

Installing Exchange 2007 (Part II)

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Installing Exchange is not difficult. However, Exchange 2007 has some changes in the installation program that are a bit surprising. Part 2 of this series will take you to the installation options of the GUI interface and the CLI command line interface.

If you have forgotten some of the content previously introduced in part one, please review [here](#).

Introduce

Installing Exchange 2007 is as easy as its predecessor, after preparing AD, the rest is not difficult at all. But that doesn't mean you just need to insert the CD into the drive and keep clicking Next. Let's review the system requirements in the first part of this series to minimize errors that could cause errors or something worse.

Installing GUI user interface

If your system has met the requirements, you can start installing Exchange 2007. Installing the basic GUI user interface is quite easy. Insert the CD into the drive, run Setup.exe from the root directory of the disk. You will need certain permissions, depending on the current configuration and how you prepare the domain, at least Enterprise and Local Administrator privileges. If you have not prepared the domain name, you need to add the Schema Administrator privilege. If you already have an Exchange 2007 server in the domain, you must be a member of the Exchange Organization Administrator admin group.

Welcome screen appears. Without one of the three components .Net Framework 2.0, MMC 3.0 or Microsoft Shell (MSH), you will immediately be asked to install them first. Figure 1 illustrates below that the .NET Framework 2.0 and MMC 3.0 already exist and MSH is not yet. You must install it, simply by clicking on the item already on the screen.

Plan

[Exchange Server Deployment Guide](#)

Install

Step 1: Install .NET Framework 2.0 - Installed

Step 2: Install Microsoft Management Console (MMC) - Installed

Step 3: Install Microsoft Command Shell (MSH)

Step 4: Install Microsoft Exchange

Step 5: Get Critical Updates for Microsoft Exchange

Other Information

[Browse the source directory](#)

[Visit the Exchange Server TechCenter](#)

Figure 1 : Request before installation

When the Install Wizard program starts, you can read through the introduction, then read and accept the terms in the EULA. Next you have the option to allow using *Error Reporting* function, select and click *Next* . You are provided with two installation methods: *Typical* (typical) and *Custom* (optional) (see Figure 2). The typical type will install all roles (roles), except the *Edge Transport* . If you want to customize the installation components, you should choose *Custom* . You can also change the installation location if you want here.

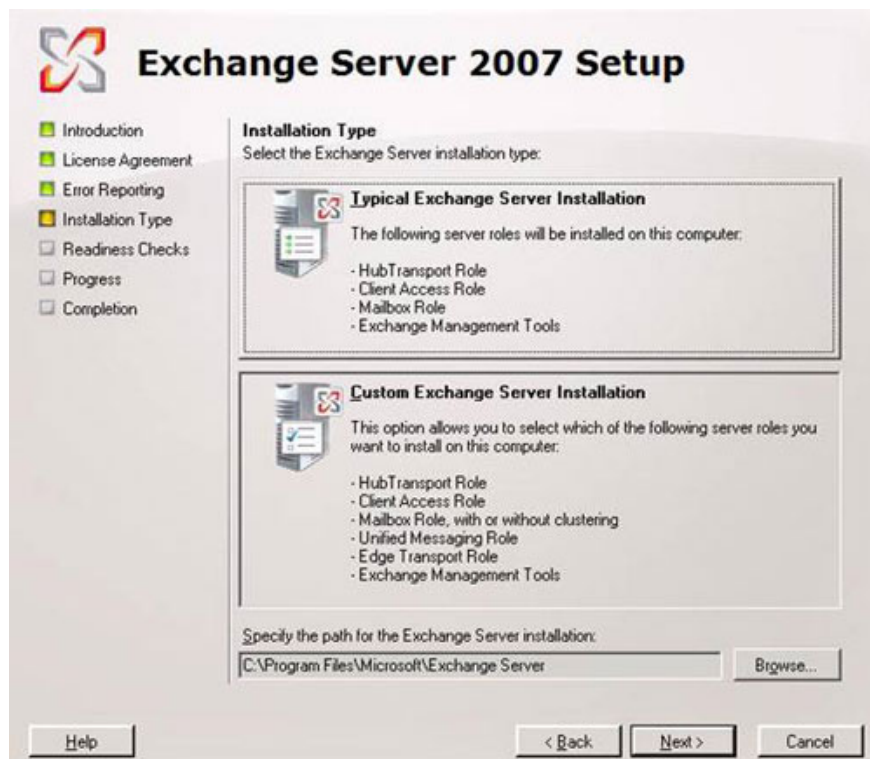


Figure 2: Installation Options (Install Options)

When choosing the *Custom* type and clicking *Next*, you are provided with a number of options and can choose one or more of the roles you want to install. You can choose to install *Active*, *Passive Mailbox* server clusters or *Management Console* (see Figure 3).



Figure 3 : Server Roles

Before continuing, you must provide the name of the *Exchange Organization* organization and be asked if any computer is using Outlook 2003 or earlier Outlook versions (see Figure 4). If you select *Yes* , the public Folders public folder will be created. If you select *No* , nothing happens.



Figure 4 : Outlook versions

You need to be cautious when choosing roles to install. If you are running in a multi-site AD environment, you need to install a Hub Transport and Mailbox server in each AD Site. Client Access Server is also needed in each site with a Mailbox server. Finally, all roles can be installed in the same server (except the Edge Transport) or on each individual server.

