

Managing mailboxes in Exchange Server 2007 (Part 2)

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Information from mailboxes

After creating mailboxes, you will get information about them using the Exchange Management Shell. To do that, you can use two cmdlets:

1. `get-mailboxStatistics`
2. `get-mailboxFolderStatistics`.

Using the **Get-MailboxStatistics** cmdlet as shown in Figure 1, you can get some information from the mailbox such as the quality and quantity of the items, the quality and the number of deleted items, the time of last login and logout. To get this information you use the following syntax:

```
Get-MailboxStatistics |fl
```

fl is the alias of the cmdlet format list, allowing to format the output as a attribute list in which each attribute appears on a new line.

```

Machine: srv-ex02 | Scope: contoso.local
[PS] C:\>Get-MailboxStatistics anderson.patricio | fl

AssociatedItemCount      : 0
DeletedItemCount        : 0
DisconnectDate           :
DisplayName              : Anderson Patricio
ItemCount                : 0
LastLoggedOnUserAccount  :
LastLogoffLine           :
LastLogonLine            :
LegacyDN                 : /O=CONTOSOORG/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIB
MailboxGuid              : OHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=ANDERSON.PATRICIO4
ObjectClass              : Mailbox
StorageLimitStatus       : BelowLimit
TotalDeletedItemSize     : 0B
TotalItemSize            : 0B
Database                 : SRU-EX02\First Storage Group\Mailbox Database
ServerName               : SRU-EX02
StorageGroupName         : First Storage Group
DatabaseName              : Mailbox Database
Identity                 : e967b319-b32a-405d-a38f-6327d687f735
IsValid                  : True
OriginatingServer        : srv-ex02

[PS] C:\>_

```

Figure 01 : Information from Anderson.Patricio mailbox

Sometimes we need more information than Get-MailboxStatistics, in which case you can use **Get-MailboxFolderStatistics** to get as much information as the number of items and the size of each folder for a specific mailbox (Figure 2).

The command and syntax are shown below:

Get-MailboxFolderStatistics

```

Machine: srv-ex02 | Scope: contoso.local
[PS] C:\>Get-MailboxFolderStatistics anderson.patricio

Date          : 12/22/2006 9:00:13 PM
Name          : Top of Information Store
Identity      : anderson.patricio\
FolderPath    : /
FolderId      : LgAAAADZzWe2Uw/LQrnCXuk2rFgEAQDnMbuHqLMESopM2G6NPe
              4EAALLisy/AAAAB
FolderType    : Root
ItemsInFolder : 0
FolderSize    : 0B
ItemsInFolderAndSubfolders : 0
FolderAndSubfolderSize : 0B
OldestItemReceivedDate :
NewestItemReceivedDate :
ManagedFolder :

Date          : 12/22/2006 9:00:13 PM
Name          : Calendar
Identity      : anderson.patricio\Calendar
FolderPath    : /Calendar
FolderId      : LgAAAADZzWe2Uw/LQrnCXuk2rFgEAQDnMbuHqLMESopM2G6NPe
              4EAALLisMsAAAAC
FolderType    : Calendar
ItemsInFolder : 0
FolderSize    : 0B
ItemsInFolderAndSubfolders : 0
FolderAndSubfolderSize : 0B
OldestItemReceivedDate :
NewestItemReceivedDate :
ManagedFolder :

```

Figure 02 : Directory information from user Anderson.Patricio

Define features for a specific mailbox

Another important feature allows you to configure some features of Outlook Web Access. To configure at the virtual directory level you can follow the steps below:

1. Open the Exchange **Management Console**
2. Expand **Server Configuration**
3. Click **Client Access**
4. In Work Panel choose your server
5. In the Result Panel, click **OWA**
6. Click **Properties** in the **Actions** pane (Figure 03).

