

Checking Exchange Server 2007 with MOM 2005 (Part 1)

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The main goal of this series is to show you how a MOM 2005 SP1 tool supports the Exchange Server 2007 environment. Exchange Server 2007 has 5 separate roles (roles) and we will check to see the status of each role in the server, receive notification when an error occurs or performance problems arise. , create notifications about system performance to suit your company's future needs. When using MOM with Exchange Server 2007, we can do the following tasks:

1. Locate information to diagnose and solve problems
2. Recognize peak working hours
3. Basic performance lines of servers
4. Performance mode of servers
5. Detecting strange behavior with basic information
6. Create reports with authentic environment information

Implementation scenario

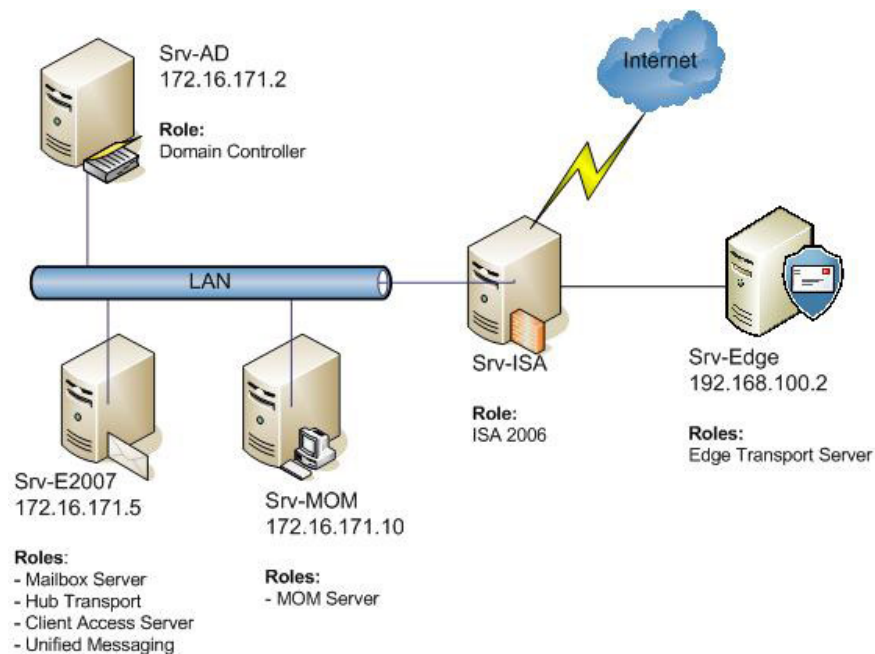


Figure 1: The script to use in this series

Using this scenario we will perform the following tasks to test the environment:

1. Execute Management Pack for Exchange Server 2007 in MOM 2005 SP1
2. Install agents in internal Exchange Server 2007
3. Agent settings in the external server are located in the DMZ
4. Configure Exchange Server 2007 to work with all cmdlets
5. Meticulous survey of Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack
6. Exploit the Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack reports

Execute the Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack in MOM 2005

Management Pack is a cornerstone of MOM because it includes checking event roles, performance counters and running scripts. The Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack uses cmdlets basically and it sends the results to the MOM server by events or performance counters.

First of all, we have to download Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack from the Microsoft website.

After downloading, the contents of the file are copied into a folder. The default directory is C: Program FilesMicrosoft Operations Manager 2005Management Packs. We can open the MOM 2005 Administrator Console, open the **Microsoft Operation Manager ()** section , right-click **Management Packs**, then select **Import / Export Management Pack** . as shown in Figure 2.

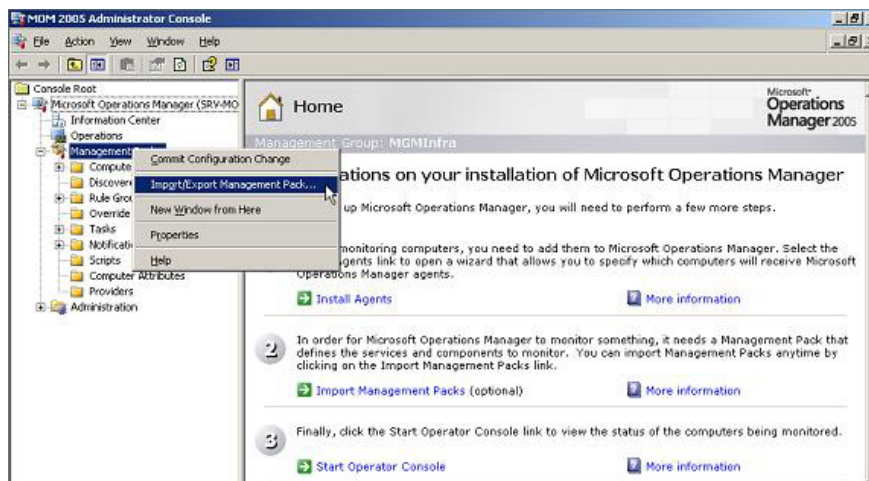


Figure 2: Performing the Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack administrative package import into MOM 2005 SP1

