Transfer from Linux Mail Server to Exchange Server 2007 (Part 2)

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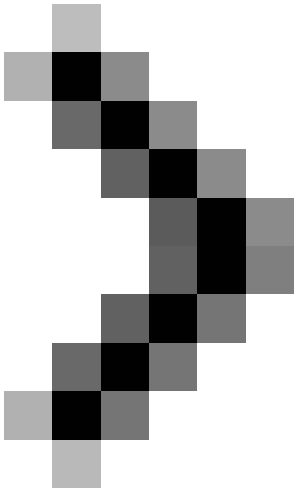


Transfer from Linux Mail Server to Exchange Server 2007 (Part 1)

Anderson Patricio

In this article we will create an email address policy to apply to new users and will create users based on the Linux *passwd* file.

Create an email address policy

We have some Linux distribution and MTA (Message Transfer Agents), in this article we will transfer from Postfix to Exchange Server 2007. Each MTA has different configuration files but most of them use passwd file. and alias to collect information about the current network environment. One of the information we need to know is how the current name scheme is being used. If they have the format *FirstName.LastName@domain.com* or *FirstLetterFirstName+LastName@domain.com* , your job will be a little simpler because we will use this naming scheme in Exchange Server 2007 before creating New mailboxes. If there is no standard after creating users, we need to validate each user to ensure that the email address is appropriate for the environment.

Before creating the email address policy, we need to configure Exchange Server 2007 to accept the external domains configured in the Linux box. To configure Accepted Domains in Exchange 2007, follow the steps below:

1. Open the *Exchange Management Console.*
2. Open *Organization Configuration.*
3. Click *Hub Transport* , and then click the *Accepted Domains* tab.
4. In Toolbox Actions, click N *ew Accepted Domain*
5. Add a name for the new domain and fill in the *Accept Domain* field with the extension name (eg apatricio.ca) and click *New* , as shown in Figure 1.

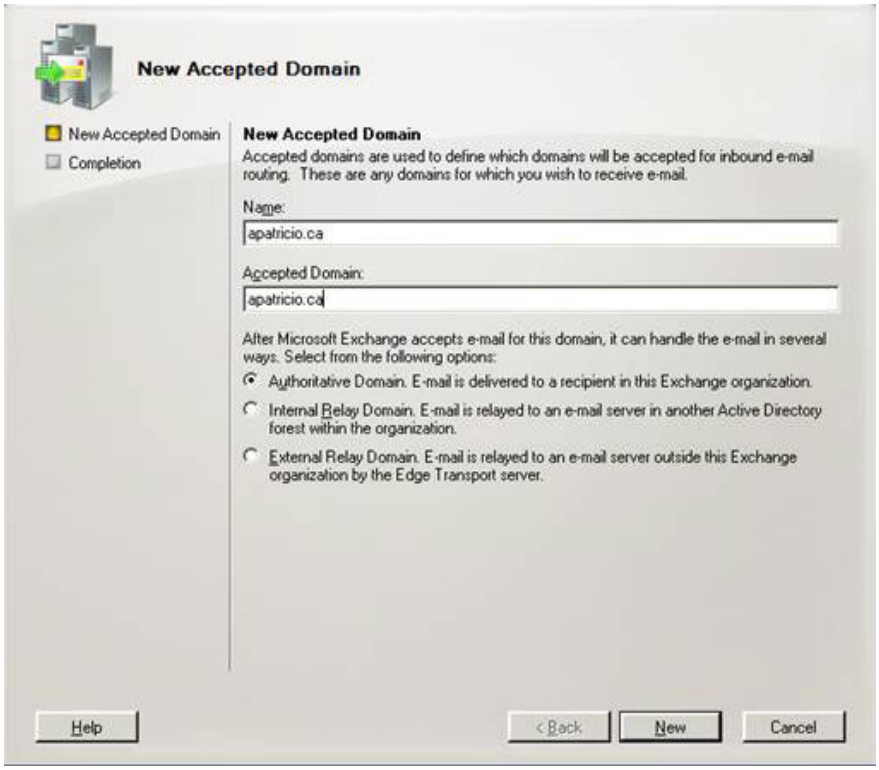


Figure 1: Add accepted domains, all domains have been configured
The Linux box must be added to Exchange Server

