

InterMail[®]**Kx**

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Version 4.2.2

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Table of Contents

Preface	v
1: Planning the InterMail Kx Installation.....	1
Requirements	1
Software Requirements	1
Server Requirements	1
Disk Space Requirements.....	2
Planning the Installation.....	3
Hardware Terms and Considerations	3
InterMail Server Components	4
InterMail File System Distribution.....	6
InterMail System Storage	6
Message Storage.....	7
Migration Issues	7
2: Installing InterMail Kx.....	9
Installation Overview	9
Required Information	9
Multiple-Host Installation Notes	10
Installation Tasks	10
Creating an InterMail User and Group.....	11
Creating the InterMail User's Directory.....	11
Checking Port Assignments	12
Installing InterMail	13
Checking Configuration Keys	16
Activating the License Key	16
Additional Information	19
About the Site Administrator.....	19
Installation Log Files.....	19
A: License Information	21
Index.....	29

Preface

Welcome to InterMail Kx!

The *InterMail Kx Installation Guide* contain information about installing InterMail Kx.

Intended Audience

This guide assumes that you are experienced with the UNIX operation system, and that you have an understanding of databases as well as of networking protocols and related technology.

Organization

This manual is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, *Planning the InterMail Kx Installation*, provides an overview of the preparations you need to make before you can install InterMail Kx. Topics include hardware and software requirements, migration issues, and hardware performance considerations.
- Chapter 2, *Installing InterMail Kx*, contains step-by-step procedures for installing InterMail Kx.

Conventions

Convention	Description	Example
\$ at the start of a string	An environment variable (set at the time of installation)	\$spoolDir
monospace type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commands • Directory and file names • Hostnames • Configuration keys and their values • Utility names 	<pre>imdbcontrol command cron utility Set this key to true.</pre>
<angle brackets> in a command	A required variable	imboxget <address>
[square brackets] in a command	An optional parameter	imctrl [-verbose]
(a vertical bar) between options in a command	Exclusive options, of which you can use only one	impwdhash -a [md5-po unix]
{braces} around options in a command	A list of options, one of which is required	immsgdelete {<msgID>... -all}
. . . (an ellipsis) after an optional entry in a command	An option for which you may have multiple entries	imbucketscreate [<c1...cn>]
boldface in an example	User input	venus% imservctrl stop

Related Documentation

This manual is one of a set. Other manuals in this set are:

- *InterMail Kx Operations Guide*, which provides instructions for the operation of InterMail.
- *InterMail Kx Reference Guide*, which provides reference information about the InterMail servers and databases, configuration keys, utilities, APIs, and event messages.
- *InterMail Kx Migration Guide*, which provides instructions on how to migrate e-mail accounts from either Post.Office or SendMail.

Questions and Comments

To suggest improvements or provide feedback on the content of this manual, send e-mail to InterMail.Manual@Software.com.

1

Planning the InterMail Kx Installation

This chapter discusses the planning requirements for installing, configuring, and running an InterMail Kx mail system. It includes the following sections:

- Requirements
- Planning the Installation
- Migration Issues

Requirements

This section defines the basic hardware, software, and disk space requirements for running InterMail. Your site's individual requirements require careful analysis, since they may vary from this basis. Contact the Software.com Professional Services Department if you need assistance.

Software Requirements

InterMail Kx is designed to run on one of the following UNIX operating systems:

- Sun Solaris Version 2.6-16
- Silicon Graphics IRIX (SGI) Version 6.5.5
- IBM AIX Version 4.3.3 (GA released version only)
- HP UX 11.00.43

Server Requirements

InterMail can be completely installed on a single host, or the installation can be distributed over multiple host machines. However, you can install only one MSS and Directory server per Kx installation.

Compatible hosts are:

- Sun SPARC
- Silicon Graphics MIPS
- IBM RS/6000

Disk Space Requirements

Basic installation of InterMail requires 48 MB. Another 45 MB is needed for uncompressing and untarring of the file. In addition, you need space for:

- Directory storage
- Mail storage
- Temporary storage for mail in process
- Outgoing message storage

The amount of space required for these items depends upon your company's usage.