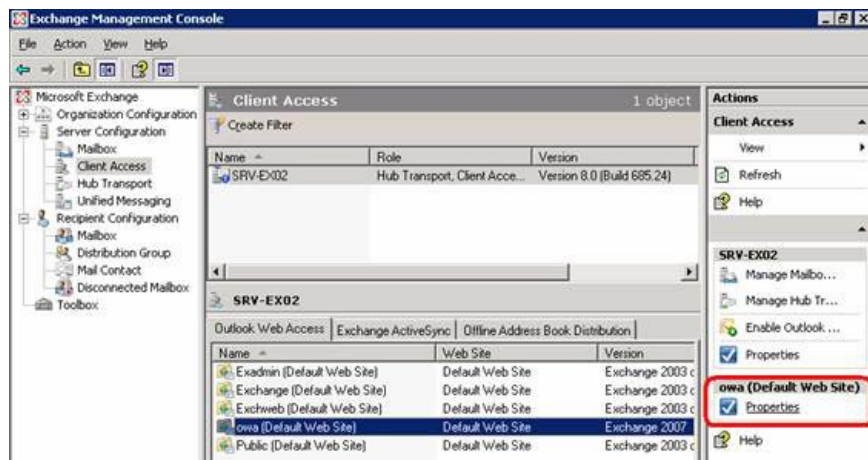


Figure 03 : Properties of the OWA virtual directory

7. Go to **Segmentation** tab (Figure 04), you can enable or disable some features of OWA by using virtual directory for all users.

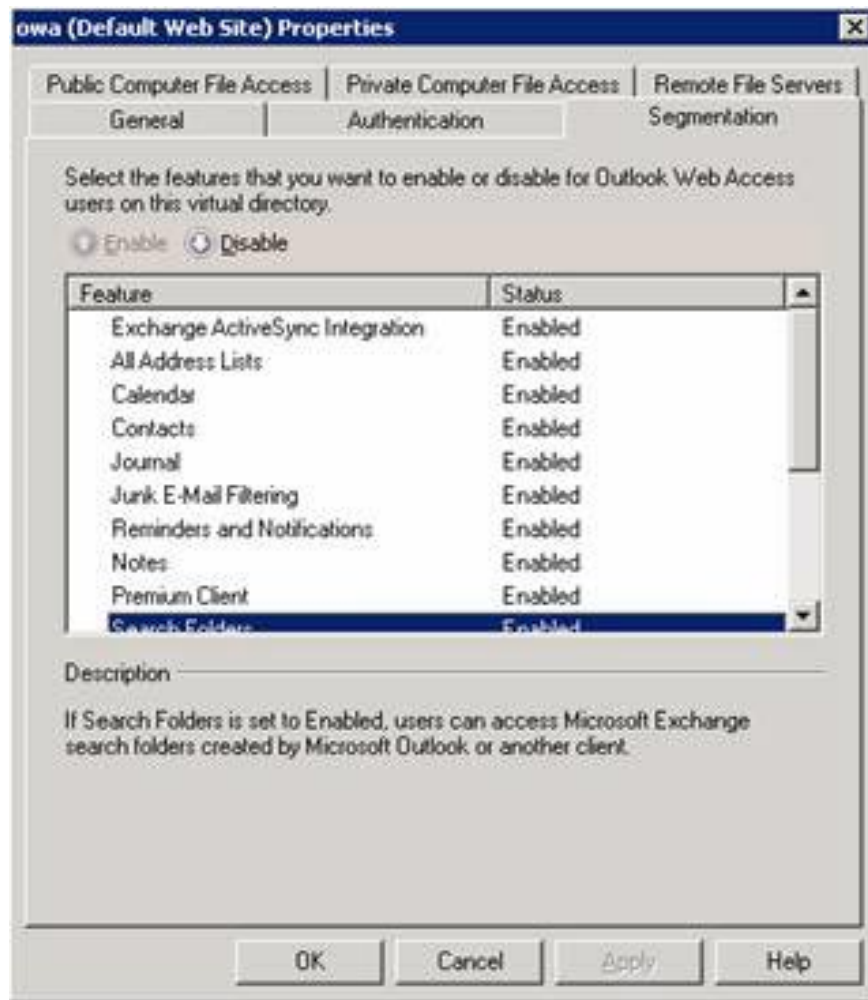


Figure 04 : Managing features for OWA at the virtual directory level

However, sometimes we need to be more flexible, for example when a particular user cannot change his password or in another specific situation, so with this problem we can manage **Those** features are via the **Set-CASMailbox** cmdlet.