6. Click *Finish*

Now, create an email address policy to print to the correct SMTP address on the user later:

1. Open the Exchange Management Console.
2. Open Organization Configuration, and click *Hub Transport* .
3. Click *Default Policy and Edit* in Toolbox Actions
4. **Introduction** . Just click *Next*
5. **Conditions** . Click *Next*
6. **E-Mail Address** . Click *Add* and we can set the new SMTP address format to be used by new users. Select the format that is being used by the Linux box and select the accepted domain list by selecting the domain you just created. Click *OK* . See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Add a new SMTP address format to be used in mailboxes.

7. **E-mail Address** . We can add more SMTP formats but only need to use one *Reply Address* (Figure 03). Click *Next*

   Note :
   We can create multiple name schemas to better fit into the current environment, completely beneficial if there are multiple standards in our environment.

Figure 3: Defining the email address policies that will be applied to the mailbox.

8. **Schedule** . Accept the default values ??and click *Next* .
9. **Edit E-mail Address Policy** . Click *Edit.*
10. **Completion** . Click *Finish.*

Now all users will receive an SMTP address that matches the new email address policy. We must ensure that the SMTP addresses of the current Linux users will be the same in the new mailboxes.

Create Active Directory users

We will use PowerShell to create all Active Directory users and mailboxes, using a file with all usernames being used in Linux.

1. Copy the *passwd* file placed on the / etc / passwd path from Linux to any environment that has Excel installed.
2. Rename *passwd* to *passwd.csv* and open it with Wordpad
3. Click *Edit* , *Replace* and in the *Find what* field write ':' in the *Replace with* field *with* ';', and then click *Replace All.*
4. Save the file and close it.
5. Now open the *passwd.csv* file that you just edited in Microsoft Excel.
6. Please clean the file to be usable by Powershell. Linux has a group of system accounts and we don't want these users in our Active Directory? Therefore all regular users have a uid (User ID) of 500 or higher. Now we can remove users with a *uid* (third column) lower than 500. It is also necessary to copy these changes in the *passwd.csv* file with Excel.

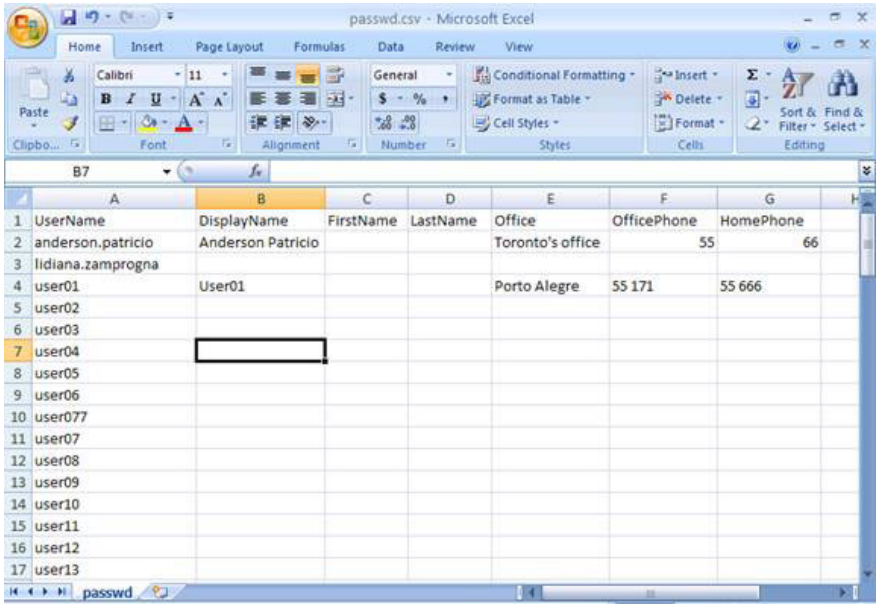
   - After using the uid information to remove unnecessary users, we can remove all columns that will not

need to be used in Active Directory such as passwords (column 2), uid (column 3), guid (column 4), *dir* and *shell* columns.

