Windows Small Business Server 2011
Standard

Migrate to Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard from Windows Small Business Server 2003

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Abstract

This guide explains how to install Windows SBS 2011 Standard in migration mode on a new server, and then migrate the settings and data from the old server that is running Windows Small Business Server 2003 to the new server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard. This guide also helps you demote and remove your old server from the network after you finish the migration process.

For the most up-to-date product documentation, see the Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard Technical Library.

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Migrate to Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard from Windows Small Business Server 2003

This guide describes how to migrate an existing Windows® Small Business Server 2003 domain to Windows® Small Business Server 2011 Standard, and then migrate your settings and data. This guide also describes how to remove your existing server from the Windows SBS 2011 Standard network after you finish the migration.

Important

To avoid problems while migrating your existing server to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, we recommend that you read this document before beginning the migration.

Terms and definitions

Source Server: The existing server from which you are migrating your settings and data.

Destination Server: The new server to which you are migrating your settings and data.

If the Windows SBS 2011 Standard network to which you are migrating will contain more than one server, the following terms are used to distinguish the servers:

Primary Server: The first server on a Windows SBS 2011 Standard network that contains more than one server.

Second Server: The second server on a Windows SBS 2011 Standard network. The Second Server runs the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on.

Migration process summary

This Migration Guide includes the following steps:

1. Prepare your Source Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration. You must ensure that your Source Server and network are ready for migration. This section guides you through backing up the Source Server, evaluating the Source Server system health, installing the most recent service packs and fixes, verifying the network configuration, and raising the functional level of the Active Directory Domain Services domain and forest. You must also run the Migration Preparation Tool on the Source Server, which updates the Active Directory® Domain Services schema, installs an update that extends the time limit for the migration, and configures Exchange Server to support migration.
2. Create a migration answer file for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration. An answer file is used by Windows SBS 2011 Standard Setup to automate the installation and run Setup in migration mode. This section introduces you to the migration answer file and guides you through using the Answer File Tool to create the migration answer file.

3. Install Windows SBS 2011 Standard in migration mode. This section explains how to use the migration answer file to install Windows SBS 2011 Standard on the Destination Server in migration mode.

4. Move settings and data to the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration. The Migration Wizard helps you migrate settings and data from the Source Server to Windows SBS 2011 Standard. This section explains how to use the Migration Wizard and provides information about the settings and data that you can migrate.

5. Delete the old folder redirection Group Policy object for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration. This is the final task for establishing folder redirection on the Destination Server. Perform this task only if you had folder redirection enabled on the Source Server.

6. Optional post-migration tasks for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration. After you finish migrating all settings and data to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, you may want to map permitted computers to user accounts, enable folder redirection, configure POP3 connectors, or update mailbox quotas on your new server.

7. Run the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Best Practices Analyzer. After you finish migrating settings and data to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, you should download and run the Microsoft® Windows® Small Business Server 2011 Best Practices Analyzer.

Prepare your Source Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Complete the following preliminary steps to ensure that the settings and data on your Source Server migrate successfully to the Destination Server.

To prepare for

1. Back up your Source Server
2. Install the most recent service packs
3. Verify the network configuration
4. Use Windows SBS 2003 Best Practice Analyzer (BPA) to evaluate the health of the Source Server
5. Optimize Exchange Server 2003 mailbox sizes
6. Synchronize the Source Server time with an external time source
7. Run the Migration Preparation Tool
8. Plan to migrate line-of-business applications
9. Run the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer

Back up your Source Server

Back up your Source Server before you begin the migration process. Making a backup helps protect your data from accidental loss if an unrecoverable error occurs during migration.

To back up the Source

1. Perform a full backup of the Source Server. For more information about backing up Windows SBS 2003, see Backing Up and Restoring Windows Small Business Server 2003.
2. Verify that the backup ran successfully. To test the integrity of the backup, select random files from your backup, restore them to an alternate location, and then confirm that the restored files are the same as the original files.

Install the most recent service packs

You must install the latest service packs on the Source Server prior to migration. If updates or service packs are missed, the Source Server will not be eligible for migration, and the Migration Preparation Tool will report the problem and ask you to install the necessary updates before proceeding.

Before installing a service pack, back up your server.

To install Windows SBS 2003 Service

- Install Windows SBS 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1), if it is not yet installed. You can download Windows SBS 2003 SP1 at the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1) website.

Important

To ensure that the correct version of Microsoft .NET Framework is installed, you must install Windows SBS 2003 SP1 before you install Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2).