Here are some key features that we can change at the user level using the **Set-CASMailbox** cmdlet:

1. MAPIBlockOutlookNonCachedMode
2. MAPIBlockOutlookRpcHttp
3. MAPIBlockOutlookVersions
4. MAPIEnabled
5. OWAActiveSyncIntegrationEnabled
6. OWAAllAddressListsEnabled
7. OWACalendarEnabled
8. OWACHangePasswordEnabled
9. OWAContactsEnabled
10. OWAEnabled
11. OWAJournalEnabled
12. OWAJournalEnabled

13. OWAJunkEmailEnabled
14. OWANotesEnabled
15. OWAPremiumClientEnabled
16. OWARemindersAndNotificationsEnabled
17. OWASearchFoldersEnabled
18. OWASignaturesEnabled
19. OWASpellCheckerEnabled
20. OWATasksEnabled
21. OWAThemeSelectionEnabled
22. OWAUMIntegrationEnabled
23. OWAUNCAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled
24. OWAUNCAccessOnPublicComputersEnabled
25. OWAWSSAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled
26. OWAWSSAccessOnPublicComputersEnabled

By default, all of these properties are empty, users use OWA virtual directory settings. When allowing any attribute, other attributes are automatically given *\$ false* , so you will have to enable the attribute to be used by the user.

Here are some examples of what you can do with the **Set-CASMailbox** cmdlet:

1. Disable E-mail signature in OWA

```
Set-CASMailbox -OWASignaturesEnabled: $ false
```

2. Set up a user to use only the OWA Light version

```
Set-CASMailbox -OWAPremiumClientEnabled: $ false
```

3. Disable the change of password.

```
Set-CASMailbox -OWAChangePasswordEnabled: $ false
```

Disable Mailboxes

When disabling a mailbox in Exchange Server 2007, you must remove the exchange properties of this mailbox but the user is still in Active Directory. To disable a mailbox you should proceed as follows:

1. Open the **Exchange Management Console**
2. Expand **Recipient Configuration**
3. Click **Mailbox**
4. Select a mailbox and click **Disable** in the **Actions** pane (Figure 05).

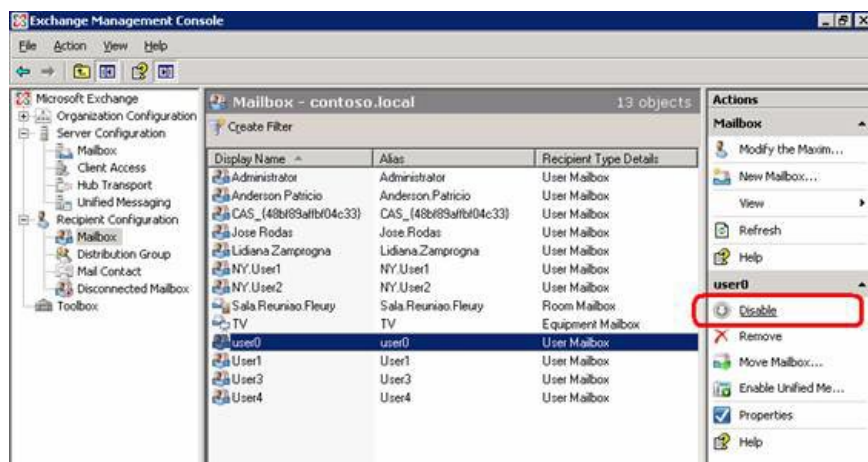


Figure 05 : Disable a mailbox through the Exchange Management Shell

5. On Microsoft Exchange page, a dialog with a new message will appear asking if you really want to disable that user, click **Yes** to continue (Figure 06).