- Click right on line 1, click *Insert* to create a new blank line above.

- At the top of each column is the title that describes that column. We will use it to create users, mailboxes and other information for new user accounts. In this example, we will create columns with the following headings: UserName, DisplayName, FirstName, LastName, Office, OfficePhone and HomePhone to match the information we have in the passwd file of Linux.

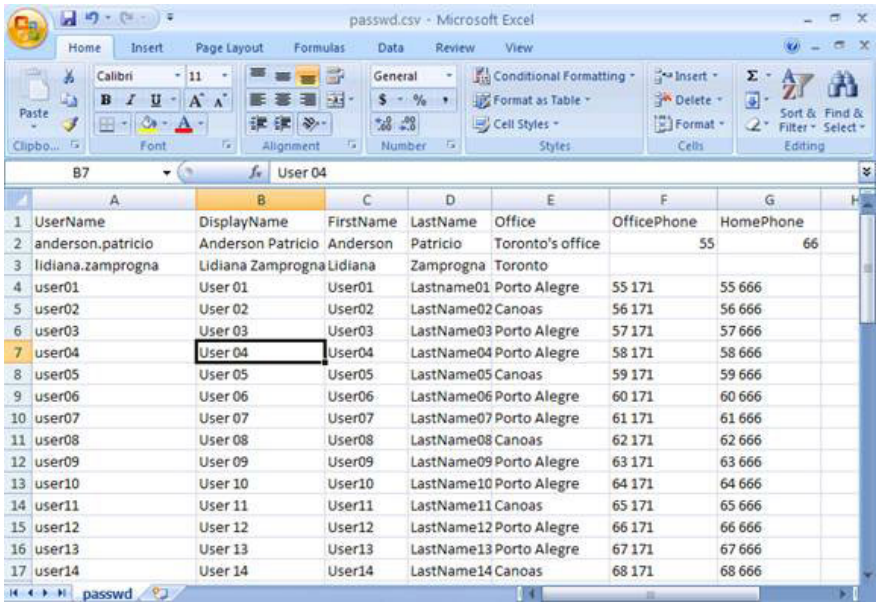
The CSV file after cleaning will look like the one shown in Figure 4 below



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	UserName	DisplayName	FirstName	LastName	Office	OfficePhone	HomePhone
2	anderson.patricio	Anderson Patricio			Toronto's office	55	66
3	lidiana.zamprogna						
4	user01	User01			Porto Alegre	55 171	55 666
5	user02						
6	user03						
7	user04						
8	user05						
9	user06						
10	user077						
11	user07						
12	user08						
13	user09						
14	user10						
15	user11						
16	user12						
17	user13						

Figure 4: CSV file after cleaning up again

Now we can fill in the CSV file with user information and create additional columns to import into Active Directory (Figure 5).