The following table shows examples of InterMail's disk space requirements.

For this:	You need:	Total for a 100,000- User ISP
Basic installation	48 MB per host	48 MB
Directory storage	1 KB per person	100 MB
Mail storage	1 MB – 5 Mb per account, depending on each user's quota. (3 MB is used as an average)	300 GB
Temporary storage for mail in process	Varies, depending on the number of incoming or outgoing messages in process	400 MB
Uncompressing and untarring of the file	45 MB	45 MB

When mail is stored temporarily, by default it is sent to the `$/INTERMAIL/spool` directory. If you expect a large amount of queued mail, it is recommended that you have a large amount of disk space for the spool directory. For example, if your users send mail to a site whose mail server is unavailable, outgoing mail destined for that site is stored on the local `spool` directory until that service is restored. Depending on how long the destination server is unavailable and how frequently your users send mail to that site, a large number of messages could be queued.

For more information on the conditions that cause mail to be queued, see the *InterMail Kx Operations Guide*.

Planning the Installation

This section describes the InterMail architecture in the following sections:

- Hardware Terms and Considerations
- InterMail Server Components
- InterMail File System Distribution
- InterMail System Storage
- Message Storage

You must understand the features discussed in this section in order to answer questions posed during the installation process.

Hardware Terms and Considerations

This section describes InterMail system hardware components and suggests ways to configure them to maximize system performance. Figure 1 illustrates these components.

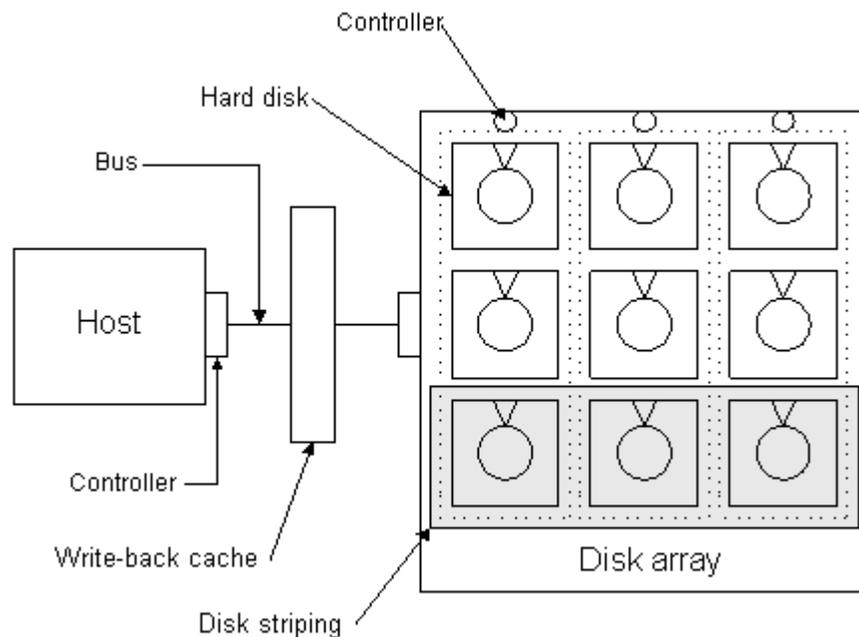


Figure 1 InterMail system hardware components

- **Host**—This is generally a physical machine containing one or more CPUs that operate one or more InterMail servers. This machine is responsible for accepting connections, writing to disk, performing queries for information, accessing information from disk, and delivering information.

- **Controllers**—These manage the operation of external devices, such as hard drives. Controllers can also be used to chain together several external devices in a disk array.
- **Bus**—This is the actual hardware link between hosts and external devices such as hard disks.
- **Write-back cache**—This is a buffered storage array that is positioned between the host machine and the disk array. It is composed of non-volatile RAM (NVRAM), which is secure because any information that is processed to it does not lose state. The write-back cache operates with a battery backup and will flush the NVRAM to hard disk in case of emergency.