Figure 06 : Dialog box confirming the disabling of mailbox

Obviously we can remove the mailbox using Exchange Management Shell with the **remove-mailbox** cmdlet. Then disable it, to confirm this operation press **Y** and **Enter** (Figure 07).

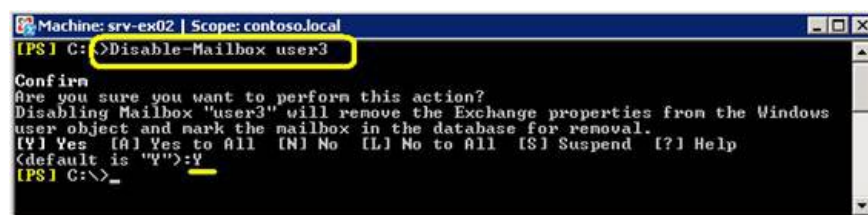


Figure 07 : Disable user with Exchange Management Shell

Remove mailboxes

We can remove a mailbox but need to know that removing a mailbox will also delete the object in Active Directory.

1. Open the **Exchange Management Console**
2. Expand **Recipient Configuration**

3. Click **Mailbox**

4. Select the mailbox and click **Remove** in the **Actions** pane (Figure 08).

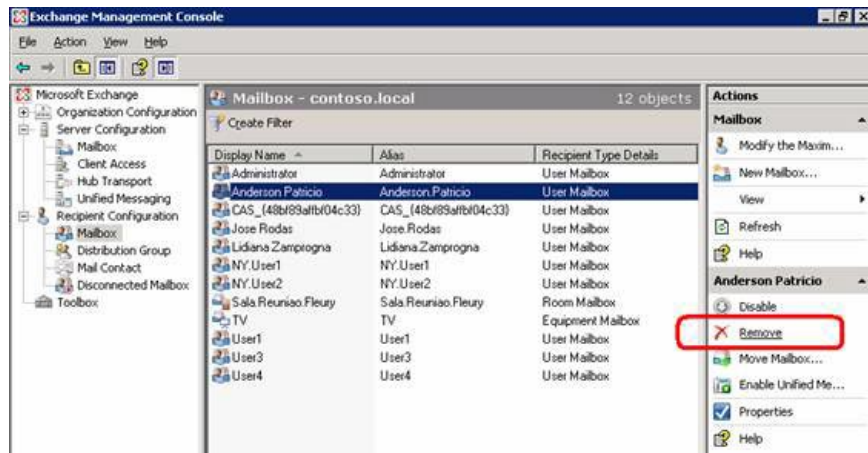


Figure 08 : Removing a mailbox in the Exchange Management Console

5. On the Microsoft Exchange page, click **Yes** to confirm the deletion of the Windows User and mailbox objects (Figure 9).

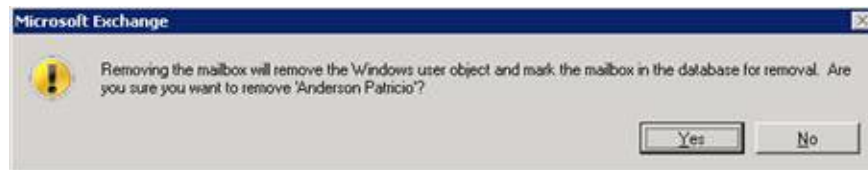


Figure 09 : Confirm that a mailbox has been removed

Another way to do this is to use the Exchange Management Shell, using the **remove-mailbox** cmdlet (Figure 10):