To install Windows Server 2003 Service

- Install Windows Server 2003 SP2, if it is not yet installed. You can download Windows Server 2003 SP2 at the Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 2 website.

Notes

- If you experience network-related issues after installing SP2, see article 948496 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.
- To learn more about the best practices and known issues related to SP2 for Windows Server 2003, see article 939421 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

To install Exchange Server 2003 Service

- Install Exchange Server 2003 Service Pack 2 (SP2), if it is not installed. You can

download Exchange Server 2003 SP 2 from the Service Pack 2 for Exchange Server 2003 website.

To install Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 Service Pack 3

- If you have Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 installed, you must install Service Pack 3 before beginning the migration process.

Important

Do not upgrade to Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 until you reach the section Move the internal website for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

Download the Windows SharePoint Services 2.0 Service Pack 3 from Windows SharePoint Services Service Pack 3 (SP3) and install it.

To verify that the Companyweb site is

1. Click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **SharePoint Central Administration**.
2. On the **Central Administration** page, click **Configure virtual server settings** in the **Virtual Server Configuration** section.
3. On the **Virtual Server List** page, verify that the version for the Companyweb site is **6.0.2.8165**.

If the version number of the Companyweb site is not correct, use the **Stsadm.exe** command-line tool to force an upgrade of the content database and the configuration database as follows.

To force an upgrade of the content and configuration

1. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **cmd** in the **Open** box, and then click **OK**.
2. At the command prompt, type the following lines, pressing ENTER after each line:

cd /d \Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web Server Extensions\60\Bin

stsadm -o upgrade -forceupgrade -url http://companyweb

3. Type **exit**, and then press ENTER to close the command prompt window.

To install Microsoft Core XML Services (MSXML) 6.0 Service

- Download MSXML 6.0 from the Microsoft Core XML Services (MSXML) 6.0 Service Pack 1 website.

To install Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio Express Service

- Download and install the 32-bit version of Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio Express Service Pack 2 onto the Source Server. You can download the service pack from the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio Express Service Pack 2 website.
- If your Windows SharePoint Services databases have been migrated to SQL Server 2000, you can also use the native SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Manager in

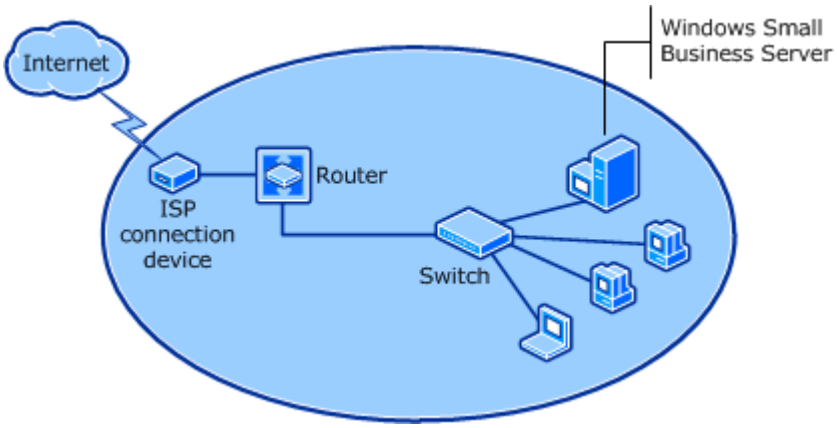
Windows SBS 2003 to install the service pack.

Verify the network configuration

To prepare for migration, you must install a router on your network, configure your Source Server to use one network adapter, and disable VPN on the Source Server (if running).

Reconfiguring your existing network

Before you can migrate your network to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, you must install and configure a router on your network and configure the Source Server to use one network adapter. When you are done, your network will look like the following figure:



To configure the Source Server to use one network

1. Unplug the network adapter from the broadband connection.
2. Install a router on your network as shown in the previous figure.
3. To make sure that the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation wizard can find the router on your network, ensure that the IP address on the network adapter within the router that connects to your LAN is set to 192.168.x.1 or 192.168.x.254, where x is a number from 1 to 254. This IP address is the default gateway address for your network.

   Note

   For information about installing and configuring a router, see the documentation from your router manufacturer.

4. On the Source Server, run the **Configure E-mail and Internet Connection** Wizard to configure the Source Server for one network adapter, as follows:

To configure the Source Server for one network adapter

a. Click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.
b. In the console pane, click **To Do List**.
c. In the details pane, click **Connect to the Internet**.

d. Complete the wizard.