InterMail performance is optimized by the write-back cache. Since InterMail does not consider a transaction completed until it has been written to disk, the write-back cache can speed up transaction processing and confirmation.

Note: On Solaris, 8 MB of NVRAM should be allotted for the write-back cache. For UNIX and IRIX, 64 MB of NVRAM should be allocated.

- **Hard disk**—Each InterMail file system should be placed on its own external (hard) disk to avoid file system contention, which degrades system performance. (A file system refers to an InterMail-specific directory, such as \$INTERMAIL/journal.)
- **Disk striping**—You can stripe multiple disks to provide high availability in an InterMail system. Disk striping allows hard disks to failover to other disks using a RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) strategy of information mirroring.

When striping disks, it is strongly recommend that you use a journalled file system such as Veritas VxFS, Digital's ADvFs, or SGI's XFS. This software aids in the disk striping process and allows file inodes to be allocated in memory instead of on disk, which can help system performance.

InterMail Server Components

The InterMail system includes servers that perform message delivery, storage, retrieval, and system management functions.

Message Delivery

Message delivery is provided through the interaction of two InterMail servers, the Message Transport Agent (MTA) and the Directory server.

Message Transport Agent (MTA)—This server handles the receipt of all incoming messages. For recipients in local domains, the MTA obtains account information from the Directory server, then sends the message to the Message Store Server (MSS). For recipients in other domains, it sends the message over the Internet to a remote mail host.

Directory server—The Directory server contains the Directory database. It interacts with the MTA, verifying account information and locating user mailboxes. The Directory server also plays a critical role in the retrieval of messages, answering queries from the POP and IMAP servers to authenticate users.

Message Storage

Message storage is provided by the **Message Store Server (MSS)**, which manages the storage of messages in a user's mailbox. The MSS accepts messages from the MTA and responds to requests for message retrieval from the POP and IMAP servers and from WebEdge. It also maintains information about mailboxes and folders and stores the messages as individual files in its Message File system.

Message Retrieval

Message retrieval is available through the POP and IMAP servers and WebEdge.

POP server—The POP server handles requests for message retrieval from any client that supports the POP3 protocol. The POP server communicates with the Directory server to validate authentication information, and then retrieves messages from the MSS.

IMAP server—The IMAP server handles requests for message retrieval from mail clients that support the IMAP4 protocol. The IMAP server communicates with the Directory server to validate authentication information. It then retrieves each required message individually from the MSS, as required by the IMAP client.

WebEdge—WebEdge is an end user application that supports message retrieval through a web browser. WebEdge communicates with the Directory server to validate authentication information. After authentication, the WebEdge server retrieves and updates folder and message information from the MSS, and deletes messages or folders as requested by the WebEdge client.

System Management

InterMail system management is supported by the Configuration server, the Configuration Gateway server, and the Manager server.

Configuration server—This server runs on a single machine and holds the master Configuration database. It manages the information in the Configuration database and responds to requests for changes to configuration parameters.

Manager server—This server enables administrators to log on to the InterMail host and start or stop any of the servers.

Note: For a detailed description of the InterMail servers, see Chapter 1, Planning the InterMail Kx Installation, in the *InterMail Kx Reference Guide*.

InterMail File System Distribution

The data stored by InterMail should be distributed across multiple physical disks. This reduces contention for the file system and maximizes performance. InterMail lends itself to this kind of distribution, since InterMail data is stored in independent locations. For example, **system data** is stored in the InterMail directories `bin` and `tmp`, **temporary mail files** are stored in the `spool` directory on the MTA, and **permanent message files** are maintained in the Message File system of the MSS.

InterMail System Storage

The storage location of the following directories is important for the performance of InterMail. Many disk writes and reads occur to these areas, so using separate physical disks for each of these file systems may speed up performance significantly.

