
didn't use HELO protocol

```

11. aktifkan layanan pop3 dengan mengedit script dalam file /etc/xinetd.d/ipop3
12. rubah nilai dari disable menjadi no

```

service pop3
{
    disable = no
    socket_type      = stream
    wait            = no
    user            = root
    server          = /usr/sbin/ipop3d
    log_on_success  += HOST DURATION
    log_on_failure  += HOST
}

```

13. restart layanan xinetd. `#!/etc/init.d/xinetd.d restart` (enter)
14. untuk membuka email yang kita terima, gunakan perintah telnet (IP komputer)

110 **telnet 192.168.10.1 110** (enter)

```

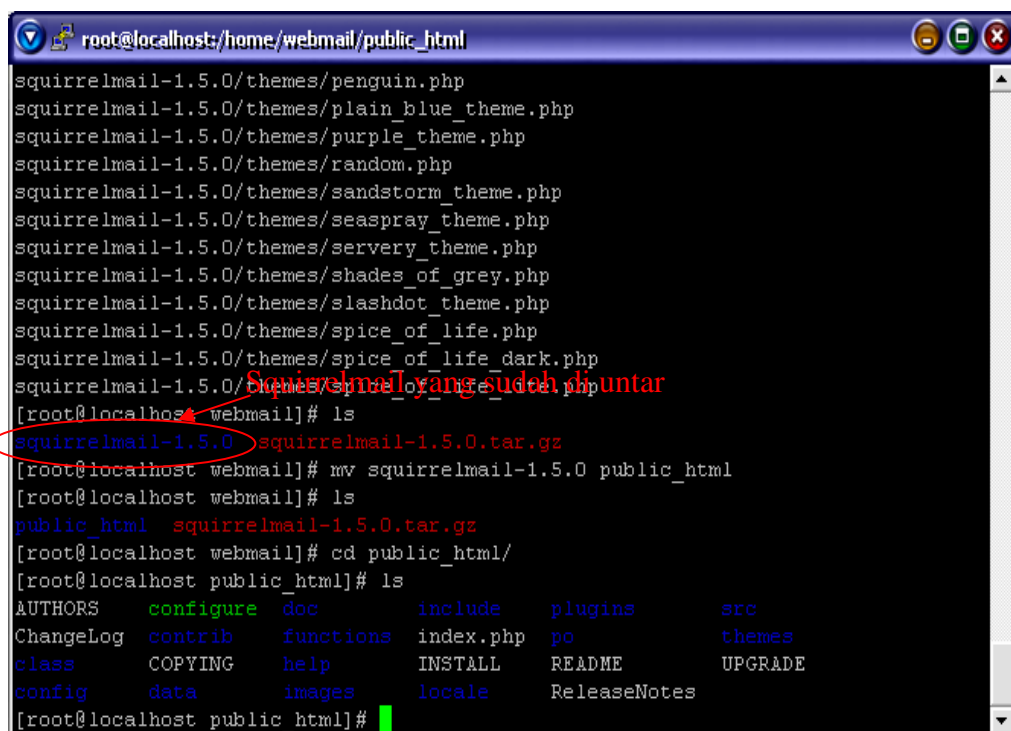
Telnet 192.168.10.1
+OK POP3 mx.coba.co v2001.78rh server ready
user tamu
+OK User name accepted, password please
pass 123456
+OK Mailbox open, 1 messages
1
-ERR Unknown TRANSACTION state command
retr 1
+OK 379 octets
Return-Path: <user1@coba.co>
Delivered-To: tamu@coba.co
Received: from unknown (unknown [127.0.0.1])
        by coba.co (Postfix) with SMTP id 5F5601C16
        for <tamu@coba.co>; Wed, 1 Nov 2006 15:01:43 +0700 (WIT)
Message-Id: <20061101080143.5F5601C16@coba.co>
Date: Wed, 1 Nov 2006 15:01:43 +0700 (WIT)
From: user1@coba.co
To: undisclosed-recipients:;
Status:
testing 4
.

```

15. ketikkan **user tamu** (enter)
 pass ***** (123456) lalu enter
16. maka anda akan melihat tampilan seperti diatas. Disana terdapat keterangan bahwa kita mendapat 1 email masuk. Untuk membaca email tersebut, ketikkan **retr 1** . jika kita mendapat email yang lebih dari 1, maka untuk membacanya kita bisa mengetikkan nomor email yang ingin kita baca.

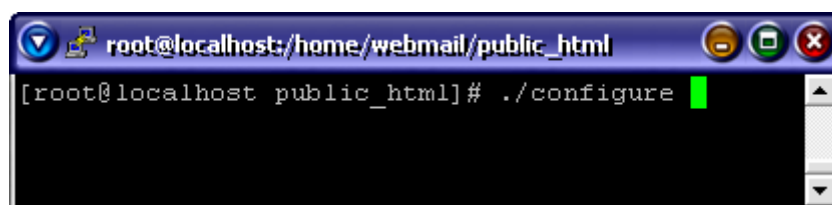
G. KONFIGURASI SQUIRRELMAIL

1. Kopykan file **squirrelmail-1.5.0.tar.gz** ke directory `/home/webmail/`
2. install file diatas dan jangan lupa untuk menginstall paket-paket phpnya.
Adapun paket-paketnya adalah : php, php-imap, php-mysql. Anda bisa menginstallnya melalui **Add Remove Package**