5. If you are using a virtual private network (VPN) on the Source Server, disable it. To disable the VPN on the Source Server, run the Remote Access Wizard, as follows:

To disable the VPN on the Source Server

a. Click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.

b. In the console pane, click **Internet and E-mail**.

c. In the details pane, click **Configure Remote Access**.

d. Complete the wizard, making sure that you click **Disable remote access** on the **Remote Access Method** page.

6. If you have computers or devices that are configured with static IP addresses or DHCP reservations, you must manually update each of them with the new default gateway IP address.

Because the router is the gateway to the Internet, you must use a firewall device to help protect your LAN from unauthorized access. You can use the firewall that is supplied with your router or a separate firewall device.

If your router supports the UPnP framework, the following happens:

- The installation wizard automatically configures the Internet connection on Windows SBS 2011 Standard.
- The installation wizard configures port-forwarding exceptions on the router.
- After Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed, the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console collects and displays information about your router on the **Networking** tab, in **Internet Connection**.

Using Internet Security and Acceleration Server 2004 during migration

You cannot directly migrate Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2004 from Windows SBS 2003 Premium Edition to Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on. However, you can continue to use Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2004 on Windows SBS 2003 during the migration. Verify that ISA Server 2004 with Service Pack 3 (SP3) is installed and configured before you proceed. You can download ISA Server 2004 with SP3 from the Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2004 Standard Edition Service Pack 3 website.

After you install and configure ISA Server 2004 with SP3, configure remote procedure call (RPC) filtering.

To configure remote procedure call (RPC)

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft ISA Server**, and then click **ISA Server Management**.

2. In the ISA Server Management Console tree, expand **Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration Server 2004**, expand *ServerName*, and then click **Firewall Policy**.
3. In the details pane, click the **SBS Protected Networks Access Rule**.
4. On the **Tasks** tab, click **Edit Selected Rule**.
5. On the **Protocols** tab (for an access rule), click **Filtering**, and then click **Configure RPC protocol**.
6. On the **Protocols** tab, clear the **Enforce strict RPC compliance** check box, and then click **Apply**.

Note

When you clear the **Enforce strict RPC compliance** check box, DCOM traffic and other RPC protocols are allowed.

Note

When you publish an RPC interface where there is a route:network relationship between networks, port overriding is ignored. The publishing rule uses the original IP address or port.

Use Windows SBS 2003 Best Practice Analyzer (BPA) to evaluate the health of the Source Server

If your Source Server is running Windows SBS 2003, you can run the Windows SBS 2003 Best Practices Analyzer to verify that there are no issues on your server, network, or domain before you start the migration process.

Note

If your Source Server is running Windows Server 2003 Standard Edition, you cannot use the Windows SBS 2003 BPA. In these cases, make sure that you run the Windows Support Tools to determine if there are any network issues that you need to resolve.

Run the Windows SBS 2003 Best Practices Analyzer

Note

Your Source Server must be running Windows SBS 2003 to run the Windows SBS 2003 BPA.

The Windows SBS 2003 BPA collects configuration information from the following sources:

- Active Directory Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)
- The registry
- The Internet Information Services (IIS) metabase

The Windows SBS 2003 BPA checks the following services and applications:

- Exchange Server
- Update Services

- Network configuration
- Windows SharePoint Services
- SQL Server

To use the Windows SBS 2003 BPA to analyze your Source Server

1. Download and install the Windows SBS 2003 BPA from the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2003 Best Practices Analyzer website.
2. After the download is complete, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, and then click **SBS Best Practices Analyzer Tool**.

   Note

   Check for updates before you scan the server.
3. In the navigation pane, click **Start a scan**.
4. In the details pane, type the scan label, and then click **Start scanning**. The scan label is the name of the scan report, for example **SBS BPA Scan 8Jun2008**.
5. After the scan finishes, click **View a report of this Best Practices scan**.

After the Windows SBS 2003 BPA collects and analyzes the information, it presents a list of issues that are sorted by severity. The Windows SBS 2003 BPA describes each issue that it encountered and suggests solutions. Three report types are available:

Report Type	Description
List Reports	Displays reports in a one-dimensional list.
Tree Reports	Displays reports in a hierarchical list.
Other Reports	Displays reports such as a Run-Time Log.

To view the description and the solutions for an issue, click the issue in the report. Not all of the issues reported by the Windows SBS 2003 BPA affect migration, but you should solve as many of the issues as possible to ensure that the migration is successful.