Remove-Mailbox

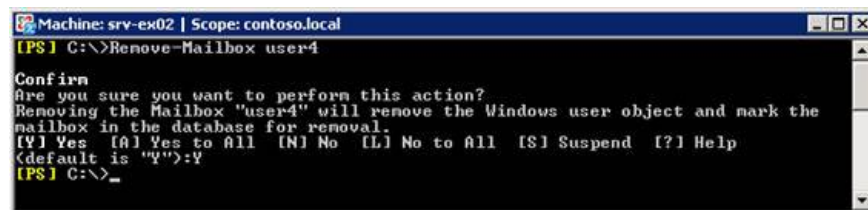


Figure 10 : Removing a mailbox in the Exchange Management Shell

Reconnect mailboxes

So complete the process of creating and removing / disabling a mailbox, we will then see how to reconnect a removed or disabled mailbox. By default, all removed or disabled mailboxes are in the archive for about 30 days. This value can be set at the mailbox storage level. To change this parameter, proceed as follows:

1. Open the **Exchange Management Console**
2. Expand **Server Configuration**
3. Click **Mailbox**
4. Select your server in the **Mailbox** Pane
5. Click **Mailbox Store** in the Result Pane
6. Click **Properties** in the **Actions** pane (Figure 11).

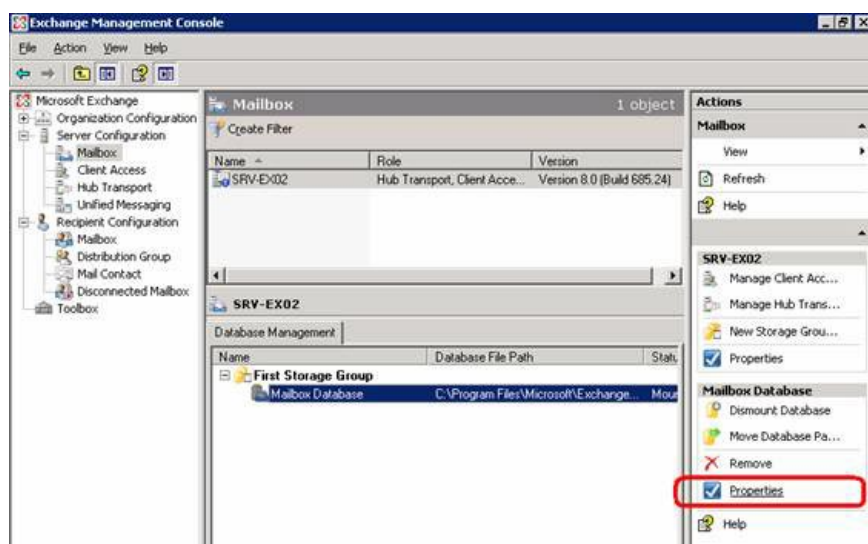


Figure 11 : Storage mailbox and Properties

7. Go to the **Limits** tab
8. In the **Deletion Settings** section, you can select the number of days that a disconnected mailbox still exists in Mailbox Database (Figure 12).