3. Setelah menginstallnya, masuk pada directory `/home/webmail/` . disitu akan ada 2 file yaitu file squirrelmail yang sudah di untar dan yang belum.
4. Pindah directory squirrelmail-1.5.0 ke directory `public_html` dengan menggunakan perintah **#mv squirrelmail-1.5.0 public_html** (enter)
5. masuk pada directory `public_html`. Maka disitu akan terdapat banyak file.



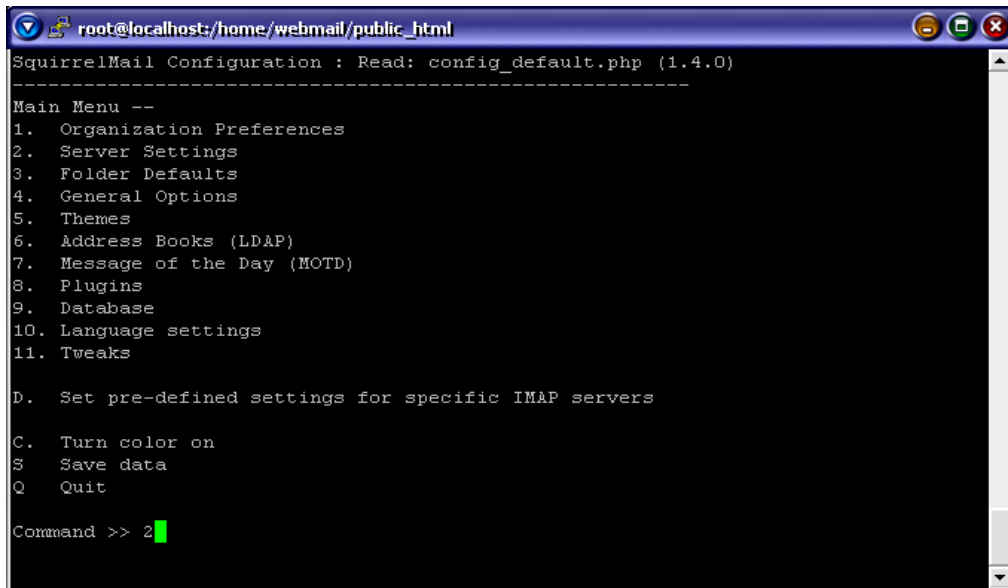
```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/penguin.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/plain_blue_theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/purple_theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/random.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/sandstorm theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/seaspray_theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/servery_theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/shades_of_grey.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/slashdot_theme.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/spice_of_life.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/spice_of_life_dark.php
squirrelmail-1.5.0/themes/spice_of_life_dark_php
Squirrelmail yang sudah di untar
[root@localhost webmail]# ls
squirrelmail-1.5.0 squirrelmail-1.5.0.tar.gz
[root@localhost webmail]# mv squirrelmail-1.5.0 public_html
[root@localhost webmail]# ls
public_html squirrelmail-1.5.0.tar.gz
[root@localhost webmail]# cd public_html/
[root@localhost public_html]# ls
AUTHORS      configure  doc        include    plugins    src
ChangeLog    contrib   functions  index.php  po         themes
class        COPYING   help       INSTALL    README     UPGRADE
config       data      images     locale     ReleaseNotes
[root@localhost public_html]#
```

6. Untuk mengkonfigurasi squirrelmail, ketikkan **./configure** pada terminal