Run the Windows Support Tools

To determine if there are any other problems with the network, run the Windows Support Tools after you run the Windows SBS 2003 BPA.

The following table lists the tools that you can use to diagnose issues on your server, network, and domain:

Note

Tool	Description
Netdiag.exe	Helps isolate networking and connectivity issues.
Dcdiag.exe	Analyzes the state of domain controllers in a forest or enterprise, and reports issues to assist you in troubleshooting.
Repadmin.exe	Assists you in diagnosing replication issues between domain controllers.

You should correct all the issues that these tools report before you proceed with the migration.

Optimize Exchange Server 2003 mailbox sizes

Migrating large mailboxes from Exchange Server can take a long time. To save time, reduce the size of the mailboxes before the migration. Send an email message to users with the following instructions about how to empty the Deleted Items folder and archive older mail:

To empty the Deleted Items

1. In Microsoft Office Outlook®, click **Tools** in the toolbar, and then click **Empty "Deleted Items" Folder**.
2. Click **Yes** in the warning dialog box.

To archive older mail in Microsoft Outlook

1. In Office Outlook 2003 and Office Outlook 2007, click **File** in the toolbar, and then click **Archive**. In Outlook 2010, click **Cleanup tools** under **File** menu and click **Archive…**
2. In the **Archive** dialog box, click the down arrow next to **Archive items older than**.

   Note

   You must tell the users what date to select in the calendar that appears.
3. If you want to make sure that all the older mail is included, select the **Include items with "Do not AutoArchive" checked** check box.
4. Click **Archive all folders according to the AutoArchive settings** at the top of the dialog box.
5. Click **OK**.

In Windows XP, the older mail is moved to the **archive.pst** file in C:\Documents and Settings\<user name>\Local Settings\Application Data\Microsoft\Outlook folder.

In the Windows Vista® and Windows 7 operating systems, the older mail is moved to the **archive.pst** file in C:\Users\<user name>\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Outlook folder.

For additional information about optimizing Exchange Server, see the Exchange Server Best Practices Analyzer at the Microsoft Exchange Analyzer website.

Synchronize the Source Server time with an external time source

The time on the Source Server must be within five minutes of the time on the Destination Server, and the date and time zone must be the same on both servers. If the Source Server is running in a virtual machine, the date, time, and time zone on the host server must match that of the Source Server and the Destination Server. To help ensure that Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed successfully, you must synchronize the Source Server time to the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server on the Internet.

To synchronize the Source Server time with the NTP server

1. Log on to the Source Server with a domain administrator account and password.
2. Click **Start**, click **Run**, type **cmd** in the text box, and then press ENTER.
3. At the command prompt, type **w32tm /config /syncfromflags:domhier /reliable:no /update**, and then press ENTER.
4. At the command prompt, type **net stop w32time**, and then press ENTER.
5. At the command prompt, type **net start w32time**, and then press ENTER.

Important

During the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation, you have an opportunity to verify the time on the Destination Server and change it, if necessary. Ensure that the time is within five minutes of the time on the Source Server. When the installation finishes, the Destination Server synchronizes with the NTP. All domain-joined computers, including the Source Server, synchronize to the Destination Server, which assumes the role of the primary domain controller (PDC) emulator master.

Run the Migration Preparation Tool

The Migration Preparation Tool makes changes to the Source Server that are necessary to migrate to Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

The Migration Preparation Tool changes the Source Server as follows:

- Raises the domain and forest functional level of the source domain and forest. When Windows SBS 2003 is installed on a server, the functional level of the AD DS domain and forest is set to Microsoft Windows 2000. To finish the migration successfully, you must raise the level of the domain and forest to Windows Server 2003.

  For more information about raising the functional level of the AD DS domain and forest, see article 322692 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

- Runs Adprep.exe, which extends the AD DS schema and updates permissions as necessary to prepare a forest and domain for a domain controller that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard. The AD DS schema in Windows SBS 2011 Standard is not the same as the AD DS schema in Windows SBS 2003 or in Windows Server 2003. To successfully complete the migration process, you must update the AD DS schema on the Source Server if it is running Windows SBS 2003 or Windows Server 2003.

Important

Back up your Source Server before you run the Migration Preparation Tool. All the changes that the Migration Preparation Tool makes to the schema are irreversible. If you experience issues during the migration, the only way to return the Source Server to the state before you ran the Migration Preparation Tool is to restore the system backup.

- Installs an update that extends the time limit for finishing the migration. Normally, only one server running Windows SBS 2011 Standard or Windows SBS 2003 is allowed to be a domain controller on your network, but there is a limited exception for a migration. The update extends the time limit for the exception to 21 days.