passwd.csv - Microsoft Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	UserName	DisplayName	FirstName	LastName	Office	OfficePhone	HomePhone
2	anderson.patricio	Anderson Patricio	Anderson	Patricio	Toronto's office	55	66
3	lidiana.zamprogna	Lidiana Zamprogna	Lidiana	Zamprogna	Toronto		
4	user01	User 01	User01	Lastname01	Porto Alegre	55 171	55 666
5	user02	User 02	User02	LastName02	Canoas	56 171	56 666
6	user03	User 03	User03	LastName03	Porto Alegre	57 171	57 666
7	user04	User 04	User04	LastName04	Porto Alegre	58 171	58 666
8	user05	User 05	User05	LastName05	Canoas	59 171	59 666
9	user06	User 06	User06	LastName06	Porto Alegre	60 171	60 666
10	user07	User 07	User07	LastName07	Porto Alegre	61 171	61 666
11	user08	User 08	User08	LastName08	Canoas	62 171	62 666
12	user09	User 09	User09	LastName09	Porto Alegre	63 171	63 666
13	user10	User 10	User10	LastName10	Porto Alegre	64 171	64 666
14	user11	User 11	User11	LastName11	Canoas	65 171	65 666
15	user12	User 12	User12	LastName12	Porto Alegre	66 171	66 666
16	user13	User 13	User13	LastName13	Porto Alegre	67 171	67 666
17	user14	User 14	User14	LastName14	Canoas	68 171	68 666

Figure 5: Final CSV file with all current user information retrieved from the Linux box.

We have built the CSV file, this is the time to create users through Powershell.

1. Copy the *passwd.csv* file into C: in Exchange Server
2. Open Exchange Management Shell.
3. Import CSV into a variable with the cmdlet below:
   $ FilePasswd = Import-Csv C: passwd.csv
4. To validate the content of the $ FilePasswd variable (Figure 6), type:
   $ FilePasswd

Figure 6: Contents of the $ Passwdfile variable

5. Create an OU (OrganizationUnit) to create new users. In this article we will use an OU named *Postfix Users*.
6. We must define the initial password for the new accounts to be created through PowerShell, then type in the following cmdlet:

$ Password = Read-Host 'Password' –AsSecureString

We will be asked for a password. It is recommended to use an easy-to-use password for all new accounts. The user will use this password for the first login to Active Directory. We must declare all users about this initial conversion and password process.

7. Now that all the requirements for creating users are finished (Figure 7), we can create mailboxes with CSV files imported through the $ FilePasswd variable and the columns defined in Excel with the item destination validated with the parameters used. The following table can be used to create the cmdlet during user creation:

Cmdlet parameter

The variable will be used

$ FilePasswd

CSV file has been ipmort (step 3)

$ UPN

Each line reads the variable $ FilePasswd will add the Username extension @ apatricio.local. We have to change the domain name FQDN currently used during AD deployment.

-Alias ??and -Name

$ _. UserName is the Username column of the CSV file

-UserPrincipalName

It will be the value of the variable $ UPN for each user

-DisplayName

$ _. DisplayName is the DisplayName column in the CSV file.

-FirstName and -LastName

$ _. FirstName and $ _. Lastname are the FirstName and LastName columns respectively in the CSV file.

-Database

Database that new users will create, to validate the mailbox database we can use run Get-MailboxDatabase.

-OrganizationUnit

The OU where the new users will be created.

-Password

$ Password was created in step 6

ResetPasswordOnNextLogon

$ True. All users after first logging in AD will be asked to change the password.

Table 1

In this article, the following cmdlet will be used:
$ FilePasswd | ForEach {$ UPN = $ _. UserName + 'apatricio.local'; New-Mailbox –Alias ??$ _. UserName –Name $ _userName –UserPrincipalName $ UPN –DisplayName $ _. DisplayName –FirstName $ _. FirstName –LastName $ _. LastName -Database 'srv-2k7-ex01mailbox database' –OrganizationUnit 'PostFix Users '–Password $ Password –ResetPasswordOnNextLogon $ true}