```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
[root@localhost public_html]# ./configure
```


7. Pada tampilan dibawah ini tekan **2** untuk konfigurasi server setting.



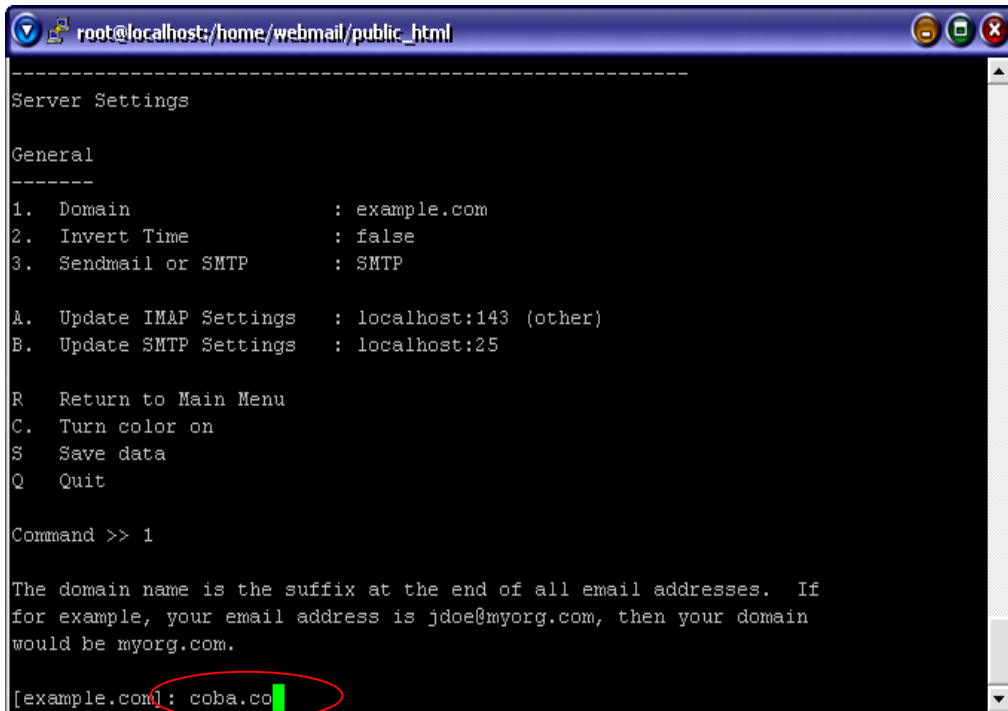
```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
SquirrelMail Configuration : Read: config_default.php (1.4.0)
-----
Main Menu --
1. Organization Preferences
2. Server Settings
3. Folder Defaults
4. General Options
5. Themes
6. Address Books (LDAP)
7. Message of the Day (MOTD)
8. Plugins
9. Database
10. Language settings
11. Tweaks

D. Set pre-defined settings for specific IMAP servers

C. Turn color on
S Save data
Q  Quit

Command >> 2
```

8. lalu tekan **1** untuk merubah nama domain



```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
-----
Server Settings

General
-----
1. Domain                : example.com
2. Invert Time           : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP     : SMTP