Important

To ensure this task succeeds, install Windows SBS 2003 Service Pack 2 on the Source Server before you run the Migration Preparation Tool.

- Prepares the server to migrate from Exchange Server 2003. For the migration to succeed, Exchange Server must be in native mode, not mixed mode. For more information about converting from mixed mode to native mode, see How to Convert from Mixed Mode to Native Mode in Exchange.

Important

To run the Migration Preparation Tool, you must be a member of the Enterprise Admins group, the Schema Admins group, and the Domain Admins group.

To verify that you have the appropriate permissions to run the tool on Windows SBS 2003

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.
2. In the navigation pane, click **Users**.
3. Right-click the administrator account that you are using for the migration, and then click **Properties**.
4. Click the **Member Of** tab, and then verify that Enterprise Admins, Schema Admins, and Domain Admins are listed in the **Member of** text box.
5. If the groups are not listed, click **Add**, and then add each group that is not listed.

Notes

- You might receive a permission error if the Netlogon service is not started.
- You must log off and log back on the server for the changes to take effect.

Notes

- To run the migration tools, you need Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 SP1 on the Source Server. To download and install Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 SP1, see Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 Service Pack 1 (x86).

- To ensure that the server update process works properly, go to Microsoft Update to automatically install the latest version of the Windows Update Agent. For more information, see article 949104 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.
- Installation requires that you first install Microsoft PowerShell 2 0. You can download and install the software from the Windows Management Framework (Windows PowerShell 2.0, WinRM 2.0, and BITS 4.0) website.
- Installation requires that you install Microsoft Baseline Configuration Analyzer 2.0. You can download and install the software from the Microsoft Baseline Configuration Analyzer 2.0 website.

Run the Migration Preparation

1. Insert Windows SBS 2011 Standard DVD1 in the DVD drive on the Source Server.

Note

If the Migration Preparation Tool is already installed on the server, run the tool from the **Start** menu.

2. When the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation wizard starts, click **Install the Migration Preparation Tool**. Choose the most recent version of the tool to install.

A wizard installs the Migration Preparation Tool on the Source Server. When the installation is complete, the Migration Preparation Tool runs automatically and installs the latest updates.

3. In the **Migration Preparation Tool**, click **I have a backup and am ready to proceed**, and then click **Next**.

Note

If you receive an error message that is related to a hotfix installation, see "Method 2: Rename the Catroot2 Folder" in article 822798 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

4. The Migration Preparation Tool prepares the Source Server for migration by raising the domain and forest functional level, extending the Active Directory schema, installing an update to extend the time limit for finishing the migration, and preparing Exchange Server for migration. After the tasks are completed, click **Next** to continue.

5. After the source domain is prepared, the Migration Preparation Tool scans the Source Server to identify potential problems. There are two types of issues that can be identified by the Migration Preparation Tool:

- **Errors**: Issues found on the Source Server that might block the migration from proceeding or cause the migration to fail. You must fix the issues by following the steps provided by the description, and then click **Scan Again** to start the scan.
- **Warnings**: Issues found on the Source Server that might cause functional problems during migration. We highly recommend that you follow the steps that are provided in the description to fix the issue before proceeding.

After all the issues are fixed or acknowledged, click **Next**.

6. If you have not created a migration answer file, click **Create an Answer File** and follow the instructions that appear.

Note

For more information about creating a migration answer file, see Create a migration answer file for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

7. Click **Finish**.

8. When the Migration Preparation Tool finishes, you must restart the Source Server before beginning the migration process.

Note

You must complete a successful run of the Migration Preparation Tool on the Source Server within two weeks of installing Windows SBS 2011 Standard on the Destination Server. Otherwise, installation of Windows SBS 2011 Standard on the Destination Server will be blocked, and you will have to run the migration preparation tool on the Source Server again.

Plan to migrate line-of-business applications

A line-of-business (LOB) application is a critical computer application that is vital to running a business. LOB applications include accounting, supply-chain management, and resource-planning applications.

When you plan to migrate your LOB applications, consult with the LOB application providers to determine the appropriate method for migrating each application. You also must locate the media that is used to reinstall the LOB applications on the Destination Server.

You can fill in the following table as you collect LOB application information. A good place to start is to run Windows Control Panel, click **Add Remove Programs** and look in the “Program Files (x86)” and the “Program Files” folders.

