Postfix Quick Reference

This is just some notes on things I do in Postfix.

Finding User who has been hacked

1. look for messages that are sending to multiple recipients

```
grep 'postfix/smtp' /var/log/mail.log | cut -d ':' -f4 | grep -v 'connect' | grep -v warning | grep -v SSL | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr | head
```

2. Grab one of the identifiers and look at where it originated. This returned 47B5F826C2

```
grep 47B5F826C2 /var/log/mail.log | grep 'from=' | cut -d':' -f5 | cut -d'<' -f2 | cut -d'>' -f1
```

3. Choose a username. This returned mail.brakzijn.nl@my.server

```
grep mail.brakzijn.nl mail.log | grep RCPT | cut -d'[' -f3 | cut -d']' -f1 | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn | head
```

4. see the IP they are coming from, then look for the login that is associated with it

```
grep 129.205.113.219 /var/log/mail.log | grep 'sasl_method=LOGIN' | cut -d'=' -f4 | sort | uniq -c | sort -rn
```

5. That is the user that has been hacked

Look for specific activity

The mail log (/var/log/mail.log on Debian derivatives) contains way too much information most of the time. Here, *grep* is your friend. You can find different things based on which daemon is reporting the line item, then further refine by adding an additional grep after.

For example, if you were moving a domain from one server to another, it is common to allow the old server to accept messages for a while to keep from losing your clients e-mail. So, for example, if you wanted to know the last time any mail was delivered to an example.com account, you would do.

```
grep delivered mail.log | grep example.com | tail
```

- If you want to see who is sending mail, try looking for the submission daemon in the log. You can then narrow it down with a second grep

```
grep submission /var/log/mail.log | grep keyword_to_search_for
```

- If you want to see who is receiving mail, look for the delivered keyword in the log. This only

shows you mail that has been accepted and delivered.

```
grep delivered mail.log | grep keywork_to_search_for
```

Change attachment max size

Actually, this is the total message size. It is in bytes, so it is a very large number.

To see what the current setting is, type

```
postconf | grep message_size_limit
```

. If the value is not explicitly entered in main.cf, the default value is show.

To set a new value, type

```
postconf -e message_size_limit=26214400
```

. The number is 25 Megabytes, or 25*1024*1024 (from a calculator). Obviously, you need to reload or restart postfix for this to take effect.

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