- **log directory**—Log files are created for each running server in InterMail. For improved performance and convenience, log files can be placed on their own file system. If you choose to put log files on the same file system as another part of InterMail, be sure to monitor disk space carefully since the space consumed by logs can become sizable over time. For a description of log files, see Chapter 12 of the *InterMail Kx Operations Guide*.
- **tmp directory**—`tmp` files in the InterMail `tmp` directory (`$INTERMAIL/tmp`) include process identification (`pid`) files for each InterMail server process, lock files for reserved processes, and core file storage for any server faults, if necessary.
- **bin and lib directories**—The InterMail binary (`bin` and `lib`) directories are not critical to performance and can be stored anywhere.
- **Message File system**—The Message File system directories are used for message storage. The best performance is obtained when the Message File system is stored on a hardware disk array with RAID 1/0 mirroring. RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks) is a strategy for mirroring information with special multiple disk subsystems, called “RAID subsystems,” that are designed for flexible configuration and management of large numbers of disks. Groups of these RAID disks can be managed as “logical” very large disk drives in a configuration called “RAID-0” or “disk stripes”. When input or output is performed with a RAID-0 stripe, the data is read or written in parallel blocks across the stripe member disks, so that large requests are accomplished rapidly.

Alternatively, at a lower monetary cost, RAID 5 can be used with 4+1 striping. However, mirroring is recommended for maximum safety and performance. If the Message File system is located on normal system disks (as opposed to arrays), performance will be too slow to serve a large user population. Therefore, arraying is recommended for InterMail sites with large user populations.

Message File system directories are installed in a 10/10/10 structure. There is a tree of 10 directories, each of which contains 10 subdirectories, each of which in turn contains 10 subdirectories, for a total of 1000 directories. Message files can be stored in any of these individual directories. The 10/10/10 structure is the

default. In order to change this, use the `imbucketscreate` command as described in Chapter 4 of the *InterMail Kx Reference Guide*.

Message Storage

Temporary Message Storage

Mail that cannot be delivered immediately to a user's mailbox or to a remote mail server is stored in the spool directory (defined by the value of the `*/mta/spoolDir` configuration key). The spool directory is responsible for storage of all messages deferred for any reason.

The MTA uses the UNIX `mv` system call internally to move files between subdirectories within the `spool` directory. The `mv` system call does not move files between separate file systems and provides no error checking if the move operation fails.

Warning! Do not attempt to put the `spool` directory on a separate file system.

Permanent Message Storage

InterMail uses its message storage system to provide permanent message storage. The message storage system includes the Message Store Server (MSS), as described earlier.

Migration Issues

If your site was previously running a different e-mail server, you will need to migrate the account and user information from the previous e-mail system to the InterMail system. For more information, refer to the *InterMail Kx Migration Guide*.

Migration of a large, running mail system requires significant planning to ensure stable operations and no loss of e-mail. It is recommended that you consult with your InterMail vendor for help with developing a migration strategy.

2

Installing InterMail Kx

Before you begin the installation, you should:

- Read and understand the information in this chapter
- Know which servers will run on which hosts
- Ensure that all of the necessary hardware is properly configured and in place. For more information, see *Planning the Installation* in Chapter 1.

This chapter shows you how to install the InterMail Kx messaging system. It contains the following sections:

- Installation Overview
- Installation Tasks
- Additional Information

Installation Overview

The InterMail Kx system can be installed on a single host or on multiple host machines. Most of the installation procedure is automatic, but you will need to provide some basic host, end user, and port information.

Required Information

Whether you are installing InterMail on a single host or multiple hosts, you must know the following information before starting the installation:

- The logical name of the host machine, such as `mailhost2`.
- The domain where host resides, such as `mycompany.com`.
- The InterMail user's UNIX name, such as `imail`.
- The InterMail user's UNIX group name, such as `imail`.

- The directory in which you are installing InterMail, such as `/disk1/homedir`. This is often the home directory of the `imail` end user.
- The InterMail Web server port. Typically, this is port 80.

Note: If you have another Web server running on the same machine, you may want to assign InterMail a port other than port 80.

- The name of your organization, such as Widget Manufacturing, Inc.
- The site administrator's user login name, such as `sa` or `admin`.
- The site administrator's password (which will be visible on screen during the installation).