To do this import job, follow the steps below:

1. In the first window, click **Next** .
2. **Export Management Pack** . Click *Import Management Packs and / or reports* and then click **Next** .

3. **Select a Folder and Choose Import Type** . Select the folder where you copied the administrative package and click *Import Management Packs and Reports* , as shown in Figure 3 below.

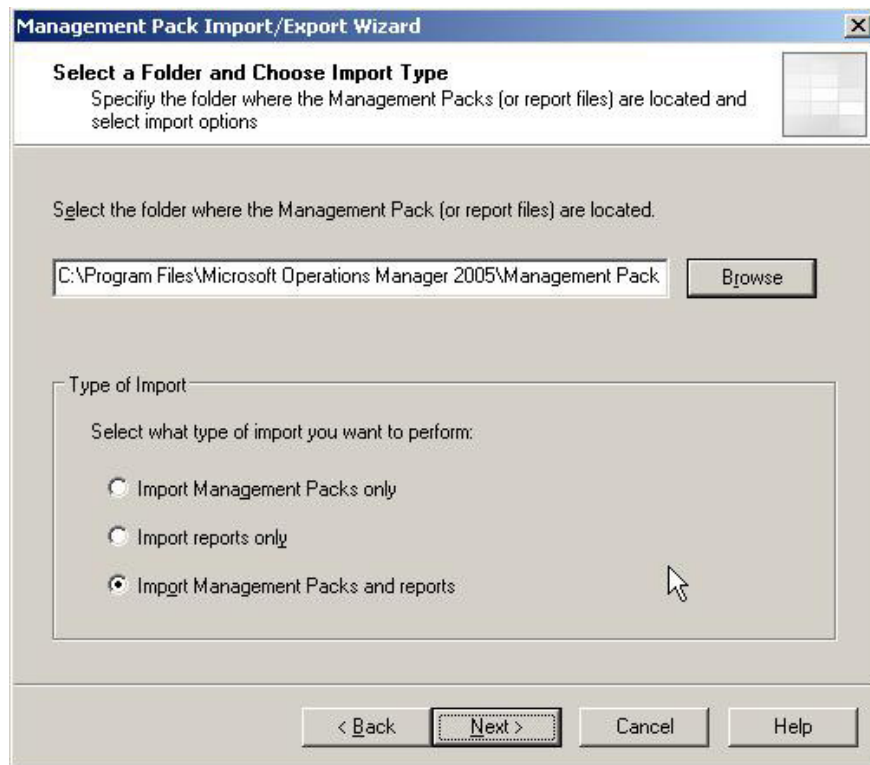


Figure 3: Select the Management pack and Import type

4. **Select Management Packs** . It will display the Management Packs available, just click **Next** .

5. **Select Reports** . The appropriate reports will be displayed, just click **Next**

6. **Completing the Management Pack Import / Export Wizard** . The overall result will be displayed, you just need to click the **Finish** button to begin.

After this window has finished, an Import status window will appear with all the information and status of the Management Pack and the Import report processes as shown in Figure 4.