Application or general data folder name	Path to data	Notes

Run the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer

We recommend that you run the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer on the Source Server. The Analyzer identifies issues that might prevent you from deploying Exchange Server 2010. For example, the Analyzer will notify you if you haven't installed the minimum required Exchange service pack on all your existing Exchange servers. To download the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer, see Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer.

Create a migration answer file for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

A migration answer file serves the following purposes:

1. Starts the migration process during the installation of Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

   Note

   You must use an answer file if you are migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard. You can configure an answer file for an attended or an unattended installation.

2. Provides information that is automatically entered into the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation pages.
3. Helps value-add professionals build servers before taking them to the customer site for final configuration.

Note

You must be onsite to install Windows SBS 2011 Standard in migration mode and to finish the Getting Started tasks.

Important

To fully automate an installation in migration mode on a server that has a preinstalled operating system, you must also use the **OOBE.xml** answer file for the operating system phase of the installation.

To fully automate an installation in migration mode, you must also use the **autounattend.xml** answer file. When you use **autounattend.xml**, you must specify drive C. Windows SBS 2011 Standard can be installed only on drive C. For information about creating an answer file using the Automated Installation Kit (AIK), see The Windows Automated Installation Kit (AIK) for Windows 7.

To create a migration answer file, complete the following steps in order:

1. Collect the information for the migration answer file
2. Run the Answer File Tool
3. Copy the migration answer file to removable media

Collect the information for the migration answer file

The following tables list the information that you need for the answer file.

Clock and time zone settings

Information to provide	Description
Clock and time zone settings	If you choose to manually set the clock and time zone, the migration stops and then prompts you to set the clock and time zone. If you choose to automatically set the time zone, you must manually set the clock in the server BIOS to the correct time. The system clock cannot be set automatically by using the answer file.

Company information

Information to provide	Description
Company information (optional)	Name and address of the business. This information is used for settings on your server, and it is not sent to Microsoft. You can edit the company information later in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console. Click **Help**, then click **Edit Company Information**.

Source Server information

Information to provide	Description
Domain administrator account name	The user account name of a domain administrator in the existing domain. **Important** This account must be a member of the Domain Admins, Enterprise Admins, and Schema Admins groups. However, the default security group for the account cannot be one of these three groups. **Note** We recommend that you create a new administrator account on the Source Server for migration instead of using the built-in Administrator account.
Password	The password that corresponds to the domain

Information to provide	Description
	administrator account name. **Note** We recommend that you use a strong password for the domain account.
Source Server name	The name of the server from which you are migrating settings and data.
Source domain name	The full DNS name of your organization's internal domain—for example, *contoso.local*.
Source Server IP address	The IP address that is assigned to the Source Server.
Default gateway	The IP address that is assigned to the router on your network.
The DHCP Server service is running on the Source Server	Select this box if the DHCP Server service is running on the Source Server. We recommend that you run the DHCP Server service on the Destination Server. If the DHCP Server service is running on the Source Server, the service will be moved automatically. If the DHCP Server service is running on another server or device, you must manually disable the service.

Note

The domain administrator user name and password that you supply in the answer file are also set as the Directory Services Restore Mode (DSRM) user name and password. If you need to log on to the server by using DSRM, you must use the same user name and password that you specified during migration. These passwords do not synchronize. Continue to use the old password to log on to the server by using DSRM after you change the administrator account password on Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

Destination Server information

Information to provide	Description
Destination Server name	The name of the server to which you are migrating. You will install Windows SBS 2011 Standard on this server. The Source Server name and the Destination Server name must be different.
Destination Server IP address	The IP address that you want to assign to the

Information to provide	Description
	Destination Server.

Run the Answer File Tool

Run the Answer File Tool to create the migration answer file.

Note

To run the Answer File Tool, you must have Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0 or later installed on the computer that you are using to create the answer file. To download and install Microsoft .NET Framework 2.0, see Microsoft .NET Framework Version 2.0 Redistributable Package (x86) (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=81886).

To create the migration answer

1. On a client computer or a server, insert Windows SBS 2011 Standard DVD1, and click **Create an answer file**. The Answer File Tool opens.
2. Click **Migration from existing server (Join existing domain)**.
3. Type the information that you previously collected.
4. Save the answer file as **sbsanswerfile.xml**.

Copy the migration answer file to removable media

Important

You must complete this step before starting the migration.

Copy the migration answer file to the root partition of a USB flash drive or other removable media. Then, insert it into a USB port on the Destination Server before you start migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard. If the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation wizard detects a migration answer file, the migration starts automatically.