Multiple-Host Installation Notes

If you choose to install InterMail on multiple hosts, you must designate one host as the primary host and install InterMail on this host first.

The primary host will contain the following:

- Manager server (`immgrserv`)
- Configuration server (`imconfserv`)
- Other servers as desired

After you have installed InterMail on the primary host, you can install the remaining hosts in any order.

Note: You can install only one MSS and one Directory server per Kx installation.

Installation Tasks

To install InterMail Kx, perform the following tasks:

1. Create an InterMail user and group (all hosts).
2. Create the InterMail user directory (all hosts).
3. Check port assignments (all hosts).
4. Install InterMail (all hosts).
5. Check configuration keys (multiple-host installations only)
6. Activate the licensing key (primary host only).

This section describes each of these installation tasks in detail.

Note: This document assumes that you are using a local file system. It does not cover creating a new user and home directory using Network Information Service (NIS).

Creating an InterMail User and Group

Before you begin, note the following:

- Any NIS entries you are creating must match exactly those of the local file system entries. If they do not, InterMail will not function properly.
- The InterMail user and group names must not exist in any other groups.
- The InterMail user and group names must be the same on every host running InterMail.
- The `imail` user should not possess superuser/root privileges, as this may introduce unnecessary security risks.
- The InterMail user corresponds to a UNIX account, not a mail account.
- The InterMail user owns all InterMail servers and processes. Specifically, the user executes all InterMail commands (for example, `imdbcontrol`), controls when servers are started and stopped, decides when events are to be written to the InterMail and system logs, and decides when servers interact with each other.

To create the InterMail user and group:

1. Create the new InterMail user in `/etc/passwd`. For example:

```
imail:x:30000:250:InterMail common user:/imail/imail:/bin/csh
```

2. Create the new InterMail group in `/etc/group`. For example:

```
imail::250:
```

Creating the InterMail User's Directory

To create the InterMail user's directory:

1. Set user to root:

```
su
```
2. Create a new InterMail home directory and set the correct permissions and ownerships:

```
mkdir -p /<InterMailHome>  
chmod 775 /<InterMailHome>  
chown <ImailUser> /<InterMailHome>  
chgrp <ImailUser> /<InterMailHome>
```

For example:

```
mkdir -p /imail/imail
chmod 775 /imail/imail
chown imail /imail/imail
chgrp imail /imail/imail
```

If you are running the on HP-UX platform, you must set up group privileges after you create the InterMail user's directory:

1. As the imail user, enter:

```
% getprivgrp
```

This should return:

```
global privileges: CHOWN
```

2. As root, enter:

```
% setprivgrp imail CHOWN RTSCHED
```

3. As the imail user, enter % getprivgrp to verify that your permissions are correct. You should see:

```
global privileges: CHOWN
imail: CHOWN RTSCHED
```

Checking Port Assignments

To receive data from a TCP/IP network, applications call a TCP/IP service to acquire a port, a 16-bit number that belongs uniquely to that application on that particular host.

Server Port Numbers

The InterMail installation process configures servers using numerous port numbers. Some ports are standard and not subject to modification. Some, such as the SMTP, POP, and IMAP ports, are well-known ports that are defined in RFC specifications and should not be changed. Other servers in InterMail do not use well-known ports. The defaults for these ports have been specifically chosen in order to avoid conflict with port numbers used for common UNIX applications (such as X servers).

Although precautions have been taken to eliminate port conflicts, you should check `/etc/services` for system port assignments, then review any third-party applications running on the host on which InterMail will be installed to ensure that there are no conflicts.

InterMail uses the following well-known port numbers for InterMail defaults:

POP	110
IMAP	143
SMTP	25

LDAP	389
SSL-SMTP	465
SSL-IMAP	993
SSL-POP3	995

SNMP Port Conflicts

There may be a port conflict with the InterMail SNMP server because some operating systems have their own SNMP servers. You should check ports 161, 162, and 7161 to see if the operating system's SNMP server is using these ports. If so, your system administrator must decide whether to use the operating system's SNMP server or InterMail's SNMP server.