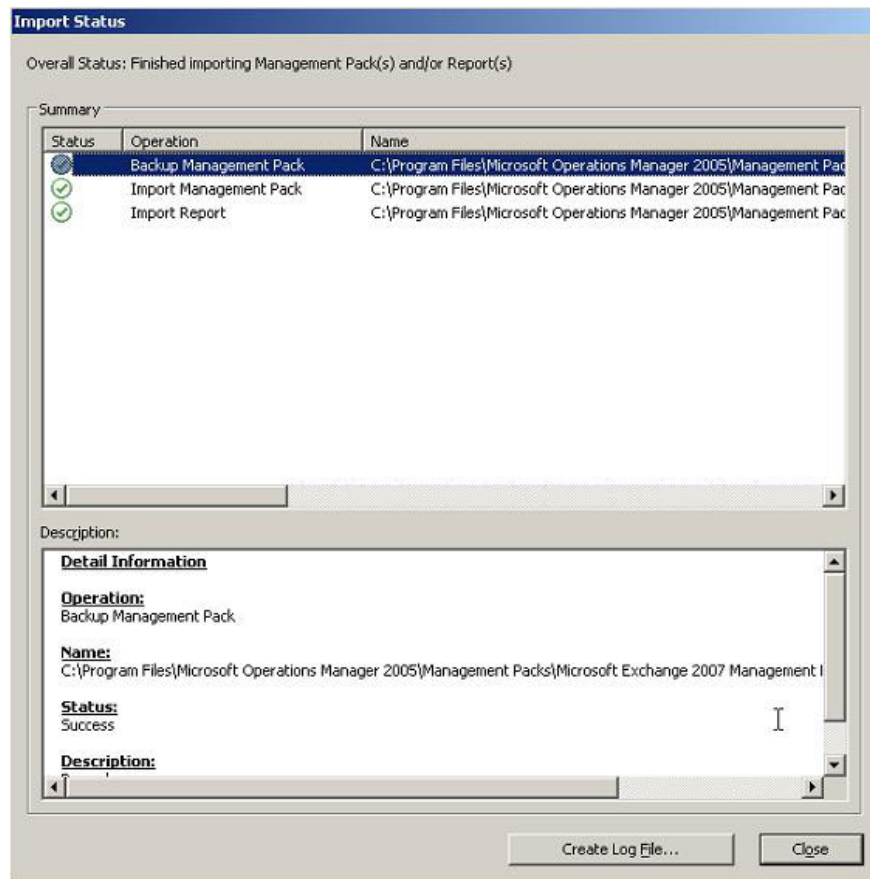


Figure 4: Import status window, we can see all the processes that were performed during the import task

After importing the Management Pack and reports, we need to check the newly added groups as shown in Figure 5.

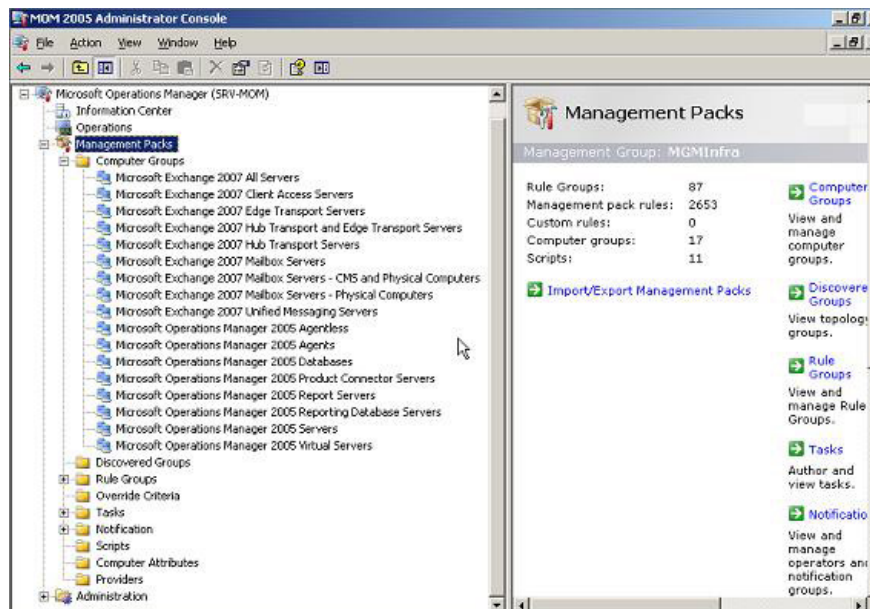


Figure 5: New computer groups have the Exchange 2007 Management Pack installed
Installing agents (Agent)

Now that we have installed the Management Pack for Exchange Server 2007, we can install MOM Agent on the internal servers. The Edge Transport Server located in the DMZ requires another method. We will introduce this installation in the second part.