Now the installer will run a set of test requests to determine if the domain and server are ready to receive Exchange 2007. Figure 5 illustrates an example of some common errors you will encounter if IIS is omitted or the domain is not at the required functional level. (Note the *Install* button is dimmed).



Figure 5 : Error checking availability level

When no errors appear, the *Install* button appears. You can click on it to start the installation program (see Figure 6).



Figure 6 : Check the readiness level successfully

You can see the installation process, how long the installation takes depends on the role installed. Once finished, click the *Finish* button. The next job is to build the configuration for the Exchange 2007 server (See Figure 7).



Figure 7 : Installation process

CLI and installation program are not monitored

Exchange 2007 also supports the Command Line Interface (CLI) installation, which can be used to perform unattended installations. There are some required changes depending on the type of Exchange 2007 installation you are working on.

/ roles - describes the server role to be installed. Can be replaced with / r

1. ET or E - Gateway Server
2. HT or H - Bridgehead Server
3. CA or C - Client Access Server
4. MB or M - Mailbox Server
5. UM or U - Unified Messaging
6. MT or T - Admin Tools
7. / PrepareAD - used to prepare a "manual" Active Directory schema. This variation is optional because the schema is automatically expanded during the installation process. Can be replaced by / p
8. / TargetDir - describes the directory for installing Exchange 2007. Can be replaced by / t
9. / SourceDir - describes the location of the installation file
10. / DomainController - allows you to specify which DC to use. Can be replaced with / dc
11. / AnswerFile : *filename*

12. / mode - determine whether the installation model is the default installation or recovery installation.

Required if you want to use transform / RecoverServer

1. Install - this is the default model, used when no switch / mode command is provided
2. Upgrade - is the model used when upgrading the Exchange 2007 installation program
3. Uninstall - used when you want to remove Exchange 2007 or its role
4. RecoverServer - used when recovering a failed Exchange 2007 server

The basic syntax of CLI or unattended installation program is as follows:

```
Setup.exe / console / roles: / mode: [/ targetdir:] [/ prepareAD] [/ RecoverServer] [/?]
```

To install Exchange 2007 with Bridgehead, Client Access and Mailbox server roles, use the following command:

```
Setup.exe / roles: ET, MB, CA or
```

```
Setup.exe / r: E, M, C
```

When you want to install the Gateway server, put the "*Program files*" *program files* into a folder in drive D named E2007 and read, write it from DC1, you need to use the following transformation command in Setup.exe:

```
Setup.exe / r: E / targetdir: D: E2007 /dc:dc1.thelazyadmin.lab
```

This final example explains which command you will use to install the new Exchange 2007 server during the "disaster" recovery process.

```
Setup.exe / mode: recoverserver
```

When this command is executed, the installation program determines whether .NET 2.0 Framework, MMC 3.0 and Microsoft Shell are installed. If any other checked software fails, the installation program will stop and give an error message.

Check the settings

After the installation process is complete, you should check that everything has been successfully completed. There are several ways you can do it. First open MSH and run the following command, which will give a list of installed roles (see Figure 8).

```
Get-ExchangeServer
```

```

c:\Machine: XCHG CWD: C:\
Welcome to the Exchange Management Shell!

Full list of cmdlets:           get-command
Only Exchange cmdlets:        get-excommand
Only Monad cmdlets:           get-mshcommand
Get general help:              help
Get help for a cmdlet:         help <cmdlet-name> or <cmdlet-name> -?
Show quickstart guide:         quickstart
Show full output for a cmd:    <cmd> ; format-list

Tip of the day #19:
If you want to test all IP Block List providers, you just have to pipe the g
ommand into the test command: get-ipblocklistprovider | test-ipblocklistprov
-ipaddress:192.168.0.1

[MSH] C:\>get-exchangeserver
WARNING: column "Version" does not fit into the display and was removed.
Name                Site                Domain              ServerRole  Editio
-----            -
XCHG                Default-First-Sit... Ex2007.lab       MB CA U...  Enterp
[MSH] C:\>_

```

Figure 8: MSH Get-ExchangeServer

Next, consider the Application Log application log information in Event Viewer with events with ID numbers of 1003 and 1004. These two events provide information to see if the installation was successful. Finally interested in some log files created.

- % SystemDrive% ExchangeExchangeSetupLogsSetup.log : This file tells you whether the pre-installation request checks are okay and which roles are installed.
- % SystemDrive% ExchangeSetupLogsExchangeServerMSI.log : This file tells you whether the file decompression process is responsible for any errors.
- % SystemDrive% ExchangeSetupLogsExchange Server Setup Progress.log : This file tells you which system changes were made during the installation process.
- % SystemDrive% Program FilesMicrosoftExchange Server LoggingSetupLogssetup.log : This file keeps track of the activities during installation. You should see this file if the installation program fails.

Conclude

There are many configuration options and settings in Exchange 2007 for you to choose from. The command line interface provides powerful and scriptable options for deploying Exchange 2007 servers with the smallest administrative interaction. Both installation types perform some pre-installation system requirements checks to ensure that Exchange 2007 installation is started correctly from the original.

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