A. Update IMAP Settings : localhost:143 (other)
B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25

R Return to Main Menu
C. Turn color on
S Save data
Q  Quit

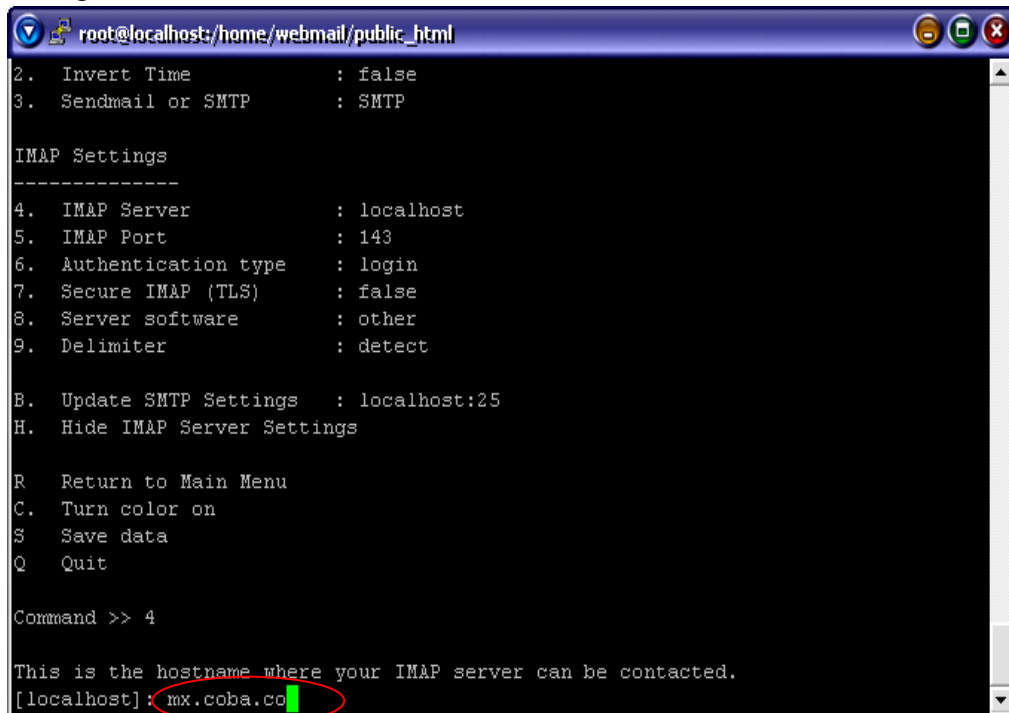
Command >> 1

The domain name is the suffix at the end of all email addresses.  If
for example, your email address is jdoe@myorg.com, then your domain
would be myorg.com.

[example.com]: coba.co
```

9. Rubahlah domain menjadi domain anda. Dalam hal ini kita rubah menjadi **coba.co**

10. Lalu tekan **A** untuk konfigurasi **Update IMAP setting** lalu tekan **4** untuk konfigurasi **IMAP server**



```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
2. Invert Time           : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP     : SMTP

IMAP Settings
-----
4. IMAP Server          : localhost
5. IMAP Port           : 143
6. Authentication type  : login
7. Secure IMAP (TLS)   : false
8. Server software     : other
9. Delimiter           : detect

B. Update SMTP Settings : localhost:25
H. Hide IMAP Server Settings

R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> 4

This is the hostname where your IMAP server can be contacted.
[localhost]: mx.coba.co
```

11. Rubah IMAP Server menjadi **mx.coba.co**

12. Lalu tekan **B** lalu tekan **4** untuk merubah konfigurasi SMTP



```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
1. Domain               : coba.co
2. Invert Time          : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP     : SMTP

SMTP Settings
-----
4. SMTP Server          : localhost
5. SMTP Port           : 25
6. POP before SMTP     : false
7. SMTP Authentication  : none
8. Secure SMTP (TLS)   : false

A. Update IMAP Settings : mx.coba.co:143 (other)
H. Hide SMTP Settings

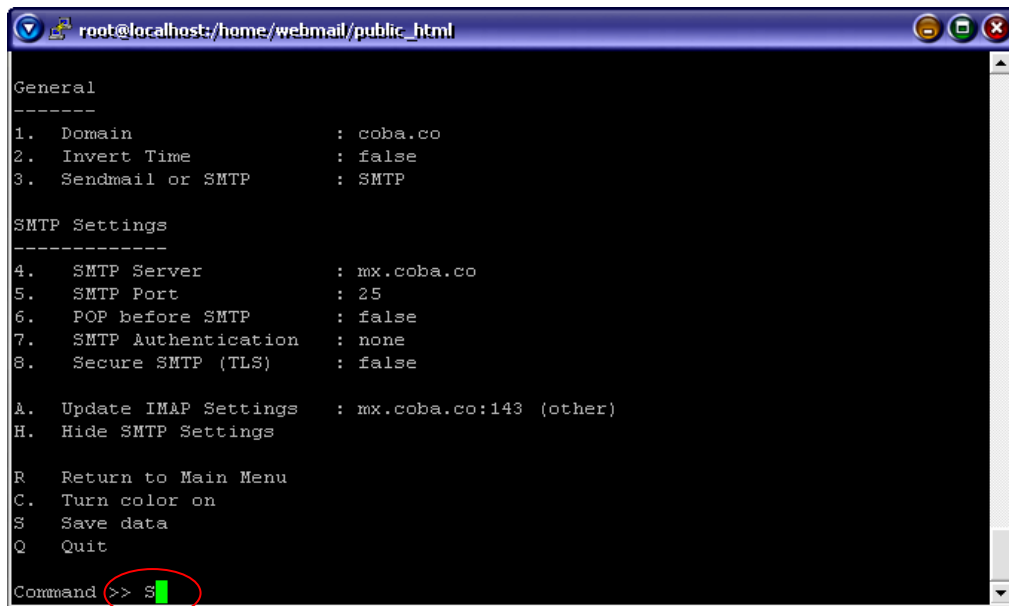
R Return to Main Menu
C Turn color on
S Save data
Q Quit

Command >> 4

This is the hostname of your SMTP server.
[localhost]: mx.coba.co
```

13. Ubahlah menjadi **mx.coba.co**

14. Maka hasilnya akan terlihat seperti gambar dibawah ini. Dan jangan lupa untuk menyimpannya dengan menekan tombol **S** dan tekan **Q** untuk keluar.