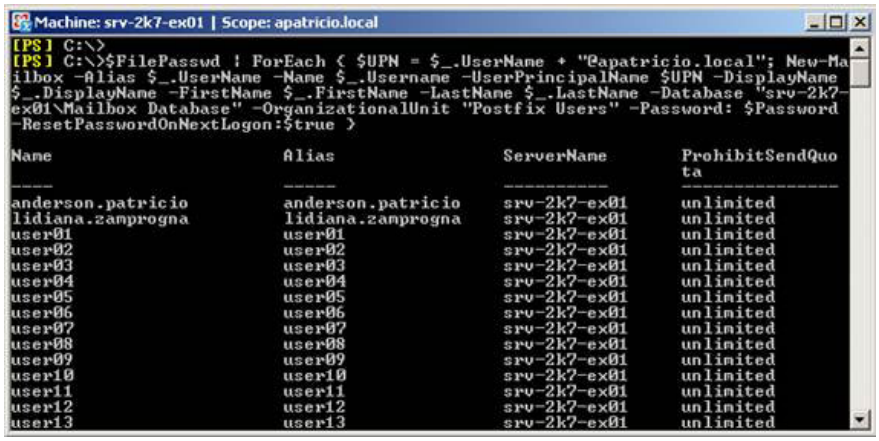


Figure 7: Create new users via PowerShell cmdlet

Now we can open the Exchange Management Console to see the newly created mailbox (Figure 8).

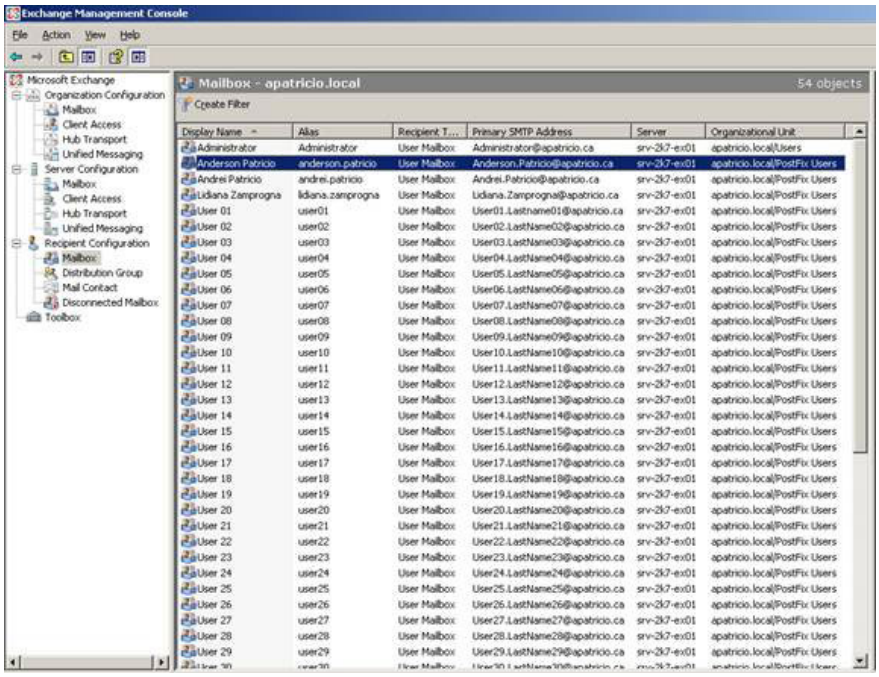
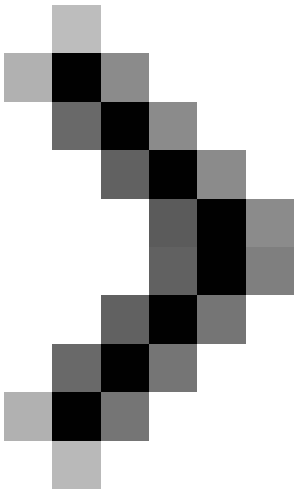


Figure 8: New users created

In the above process, we created all users from the Linux passwd file. If you are using an *alias* file, you need to upgrade those email addresses in the current environment. If there is only a small number of email addresses in the *alias* file, your work can be done manually, but in some cases it is possible to use the script to add a secondary SMTP address. .

Conclude

In this article we have defined your email policy to validate with the current policy being used in the Linux Box. We have also created all users in Active Directory and Exchange Server with the same source as the Linux *passwd* file.



Transfer from Linux Mail Server to Exchange Server 2007 (Part 3)

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