Important

The answer file contains logon and password information that can be used to log on to your server. To help protect your server, when you finish migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, delete the answer file.

Note

If the Destination Server is a virtual machine, you can create a virtual disk and save the migration answer file there. Then insert the virtual disk into the Destination Server before you start migration mode setup.

Install Windows SBS 2011 Standard in migration mode

You can have only one server on your network that is running Windows SBS, and that server must be a domain controller for the network.

Important

Windows SBS 2011 Standard requires a 64-bit server. Windows SBS 2011 Standard does not support a 32-bit processor architecture.

When you install Windows SBS 2011 Standard in migration mode, the following tasks are accomplished:

- Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed and configured on the Destination Server.
- The Destination Server is joined to the existing domain. The Source Server and the Destination Server can be members of the AD DS domain until the migration process is finished. After the migration is finished, you must remove the Source Server from the network within 21 days.

  Note

  An error message is added to the event log each day during the 21 day grace period until you remove the Source Server from your network. The error message says, "Multiple domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 for Small Business Server have been detected in your domain. To prevent this computer from shutting down in the future, you must remove all but one of these from the domain." After the 21 day grace period, the Source Server will shut down.
- The operations master (also called flexible single master operations or FSMO) roles are transferred from the Source Server to the Destination Server. Operations master roles in AD DS are specialized domain-controller tasks, which are used when standard data-transfer and update methods are inadequate. When the Destination Server becomes a domain controller, it must hold the operations master roles.
- The Destination Server becomes a global catalog server. The global catalog server is a domain controller that manages a distributed data repository. It contains a searchable, partial representation of every object in every domain in the AD DS forest.
- The Destination Server becomes the site licensing server.
- The DHCP Server service is installed and configured on the Destination Server. Only one DHCP Server service can be active in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard network. The responsibility for managing the DHCP Server service is transferred from the Source Server to the Destination Server.

Note

Before you start the migration, enable the DHCP Server service on the Source Server. Do not enable the DHCP Server service on the router.

Note

If you have DHCP with custom configuration on the Source Server, backup the DHCP configuration so it can be restored on Windows SBS 2011 Standard after migration. For more information about how to move a DHCP database, see article 962355 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

To install Windows SBS 2011 Standard on the Destination

1. Turn on the Destination Server and insert Windows SBS 2011 Standard DVD1 in the DVD drive. If you see a message that asks if you want to boot from a CD or DVD, press any key to do so.

   Note

   If the Destination Server does not boot from the DVD, restart the computer and check the BIOS Setup to ensure that **DVD-ROM** is listed first in the boot sequence. For more information about how to change the BIOS Setup boot sequence, see your hardware manufacturer's documentation.

   Note

   If the removable media that contains the answer file is a USB device, you must change the boot order in the BIOS Setup to assure that the server does not attempt to boot to the USB device.

2. The installation wizard loads files into memory.
3. Verify your language and regional preferences, and then click **Next**.
4. Insert the USB device or other removable media that contains the migration answer file in the Destination Server, and then click **Install Now**.

   Note

   The migration answer file is automatically detected on the root of any drive. If the migration answer file is configured to run the installation in unattended mode, values from the file are used during migration. You will not be prompted for values unless they are invalid or missing from the answer file.

5. Read the license terms. If you accept them, select the **I accept the license terms** check box, and then click **Next**.

   Note

   If you do not choose to accept the license terms, the installation does not continue.

6. On the **Which type of installation do you want** page, click **Custom (advanced)**.

7. If you need to install drivers for your server hardware, on the **Where do you want to install Windows?** page, click **Drive options (advanced)**, and then click **Load Driver**.

To install drivers

a. Insert the media that contains the drivers, and then click **Browse** in the **Load driver** dialog box.

b. Browse to the location of the drivers, and then click **OK**.

c. When you finish installing the drivers, on the **Select the driver to be installed** page, click **Next**. This returns you to the **Where do you want to install Windows?** page.

8. On the **Where do you want to install Windows?** page, create and then select the partition where you want to install the operating system.