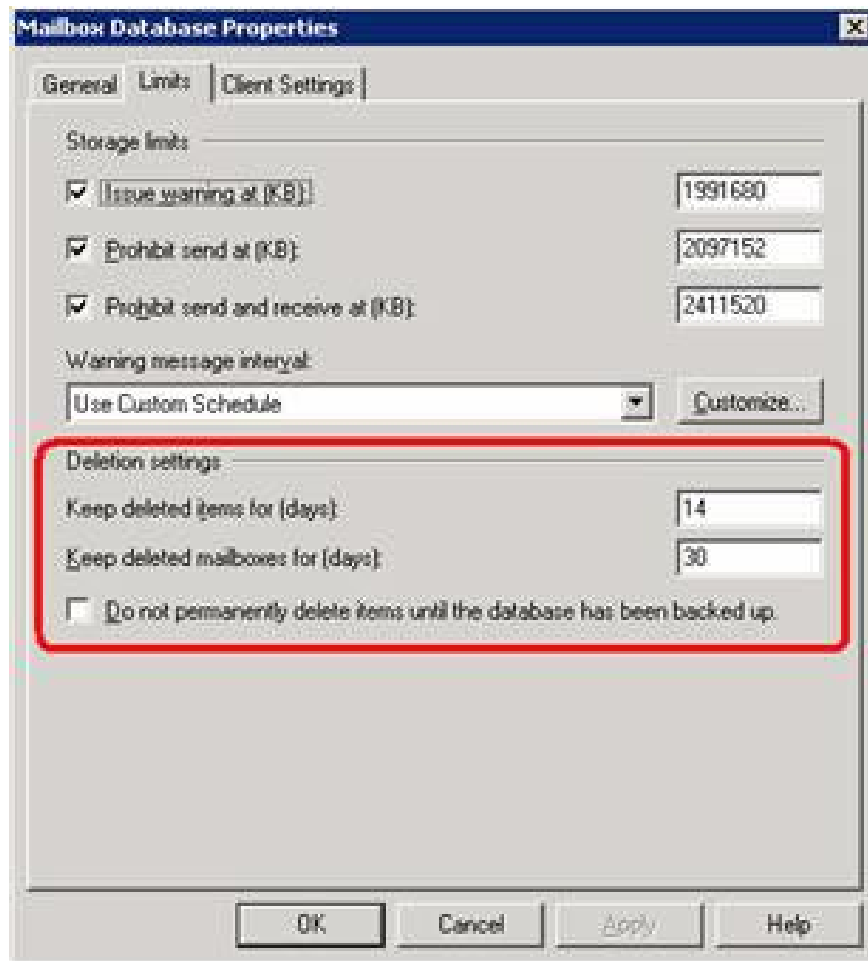


Figure 12 : Defining the number of days that the mailbox was canceled
The connection still exists in the mailbox store

Now that we know how long it will take for a disconnected mailbox to remain in the archive, proceed to check the mailboxes and connect them as follows:

1. First create a user in Active Directory User and Computers called **user.recovery**
2. Open the **Exchange Management Console**
3. Expand **Recipient Configuration**
4. Click **Disconnected Mailbox**
5. You will see all disconnected mailboxes in the work pane. Select the disconnected user and click **Reconnect** in **Actions** pane (Figure 13)

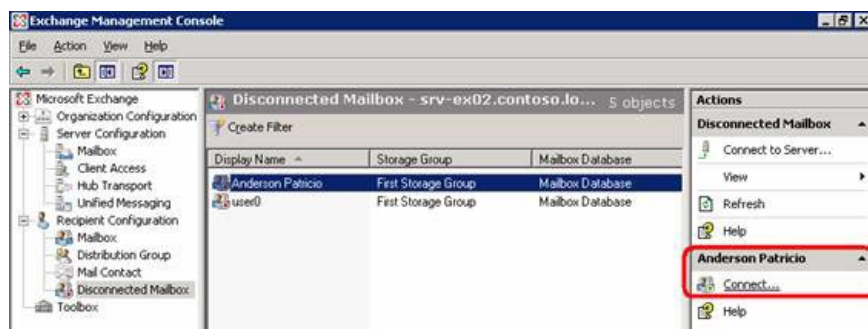


Figure 13 : Reconnecting a mailbox

6. **Introduction** . On the **Introduction** page, select **User Mailbox** then click **Next** to continue (Figure 14).