Note: The InterMail installation will stop automatically if a port conflict occurs. If this happens, resolve the port conflict and start the installation again.

Installing InterMail

Note: Before you begin, make sure that must you have at least 48 MB of free space on the drive where InterMail will be installed.

Perform the following steps on each host where InterMail will be installed:

1. Locate and untar the InterMail Kx installation file into a temporary directory with more than 45 MB of free space:

```
tar -xvf InterMail_Kx42.tar
```

Note: Do not use GNU `tar` to untar the file; it will cause errors during the installation.

2. Log in as root.
3. Change to the InterMail_Kx subdirectory:

```
su  
cd InterMail_Kx
```

4. Run the InterMail installation:

```
./InstallIntermail_Kx.sh
```

Note: In order to install InterMail, you respond to the following prompts:

Prompt	Response
Are you ready to proceed?	Yes
Are you installing Intermail Kx with components distributed across multiple hosts? (Yes/No/Quit) [No] Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if you are installing InterMail on multiple hosts • No if you are installing InterMail on a single host • Quit to stop the installation process
What is the hostname of the primary Intermail Kx host? [lex-docsun1]	The name of the primary InterMail Kx host. You must install InterMail on this host first.
What is the Logical Host Name of this machine?	The name of the host on which you are currently installing InterMail
What is this host's DNS Domain Name? [software.com]	The registered domain name for your system. This entry, called the DNS entry, is found in the /etc/resolv.conf file.
What is the Unix username that Intermail Kx will use? [imail]	The name of the InterMail user you defined in "Creating an InterMail User and Group" on page 11
What is the Unix group name that Intermail Kx will use? [imail]	The name of the InterMail group you defined in "Creating an InterMail User and Group" on page 11
Where will Intermail Kx be installed? [/disk2/imail]	The directory in which the InterMail executable files will be installed
Would you like to enable SNMP support? (Yes/No) [No]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if you want to enable SNMP support on this host • No if you do not want to enable SNMP support on this host
Do you accept these (Kx installation) settings? (Yes/No/Quit) [Yes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if the settings are correct • No to change settings • Quit to stop the installation process

Prompt	Response
<p>The group imail is defined in the local /etc/group file and in Yellow Pages, NIS. This can cause problems with the InterMail_Kx installation if the definitions of imail in /etc/group and Yellow Pages do not match.</p> <p>Press return to continue installation or Ctrl-C to abort></p>	<p>If you receive this message:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exit the installation. 2. Change to the InterMail home directory and enter source .cshrc to have access to InterMail environment variables. 3. Check the configuration of the local file system and NIS entries, and correct them if they do not match. 4. Start the InterMail installation procedure from the beginning.
<p>Run <server name> on <host name>? (Yes/No) [Yes]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if you want to install the server on the current host • No if you do not want to install the server on the current host <p><i>Note: These prompts appear only if you are installing InterMail on multiple hosts. Otherwise, all servers are installed on the current host.</i></p> <p><i>Note: You can have only one MSS per installation.</i></p>
<p>Do you accept these (server installation) settings? (Yes/No/Quit) [Yes]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if the settings are correct • No to change settings • Quit to stop the installation process
<p>What is the Name of your Organization?</p>	<p>The name of the top-level organization under which all future organizations will belong. This will be the top-most organization in your InterMail system.</p>
<p>Please specify a login for your Site Administrator?</p>	<p>The login name used to authenticate the site administrator in the InterManager interface.</p>
<p>Please specify a password for your site Administrator?</p>	<p>The site administrator's password in the InterManager interface.</p>