To install the MOM agent on Exchange Server 2007 internally, follow these steps:

1. Open the administrator window of the MOM 2005 Administrator Console
2. Click **Microsoft Operations Manager ()**
3. On the right side window, click **Install Agents .** (Figure 6)

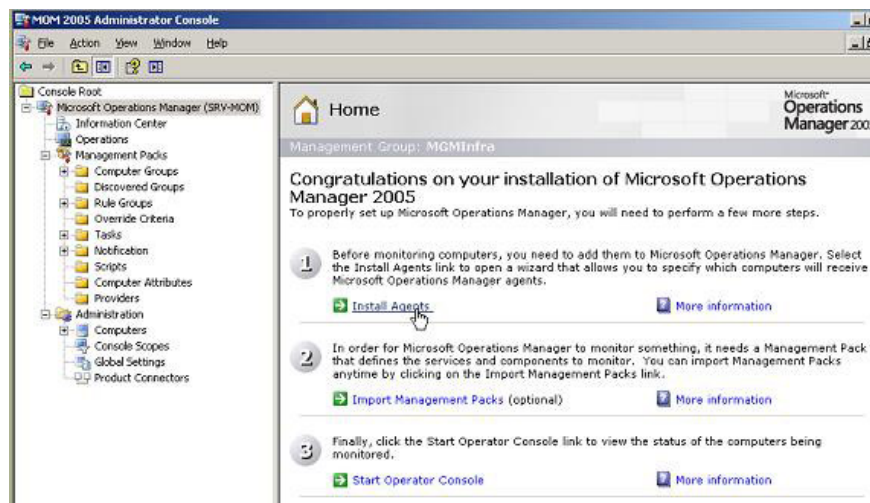


Figure 6: Installing MOM agent on internal Exchange Server

4. The first window is the Welcome screen, click **Next** to go through this window.
5. **Method for Discovering Computers and Installing Agents .** You select *Browse for* or type in the specific computer names and then click **Next** .
6. **Computer Names** . We must add Exchange Server with the *Browse* button. In the script, we have an Exchange Server 2007 in the local network, click **Next** to move on to the next part (Figure 7).

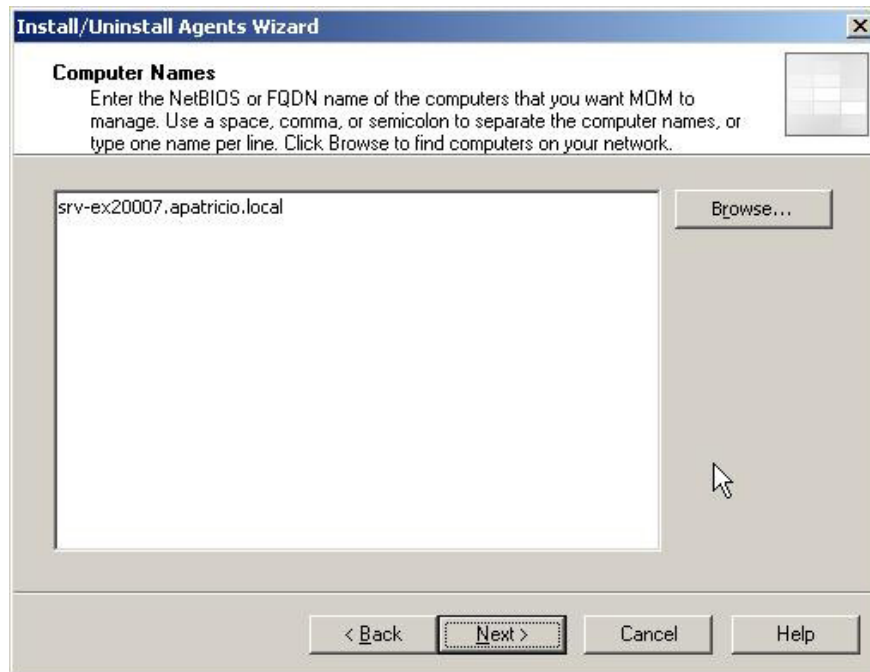


Figure 7: Adding Exchange Server

7. The **Agent Installation Permissions** . Select *Management Server Action Account* and click **Next** .

8. **Agent Action Account** . Select *Local System* and click **Next** .

9. **Agent Installation Directory** . The path to where the MOM Agent will be installed in Exchange Server 2007, click **Next** .

10. **Completing the Install / Uninstall Agents Wizard** . The final window of the wizard will have the parts that they have done. Click **Finish** to start installing MOM Agent on Exchange Server 2007.

In Microsoft Operations Manager Task Progress (Figure 8), we can see the result of installing MOM Agent on Exchange Server 2007.

