# SPECIFICATION - IMAP

## IMAP SERVER

We use UW-IMAP (http://www.washington.edu/imap) as our IMAP server.

## PREREQUISITE

1. IP address of the mail and imap server.
2. Domain name of the mail and imap server.

## REQUIRED KNOWNLEDGE

1. Concept on UNIX users: differentiation of root and normal user.
2. Concept on IP address and domain name.
3. Confidence in working on shell and using text editor such as vi.

## INTRODUCTION

You are required to setup an IMAP server for your organization.

The IMAP server should allows all members of your organization to get emails from their own mail box through network.

IMAP cannot stand on itself alone. You need to cooperate with the SMTP team. Moreover, setting up an IMAP server requires different technique such as creating user accounts, mounting filesystems via NFS (Network File System), setting up client-side tools such as Mozilla.

## CONFIGURATION

Make sure you have the required software installed.

As root, run

```
# rpm -q imap
```

If they are present, the name and the version of the software will be shown.

If not, insert RedHat 7.3 Disc 2, run the following commands as root:

```
# cd /mnt/cdrom/RedHat/RPMS
# rpm -ivh imap-*
```

# CONFIGURATION - IMAP

You need to do the following configuration step as root.

1. Setup IMAP user accounts

   Suppose you have 3 users in your organization, namely **behappy**, **befunny**, and **becrazy**, create 3 accounts for them. See SPECIFICATION - ACCOUNT for details on creating user accounts.

   In order to reduce your heavy workload on setting up a IMAP server, you can designate a member of team to add the user accounts. However, you are already sitting in front of the IMAP server. How can your fellow team member add the user accounts into the IMAP server? This is where remote login comes into play. You should allow one of your team member to login the IMAP server as root from his/her computer via network:

   (a) Ask the designated team member for the IP address of his/her own computer.

   (b) Suppose the IP address obtained from your team member is `10.1.1.11`, put the following line into `/etc/hosts.allow`:

   `sshd: 10.1.1.11`

   (c) Your team member can remote login the IMAP server from `10.1.1.11`:

   ```
   # ssh -l root 10.1.1.4
   ```

   (d) Your team member can run `redhat-user-config` in the same terminal where he/she used to login the IMAP server.

2. Append the following line to `/etc/hosts.allow`:

   `imapd: 10.1.1.0/255.255.255.0`

3. Append the following line to `/etc/hosts`

   `10.1.1.2    mail.keep-similing.org    mail`

4. Append the following line to `/etc/fstab`

   `mail:/var/spool/mail    /var/spool/mail    nfs    rw,intr,nosuid 0 0`

   Ask your SMTP team for readiness of exporting `/var/spool/mail` via NFS. If so, proceed to the next step, otherwise wait until `/var/spool/mail` is exported.

5. Run these two commands:

```
# mount -a -t nfs
# df
```

You should be able to see a line similar to the one below in the output:

```
mail:/var/spool/mail    507716    0    914625    0%    /var/spool/mail
```


Figure 1: Exporting and mounting /var/spool/mail

## HOW TO ENABLE IMAP SERVER

As root, run the following command:

```
# chkconfig imap on
```

## TEST YOUR IMAP SERVER

Ask your BROWSER team to get their own email. e.g. `behappy@keep-similing.org`.

If your IMAP server is setup correctly, your BROWSER team should be able to get their own emails without getting error message.

## FILES

| | |
|---|---|
| `/etc/hosts` | Host file |
| `/etc/hosts.allow` | TCP Wrapper host access control file |
| `/etc/fstab` | Static information about filesystems |

## RPMS

| | |
|---|---|
| `imap` | IMAP daemon |

Have fun!

-*- spec-imap -*-