Prompt	Response
Do you accept these (InterManager configuration) settings? (Yes/No/Quit) [Yes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if the settings are correct • No to change settings • Quit to stop the installation process <p>Note: InterMail generates the site administrators's e-mail address based on the information you entered. If this address is not correct, enter No and change this information.</p> <p>For more information, see "About the Site Administrator" at the end of this chapter.</p>
Please specify the Service Port for the WebEdge server? [81]	Accept the default port setting unless you are sure that it should be changed.
Please specify the Administration Port for the WebEdge server? [8081]	Accept the default port setting unless you are sure that it should be changed.
Please specify an Administrator Password for your WebEdge? [ad]	The WebEdge administrator's password
Do you accept these (WebEdge configuration) settings? (Yes/No/Quit) [Yes]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes if the settings are correct • No to change settings • Quit to stop the installation process

5. Wait until the InterMail installation completes.
6. Enter `exit` to finish the installation script.

Checking Configuration Keys

Follow these instructions only if you are installing InterMail on multiple hosts:

1. After installing InterMail on the primary host, check the `$INTERMAIL/bin/config.db` file and verify that the `ldapAccessList` and `rmeAccessList` configuration keys are set to `0.0.0.0/0`. This will allow other hosts to access the Directory server and Configuration database.
2. When all of the servers on all of the remaining hosts have been installed, change these configuration keys to match the IP addresses of the individual hosts.

For more information, see Chapter 2, InterMail Configuration Keys, in the *InterMail Kx Reference Guide*.

Activating the License Key

InterMail is licensed software. The license sets limits on the following parameters of the mail system:

- Number of organizations

- Number of end users with POP service
- Number of end users with IMAP service
- Number of end users with WebEdge service
- Number of end users with POP/SSL capability
- Number of end users with SMTP/SSL capability
- IP address of the Directory server
- Machine name for the Message Store Server (MSS)

The license includes a key that unlocks the software for the given capability set. It does not govern the flow of mail, so even if you reach the limits of the license, your existing end users will be unaffected.

Note: A default five-user license is installed with InterMail. You must install your individual license before you can create additional accounts.

License Key Format

The license key information is plain text. For example:

```
[signature: 330bb3a030951199fd3827887dc8ab83]
[diripaddr: 192.168.4.90]
[expiration: 02/14/2004]
[msshosts: sbs-qaibm5]
[orgs: 100000]
[prefimap: 100000]
[prefimapssl: 100000]
[prefpop: 100000]
[prefpopssl: 10000]
[prefsmtpssl: 5000]
[prefwebmail: 30000]
```

In this example, the key does the following:

- specifies the IP address of the host that will contain the Directory Cache server
- grants an InterMail license that expires on February 14, 2004
- specifies the name of the host that will contain the MSS
- enables 100,000 total end users
- allows 100,000 users to have IMAP and POP enabled (`prefimap: 100000` and `prefpop: 100000`)
- allows 10,000 users to have SSL-protected POP access (`prefpopssl: 10000`)
- allows 5,000 users to have SSL-protected authenticated SMTP (`prefsmtpssl: 5000`)
- allows 30,000 users to have WebMail enabled (`prefwebmail: 30000`)

The following license components node-lock the directory to the machine with that IP address, and name-lock the MSS host to the named machine. These are required elements of the license key:

```
[diripAddr: 10.1.2.3]
[msshsts: calgary]
```

For multiple-host installations, the keys use the IP address of the host where the Directory server is installed, and the host name on which the MSS is installed.

Installing the License

The license is provided as a block of text, typically through a file or e-mail message to you.

To install the license:

1. Go to the `$INTERMAIL/bin` directory
2. Enter the `imconfedit` command.
`imconfedit`
3. Find the `/*/common/licenseKey` configuration key and enter the license information exactly as provided. For example:

```
/*/common/licenseKey:

[signature: 330bb3a030951199fd3827887dc8ab83]
[diripaddr: 192.168.4.90]
[expiration: 02/14/2004]
[msshsts: sbs-qaibm5]
[orgs: 100000]
[prefimap: 100000]
[prefimapssl: 100000]
[prefpop: 100000]
[prefpopssl: 10000]
[prefsmtpssl: 5000]
[prefwebmail: 30000]
```

Note: Only one `msshsts` value is allowed.