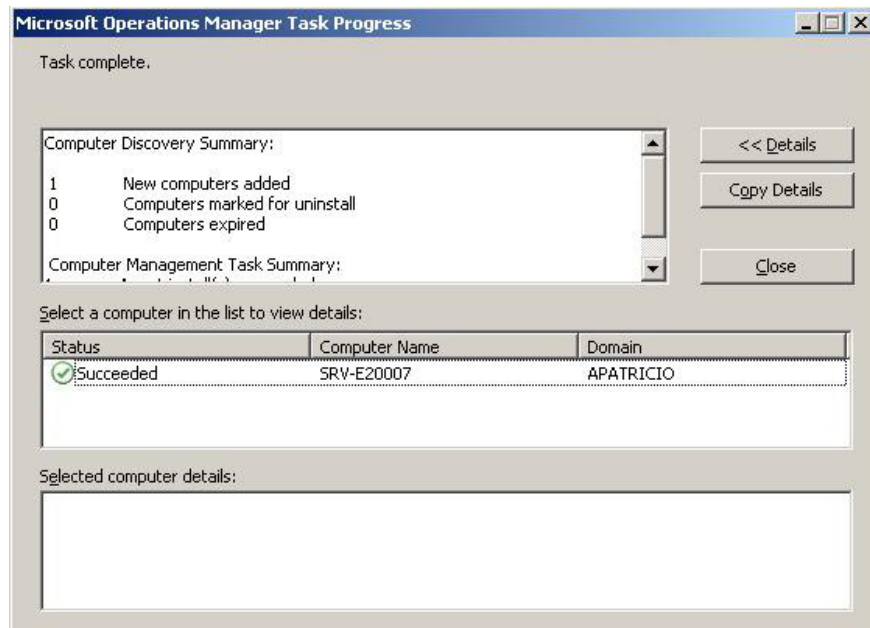


Figure 8: Mom Agent has been successfully installed

If you look at the Application part of the event monitor window in Exchange Server 2007 we will see it as shown in Figure 9.

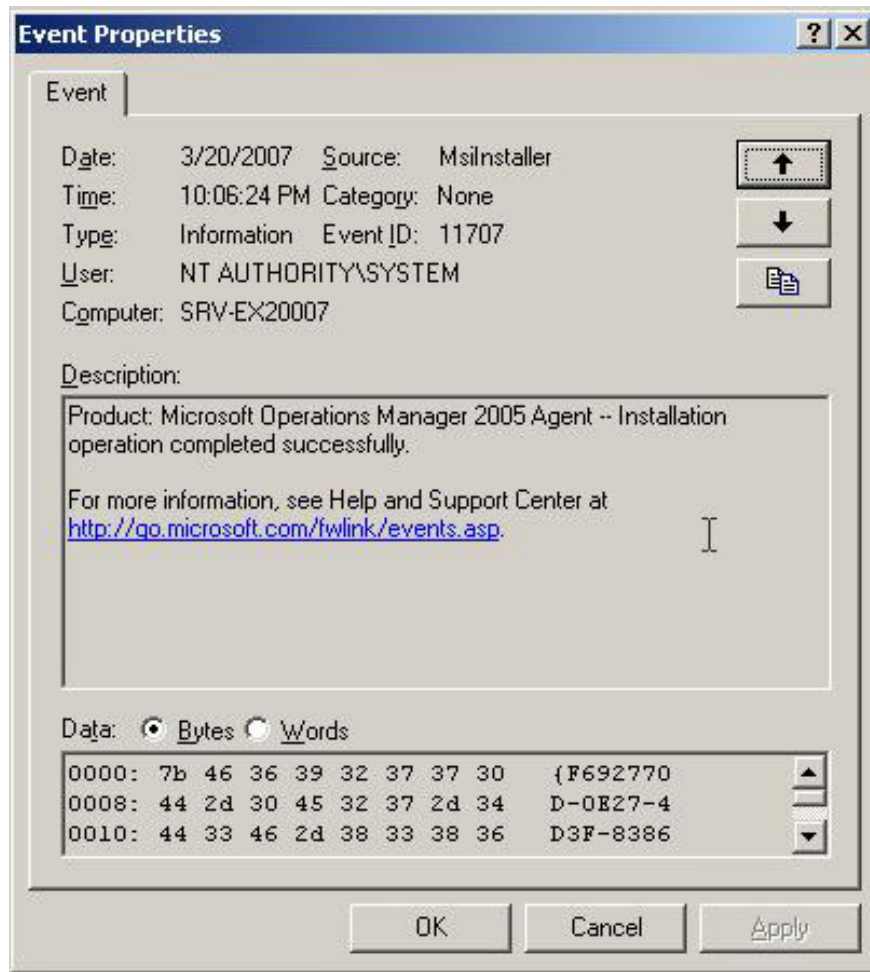


Figure 9: Event ID 11707 indicates that MOM Agent has successfully installed

By default, each Exchange Server 2007 machine has a service called Microsoft Exchange Monitoring and it is defined as a manual service and cannot be started as shown in Figure 10.