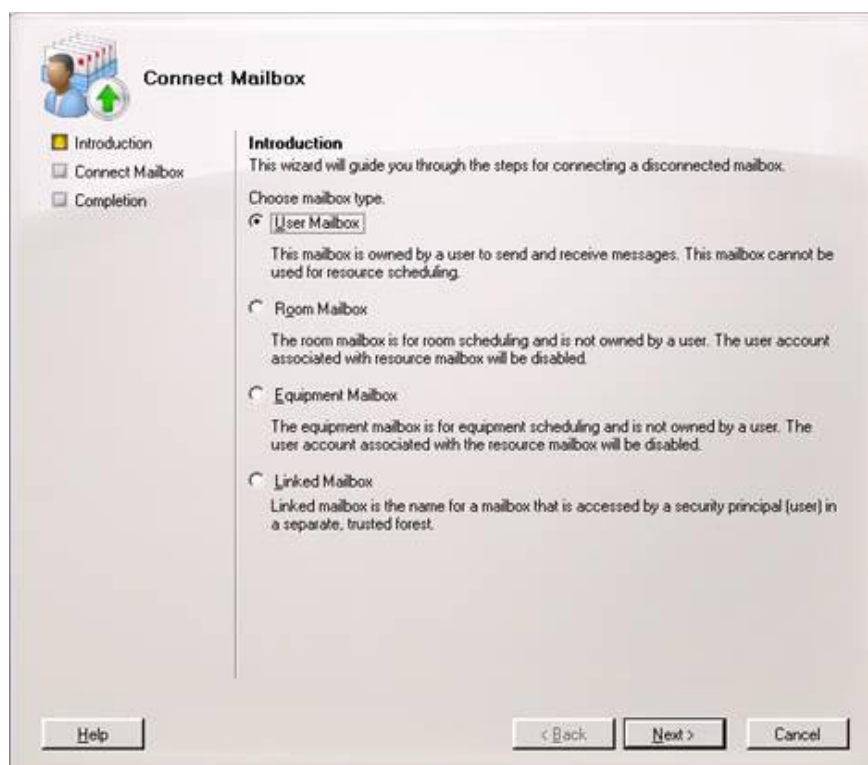


Figure 14 : Select mailbox type to reconnect

7. **Mailbox Settings** . You have created a new mailbox called **user.recovery** . Now you can click **Existing user** and click user.recovery, which will connect to the contents of the mailbox that has been disabled or removed. (Figure 15). On the **Mailbox Settings** page, there are two options:

Matching user : To locate a user account valid with the mailbox object, Exchange will use the LegacyExchangeDN and DisplayName properties of the Exchange storage mailbox object. If Exchange does not find what to choose for an existing user.

Existing User : If you want to connect the mailbox to a user other than a valid user. Click **Browse** to see the list of users in Active Directory. This list will only have users without the relevant mailbox.

For the purposes of this article, click **Existing User** and select **user.recovery** on the **Browse** button, then click **Next** to continue (Figure 15).