4. Restart the Directory server. You can now begin creating new accounts.

Changing Your License Limits

To increase your maximum number of licensed end users, or to provide greater capabilities to end users beyond the scope of your original license, contact your InterMail vendor.

To move your InterMail software to another machine, contact your InterMail vendor for a new license key.

Note: You cannot change the IP address or the host name of the machine when obtaining a new license key.

Additional Information

This section contains other useful topics about your InterMail Kx installation.

About the Site Administrator

You will need to identify the site administrator as part of the InterMail installation. The site administrator corresponds to a mail account, and as such is contained in the ISD. This user logs into the InterManager interface to perform delegated administration tasks such as creating, modifying, and deleting accounts, domains, and classes of service. However, unlike the InterMail user, the site administrator is not associated with InterMail system activity.

Installation Log Files

Two log files are created during the installation.

- The `sitestartup.install` file, found in the `$INTERMAIL/lib` directory, records all of the original InterManager configurations from the installation.
- The `InterCore.InstallScript` and `InterMail.InstallScript` files, found in the `$INTERMAIL/install` directory, document the information recorded during the initial installation.

This information contained in these files will be helpful if you need to re-create the InterMail installation.

A

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Version 2, June 1991

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Index

B

bin directory, 6
buses, 4

C

configuration keys, checking, 16
Configuration server, 5
 on primary host, 10
controllers, 4

D

Directory server, in message delivery, 5
directory storage, disk requirements for, 2
disk space requirements, 2, 13
disk striping, 4
domains, determining, 9

F

file systems
 disk requirements for, 4
 distribution of, 6

G

group privileges, setting up, 12

H

hard disks, requirements for, 4
hardware components, 3
hosts
 determining names of, 9
 installing InterMail on, 13
 installing on multiple, 10
 InterMail user and group names on, 11

I

imap user, privileges of, 11
IMAP server
 in message retrieval, 5
 port number for, 12

installation

 disk space requirements for, 2
 planning, 3
 port conflicts and, 13
 preparing for, 9
installation directory, determining, 10
installation procedure, 13
installation tasks, overview of, 10
InterMail group
 creating, 11
 determining the name of, 9
InterMail home directory, 11
InterMail hosts, 3
InterMail servers, 4
 See also individual servers
InterMail user
 creating, 11
 determining the name of, 9

L

LDAP server, port number for, 13
ldapAccessList configuration key, 16
lib directory, 6
license
 changing limits on, 18
 default, 17
 installing, 18
license key, 16
 format of, 17
local file system, 11
 NIS and, 11
log files, 19
 storage of, 6

M

mail storage
 disk space requirements for, 2
 permanent, 7
 temporary, 7

Manager server, 5
 on primary host, 10
message delivery, servers for, 4
Message File system
 location of, 6
 structure of, 6
message retrieval, 5
message storage, 5
migration to InterMail, 7
MSS (Message Store Server), in message storage, 5
MTA (Message Transport Agent), in message delivery, 4
multiple-host installation, 10
 checking configuration keys for, 16
 license key for, 18
mv system call, 7

N
NIS entries, 11
NVRAM, allotment of, 4

O
operating systems, 1
oracle user, privileges of, 11
organization name, determining, 10

P
permanent mail storage, 6, 7
POP server
 in message retrieval, 5
 port number for, 12
port assignments, checking, 12
port conflicts, 13
port numbers, default, 12

primary host, components of, 10

R

RAID mirroring, 6
requirements
 disk space, 2, 13
 hardware, 1
 server, 1
 software, 1
rmeAccesslist configuration key, 16

S

server requirements, 2
servers, port numbers for, 12
site administrator
 determining login name and password of, 10
 identifying, 19
SMTP server, port number for, 12
SNMP server, port conflicts and, 13
software requirements, 1
spool directory, 2, 7
 location of, 7
system data, 6
system management, 5

T

temporary mail storage, 6, 7
 disk space requirements for, 2
tmp directory, 6

W

Web server port, determining, 10
WebEdge application, in message retrieval, 5
write-back cache, 4