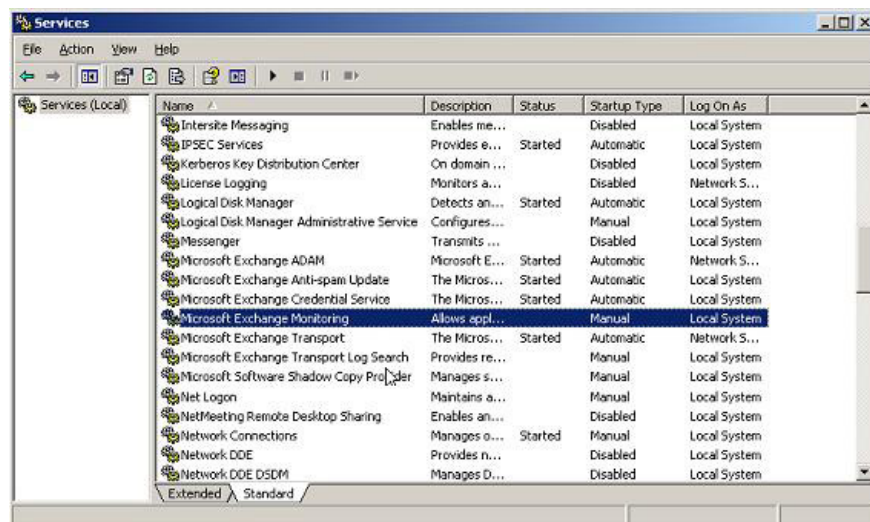


Figure 10: Default settings for Microsoft Exchange Monitoring

After installing the MOM Agent, we will receive an Event ID 21240, which indicates that the MOM Agent has received new roles and configured it from its MOM server. The MOM Agent will then start the Microsoft Exchange Monitoring service.

We can start testing this new server in the MOM Operator Console (as shown in Figure 11). We can see the server and the current state of each role (role).

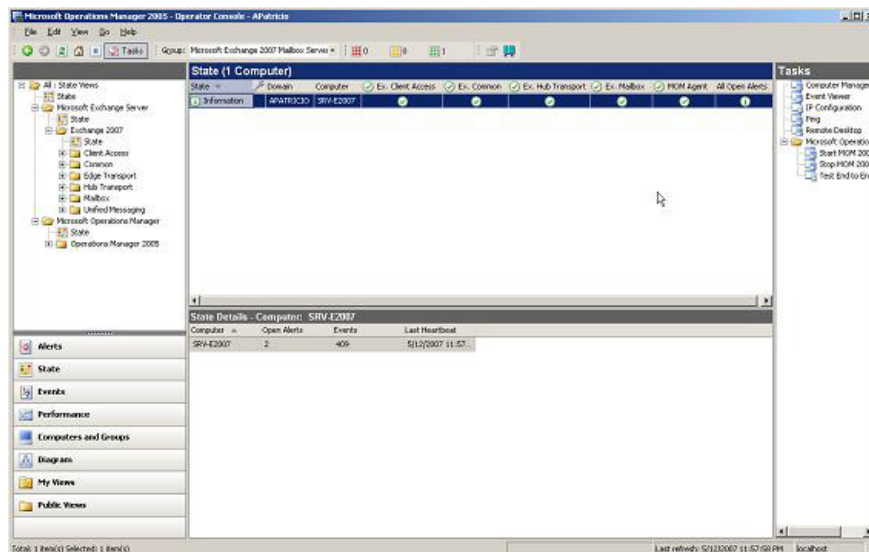


Figure 11: First Exchange Server in the MOM Operator Console

Check Exchange Server 2007 via cmdlet

Exchange Server 2007 has a cmdlet to check the status of some components in it. MOM uses these cmdlets to find information from services or components. We can run these cmdlets in Exchange Management Shell to update the status of each component and service. All tests with the cmdlet have a parameter called MonitoringContext. When this parameter is correct, the result of the returned cmdlet will include checking events and performance counters. We can see the different outputs when using the MonitoringContext parameter (see Figure 12).

```

Machine: srv-e2007 | Scope: apatricio.local
[PS] C:\>
[PS] C:\>Test-MAPIConnectivity
MailboxServer      Database      Result      Latency(MS)  Error
-----
SRU-E2007          Mailbox Database  Success      9
[PS] C:\>Test-MAPIConnectivity -MonitoringContext:$true
MailboxServer      Database      Result      Latency(MS)  Error
-----
SRU-E2007          Mailbox Database  Success      10
Events             : <Source: MExchange Monitoring MAPIConnectivity
                        Id: 1000
                        Type: Information
                        Message: All MAPI connectivity transactions succeeded.>
PerformanceCounters : <Object: MExchange Monitoring MAPIConnectivity
                        Counter: Logon Latency
                        Instance: SRU-E2007\First Storage Group\Mailbox Database
                        Value: 9.6509>
[PS] C:\>_

```

Figure 12: Run the cmdlet with and without the MonitoringContext parameter

Exchange Server 2007 Management Pack uses the cmdlet to collect information from Exchange Server 2007; All scripts running on the Exchange server have the MonitoringContext as True.