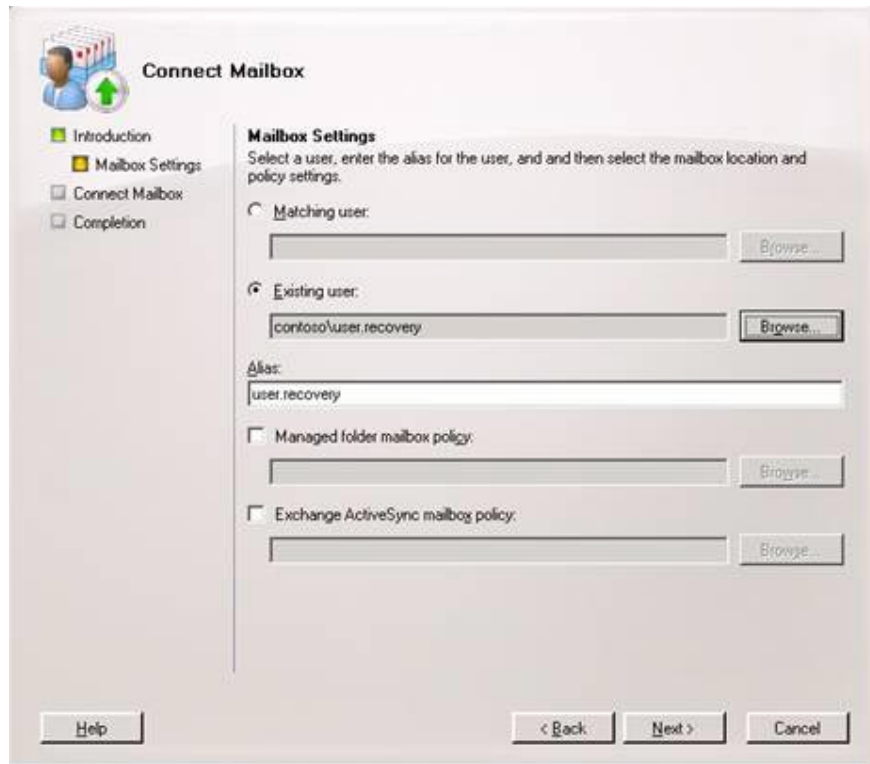


Figure 15 : Connecting an existing user to an old mailbox

8. **Connect mailbox** . Shows that the entire configuration will be completed in the next step. Click **Connect** to continue (Figure 16).



Figure 16 : Complete configuration in Connect Mailbox wizard

9. **Completion** . On the **Connect Mailbox** page, the final screen of the mailbox wizard connection, if everything happens without any error, this page will appear when completed (Figure 17).

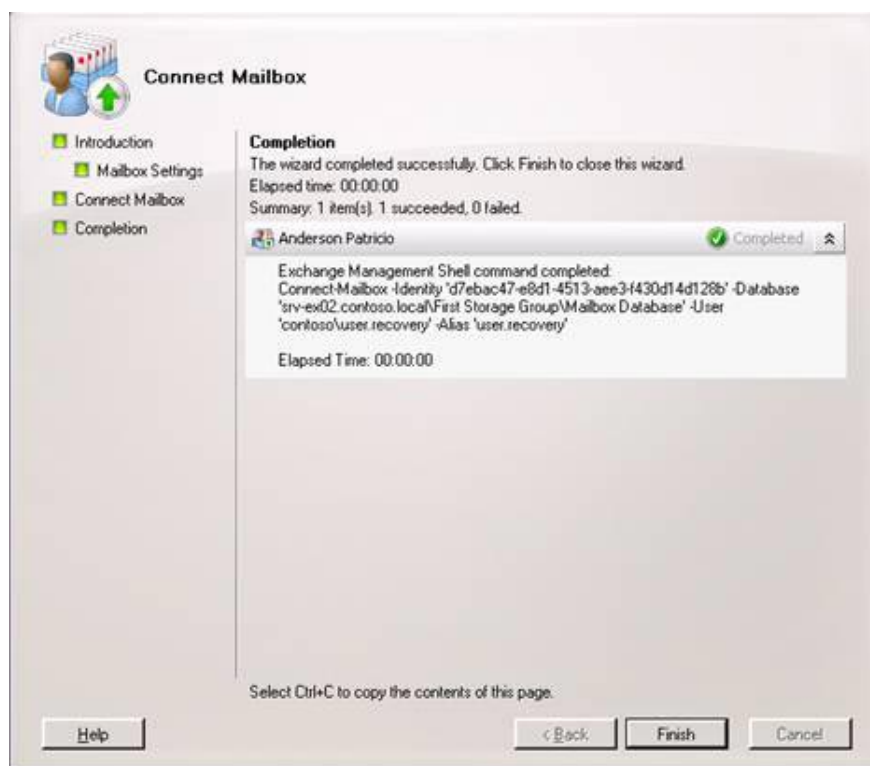


Figure 17 : The last screen shows the cmdlet connect-mailbox has been successfully completed

10. Now **user.recovery** can log in to their mailbox and check all the content they already own.

Change rule limits in mailboxes

This is a point not to be missed in this article; A new feature of Exchange Server 2007 allows changing the size of RulesQuota. By default, the value is 64KB but they have been upgraded to 256 KB per user.

Another interesting point is that this value is only applicable for valid roles; all other roles that have been disabled are not included in the RulesQuota value.

To change the **RulesQuota** value in Exchange Server 2007, you can use the cmdlet in Exchange Management Shell:

```
Set-Mailbox -RulesQuota: 256KB
```

Conclude

In this last article on mailbox management, we introduced some features at the mailbox level and observed the process of removing and restoring mailbox content.

You finished reading the article "**Managing mailboxes in Exchange Server 2007 (Part 2)**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.