

Installing Red Hat Enterprise Linux

This section provides step by step instructions for installing Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) for use with DefenderMX (Secure Mail Gateway). For information regarding any problems encountered while installing RHEL, please contact Red Hat support.

Installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.x (ES or AS)

1. Boot the machine to be installed with the first Red Hat CD.
2. Press Enter at the first text prompt
3. If the CDs were downloaded and burned, the installer will prompt to perform a Media Check. Perform this check.
4. Welcome: click next.
5. Language Selection: Accept the default of English or select your language and click next.
6. Keyboard: Accept the default of U. S. English or select your keyboard and click next.
7. Mouse Configuration: Choose your mouse, and click next.

(The following partitioning steps may vary depending on your desired disk setup)

8. Disk Partitioning Setup: Accept the default of Automatically Partition and click next.
9. Click Yes at the Warning confirmation.
10. Automatic Partitioning: Accept the default of Remove All Partitions and click next.
11. Click Yes at the Warning confirmation.
12. Partitioning: Accept the default partition scheme and click next.
13. Boot Loader Configuration: Accept the default and click next.
14. Network Configuration: Make the following changes
 - a. Click the "Edit" button under Network Devices
 - b. Unselect "Configure using DHCP"
 - c. Fill in the IP address and Netmask for your network
 - d. Click OK
 - e. Under Hostname, fill in the hostname that resolves to the IP entered for this machine.
 - f. Fill in the information under Miscellaneous Settings. If you are unsure as to this information, see your Network Administrator. Note: Tertiary DNS may be left blank.

- g. Click next.
15. Firewall: Select "No Firewall" and click next.
 16. Additional Language Support: Accept the default of U. S. English or select your Language and click next.
 17. Time Zone Selection: Choose your time zone, and click next.
 18. Set Root Password: Enter a password for the system's root account. This password is used for system administration. It is important to keep this password in a safe place. Once the password is entered, click next.
 19. Package Defaults: Select "Customize the set of packages to be installed" and click next.
 20. Package Group Selection: Scroll down to the very bottom of the page and select "Minimal"
 21. Click next.
 22. About to Install: Click next.
 23. Insert the RHEL CDs if they are requested.
 24. Click Exit and let the system reboot.
 25. At this point your system should be correctly connected to the network and have access to the Internet.
 26. Install the RPM-GPG-KEY
Insert Red Hat CD-ROM install disk #1

```
mount /mnt/cdrom  
rpm --import /mnt/cdrom/RPM-GPG-KEY-  
umount /mnt/cdrom
```
 27. Make sure the system is properly connected to the Internet and run up2date to register your system with Red Hat; run:

```
Up2date -register
```

Enter you registration information and email address. Once the registration is complete, update to the latest applications; run:

```
Up2date -u
```

If any kernel updates are needed you will probably need to run up2date again with a forced install which names the missing kernel rpms. For example:

```
up2date -f kernel kernel-utils
```
 28. Next install gcc and rpmbuild:

```
up2date install gcc rpm-build
```

29. Install ntp:
`up2date -i ntp`
30. Edit /etc/ntp.conf to read:
`server time-a.nist.gov
server clock-1.cs.cmu.edu
server fuzz.psc.edu
driftfile /etc/ntp/drift`
31. Fix permissions on ntpd drift file
`touch /etc/ntp/drift
chown -R ntp.ntp /etc/ntp/`
32. Configure ntpd to start on boot and start ntpd daemon; run:
`chkconfig ntpd on
service ntpd start`
33. Configure nscd (Name Server Caching daemon) to start on boot and start ntpd daemon; run:
`chkconfig nscd on
service nscd start`
34. Edit /etc/sysconfig/i18n to read:
Change line:
`LANG="en_US.UTF-8"`
To read:
`LANG="en_US"`
35. Edit /etc/aliases
Change line:
`#root: marc`
To to send email to the system administrator(s), for example:
`root: admin@yourdomain.com`
Rebuild the aliases database; run:
`newaliases`
36. Reboot system
`Reboot`