Below is a list of all the cmdlets that MOM uses to retrieve information from Exchange Service. There are two groups: standard - Standard cmdlets, which do not need additional configuration. The second group requires some configuration changes to help them work properly.

Cmdlet

Standard configuration

Additional configuration

MAPI logons (Test-MAPIConnectivity)

x

Mailflow (Test-Mailflow)

x

Search (Test-ExchangeSearch)

x

Services (Test-ServiceHealth)

x

Configuration (Test-SystemHealth)

x

Local Unified Messaging connectivity (Test-UMConnectivity)

x

Edge Synchronization (Test-EdgeSynchronization)

x

ActiveSync (Test-ActiveSyncConnectivity)

x

Outlook Web Access (Test-OWAConnectivity)

x

Web Services (Test-WebServicesConnectivity)

x

Remote Unified Messaging (Test-UMConnectivity)

x

After installing the Agent, we have to configure the mailbox test that has been used for OWA and ActiveSync Connectivity. If this test is not performed, a message (as shown in Figure 13) will appear indicating that some checks are not performed.

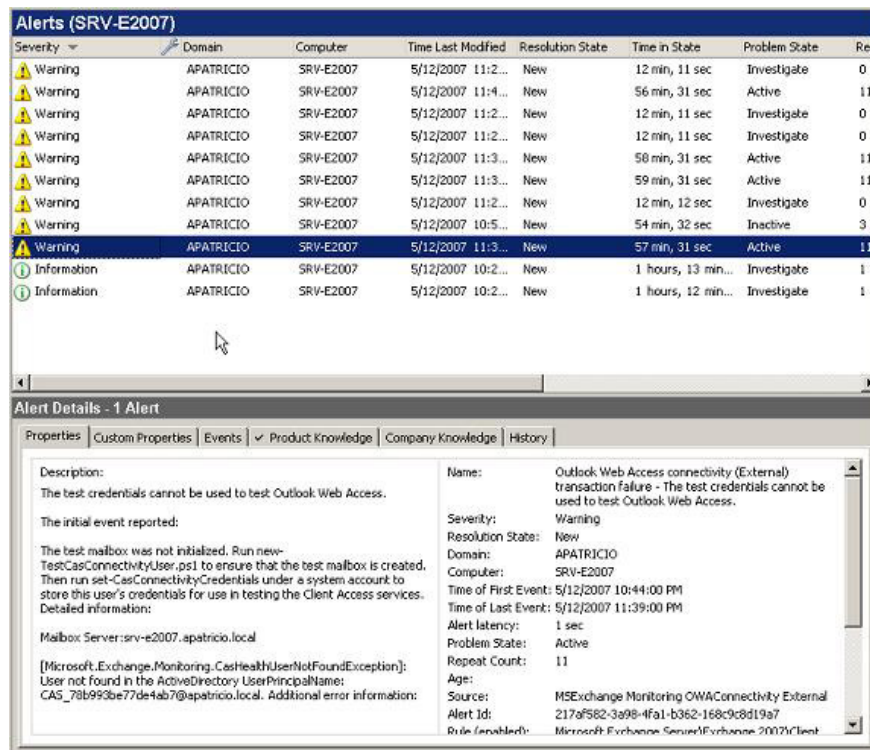


Figure 13: Alert why Test-OWAConnectivity is not working

To resolve this behavior, we must run the New-TestCasConnectivityUser.ps1 script in Exchange Server 2007 to create a mailbox check. Run it in the Scripts folder under the Exchange Server 2007 installation directory