```
root@localhost:/home/webmail/public_html
-----
General
-----
1. Domain           : coba.co
2. Invert Time      : false
3. Sendmail or SMTP : SMTP

SMTP Settings
-----
4. SMTP Server      : mx.coba.co
5. SMTP Port        : 25
6. POP before SMTP  : false
7. SMTP Authentication : none
8. Secure SMTP (TLS) : false

A. Update IMAP Settings : mx.coba.co:143 (other)
H. Hide SMTP Settings

R. Return to Main Menu
C. Turn color on
S. Save data
Q. Quit

Command >> S
```

15. Nyalakan service imap dengan perintah **#!/sbin/chkconfig imap on**

```
[root@localhost public_html]# /sbin/chkconfig imap on
[root@localhost public_html]#
```

16. Ubah kepemilikan directory **/home/webmail/** menjadi kepemilikan apache dengan perintah **#!/chown -R apache.apache /home/webmail/** (enter)
#!/chown -R apache.apache /home/webmail/* (enter)

17. Restart service xinetd

```
[root@localhost public_html]# /sbin/chkconfig imap on
[root@localhost public_html]# cd
[root@localhost root]# chown -R apache.apache /home/webmail
[root@localhost root]# chown -R apache.apache /home/webmail/*
[root@localhost root]# chmod +x /home/webmail/public_html/
[root@localhost root]# /etc/init.d/xinetd restart
Stopping xinetd: [ OK ]
Starting xinetd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost root]# /etc/init.d/postfix restart
Shutting down postfix: [ OK ]
Starting postfix: [ OK ]
[root@localhost root]# /etc/init.d/httpd restart
Stopping httpd: [ OK ]
Starting httpd: [ OK ]
[root@localhost root]#
```

18. Untuk mencoba keberhasilan konfigurasi webmail server, ketikkan <http://mail.coba.co/> pada webbrowser.



19. Selesai.....!!!!!!!!!!!!

BIOGRAFI PENULIS



Fiki Fahrudin Fahmi lahir di Mojokerto, 28 Agustus 1987. Tamat sekolah TK lalu melanjutkan sekolah MI atau setingkat SD lalu melanjutkan di SLTP setelah itu melanjutkan di SMK Negeri ! Dlanggu mengambil jurusan TKJ (Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan).

Saat ini sedang aktif dimilis ilmukomputer.com dalam hal jaringan computer. Tidak banyak yang bisa saya ceritakan disini, bisa-bisa satu halaman habis buat nulis biografi ini. Kalo mau contact saya bisa by e-mail vq_28@yahoo.com atau langsung aja ke orangnya. :-P

Saya meminta maaf jika ada kesalahan dalam penulisan ataupun kurang lengkapnya tutorial ini. Maklum....masih amatir..... ☺

DAFTAR PERINTAH-PERINTAH YANG UMUM DIGUNAKAN :

1. rpm -ivh (nama file) : digunakan untuk menginstall packet yang menggunakan ekstensi *.rpm
2. tar zxvf (nama file) : digunakan untuk menginstall packet yang menggunakan ekstensi *.tar
3. netconfig : untuk mengkonfigurasi kartu jaringan
4. ifconfig : untuk melihat konfigurasi kartu jaringan
5. service network (restart, start, stop) : digunakan untuk aksi dari lancard seperti merestart, menghentikan,dan menyalakan.
6. /etc/init.d/network (restart, start, stop): sama dengan no.4
7. perintah no.5 ini relative. Bisa digunakan untuk service named, httpd, squid, xinetd, dll. Tergantung service apa yang akan kita gunakan.

Ex: /etc/init.d/httpd start
 /etc/init.d/named restart
8. service network status : untuk melihat status dari lancard
9. vi (nama file) : untuk mengedit suatu file menggunakan vi editor
10. :q! : untuk keluar dari editor vi tanpa menyimpan
11. :wq : untuk keluar dari editor vi dengan menyimpan perubahan yang kita lakukan.
12. gedit (nama file) : sama halnya dengan vi editor
13. cd : untuk masuk ke suatu directory
14. cp (nama file) (tujuan) : untuk mengkopy suatu file
15. iptables -F : untuk membuka firewall
16. tail -f /var/log/message : untuk melihat apakah e-mail terkirim dengan sukses atau tidak.
17. cat /var/mail/(nama user): untuk melihat e-mail yang sudah diterima dari user tertentu.
18. mkdir (nama directory) : untuk membuat suatu directory
19. adduser (nama user) : unruk membuat user baru
20. passwd (nama user) : untuk memberikan password pada user tertentu.
21. smbpasswd -a (nama user): untuk menambahkan user pada samba
22. smb adduser (nama user): untuk menambah user pada samba