After running the command, we must define the initial password for this account, and click to confirm the process as shown in Figure 14.

```

Machine: srv-e2007 | Scope: apatricio.local
[PS] C:\Program Files\Microsoft\Exchange Server\Scripts> .\C:\Program Files\Microsoft\Exchange Server\Scripts\New-TestCa
ConnectivityUser.ps1
Please enter a temporary secure password for creating test users. For security, the password will be changed regularly
and automatically by the system.
Enter password: *****
Create test user on: srv-e2007.apatricio.local
Control-Break to quit or Enter to continue:

Name                Alias                ServerName           ProhibitSendQuota
-----                -
CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7} CAS_{78b993be77de... srv-e2007           unlimited
UserPrincipalName: CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7}@patricio.local

AccessRights        : <ExtendedRight>
ExtendedRights      : <User-Force-Change-Password>
ChildObjectType     : 
InheritedObjectType : 
Properties          : 
Deny               : False
InheritanceType     : All
User               : APATRICIO\Exchange Servers
Identity           : apatricio.local\Users\CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7}
IsInherited        : False
IsValid            : True
ObjectState        : Unchanged

AccessRights        : <ExtendedRight>
ExtendedRights      : <User-Force-Change-Password>
ChildObjectType     : 
InheritedObjectType : 
Properties          : 
Deny               : False
InheritanceType     : All
User               : APATRICIO\Exchange Recipient Administrators
Identity           : apatricio.local\Users\CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7}
IsInherited        : False
IsValid            : True
ObjectState        : Unchanged

ClientAccessServer  : srv-e2007.apatricio.local
Scenario            : Reset Credentials
ScenarioDescription : Reset automated credentials for the Client Access probing task user on mailbox server srv-e2007
                    7.apatricio.local.
PerformanceCounterName : 
Result             : Success
MailboxServer      : srv-e2007.apatricio.local
StartTime          : 5/13/2007 12:48:19 AM
Latency            : 00:00:01.1787610
SecureAccess       : True
Error              : 
UserName           : CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7}
VirtualDirectoryNam : 
Url               : 
UrlType            : Unknown
EventType          : Success
Port               : 0
ConnectionType     : Plaintext

You can un-enable the test user by running this command with the following optional parameters : I-UMDialPlan <dialplan
one> -UMExtension <nonDigitInDialplan>. Either None or Both must be present.

[PS] C:\Program Files\Microsoft\Exchange Server\Scripts>

```

Figure 14: Run the new-testCasConnectivityUser.ps1 script in Exchange Server

The new user will be created with a name similar to CAS_ {}, but different in numbers? This number is the GUID of Mailbox Server. For ease of understanding, run *Get-MailboxServer | Select Guid, Name* and then run the *Get-Mailbox cmdlet*, as shown in Figure 15.

```

Machine: srv-e2007 | Scope: apatricio.local
[PS] C:\>Get-MailboxServer | select Guid,Name
Guid                Name
-----                -
78b993be-77de-4ab7-a313-9da320a610cd SRV-E2007

[PS] C:\>
[PS] C:\>Get-Mailbox

Name                Alias                ServerName           ProhibitSendQuota
-----                -
Administer@patricio Administer@patricio srv-e2007           unlimited
CAS_{78b993be77de4ab7} CAS_{78b993be77de... srv-e2007           unlimited
Anderson.Patricio Anderson.Patricio   srv-e2007           unlimited

[PS] C:\>_

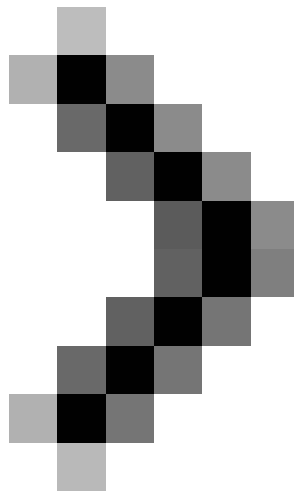
```

Figure 15: Learn about the name of the mailbox user

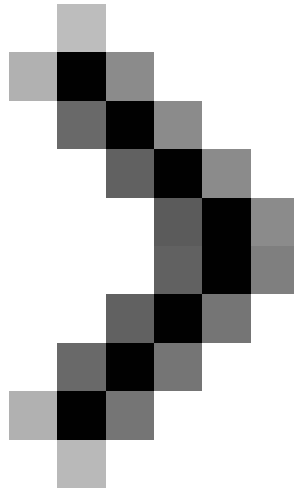
Note : We must repeat this process for each Mailbox server to be checked.

Conclude

We have seen how to manage Exchange Server 2007 with MOM 2005. In this first part, we learned how to install Management Pack, MOM Agents and how to create a mailbox check procedure with the used cmdlet. used by MOM 2005.



Checking Exchange Server 2007 with MOM 2005 (Part 2)



Checking Exchange Server 2007 with MOM 2005 (Part 3)

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