If the hard disk that you want to use is not listed, such as a Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) drive, you must first download the driver for the hard disk. Obtain the driver from the manufacturer, and then save it to removable media, such as a USB flash drive. Insert the removable media in your server, click **Drive options (advanced)**, and then click **Load Driver**. After the driver is loaded and the hard disk is listed, complete one of the following steps:

- To create a partition from unpartitioned space, click the hard disk that you want to partition, click **Drive options (advanced)**, click **New**, and then type the partition size in the text box. For example, if you use the recommended partition size of 120 gigabytes (GB), type **120000**, and then click **Apply**. After the partition is created, click **Next** to format the partition.
- To create a partition that uses all of the unpartitioned space, click the hard disk that you want to partition, click **Drive options (advanced)**, click **New**, and then click **Apply** to accept the default partition size. After the partition is created, click **Next** to format the partition.

Important

After you finish this step, you cannot change the partition on which you install the operating system.

9. The operating system is installed on the selected partition. After the operating system is installed, the Destination Server restarts.

10. If the migration answer file is successfully detected, the **Verify the clock and time zone settings** page is displayed. Click **Open Date and Time to verify the clock and time zone settings** to check the date, time, and time zone settings. When you are finished, click **Next**.

Notes

If the migration answer file is configured for unattended mode, steps 11 through 16 are completed automatically, unless information in the migration answer file is invalid or missing.

If the migration answer file is configured for attended mode, the text boxes on the

following installation pages are populated with the information that you provided in the migration answer file. If the information is not correct, you can change it before proceeding.

11. On the **Source and Destination Server networking information** page, verify that the IP addresses of the Source and Destination Servers and the default gateway IP address are correct. If appropriate, select the **DHCP is running on the Source Server** check box. Then click **Next**.

12. On the **Source and Destination Server information** page, verify that the information about the Source Server, domain administrator account, Destination Server, and certification authority are correct. Then click **Next**.

Note

You cannot change the Destination Server name or the internal domain name after you finish this step.

13. On the **Get important updates** page, if the Destination Server is connected to the Internet, click **Go online and get the most recent installation updates (recommended)**. If the Destination Server is not connected to the Internet, click **Do not get the most recent installation updates**. After the installation finishes and you configure Internet access, you can connect to the Internet to get the most recent updates.

14. If you selected this option, the **Connecting your server** page is displayed and the most recent installation updates are downloaded.

15. On the **Company information** page, verify that the information is correct, and then click **Next**. The information is used to configure server tools.

16. The **Expanding and installing files** page displays the progress of the final installation process. When the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation finishes, the server restarts.

17. After the server restarts, the **Installation finished** page is displayed. Click **Start the Migration Wizard** to close the page and to start using the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console. The **Home** page of the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console displays **Getting Started Tasks**.

If there were issues during installation, click **View installation issues** on the **Installation finished** page. The Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console displays the **Home** page with **Getting Started Tasks**, so that you can start using the Destination Server and resolving the issues.

18. To complete the migration process, you must migrate settings and data from the Source Server to the Destination Server by using the Migration Wizard. For information about running the Migration Wizard, see Move settings and data to the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

Note

You may receive a Program Compatibility warning message for the Windows SBS 2003 logon script. Click **Cancel** to exit the warning message. To fix the issue, you must disable or delete the logon script. For additional information, see Remove legacy Active Directory Group Policy objects and logon settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

After the installation finishes, you are automatically logged on with the administrator user account and password that you provided in the migration answer file.

Notes

If the desktop is locked while Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installing, you can unlock it as follows:

- If the Destination Server is not yet a domain controller, unlock the desktop by using the built-in administrator account and leaving the password blank.
- If the Destination Server is a domain controller, unlock the desktop by using the administrator user account and the password that you provided in the migration answer file.

Note

To avoid issues when users add printers to their client computers, ensure that the 64-bit drivers for your shared printers are available on the network.

Move settings and data to the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

After Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed, you must run the Migration Wizard to migrate settings and data from the Source Server to the Destination Server. You can use the Migration Wizard only if the Source Server is running Windows SBS 2003, Windows SBS 2008, or Windows SBS 2011 Standard. You may, however, review the migration process for information about which data you should migrate, and then use the instructions that apply to your environment.

Some tasks in the Migration Wizard are required, and some are optional. You must complete the required tasks in the order that they are listed in the Migration Wizard. You can skip optional tasks or complete them at a more convenient time, such as when no users are logged on to the network.

You have 21 days from the time that you finish installing Windows SBS 2011 Standard to complete the migration. You may exit the wizard at any time and return later to finish it. To exit the Migration Wizard, click **Cancel**. When you restart the wizard, it opens to the **Migration Wizard Home** page, and you can start the next available migration task.

Notes

- All Windows SBS 2003 users, security groups and distribution lists are migrated during the initial migration of AD DS, and they are usable immediately. However, the migrated users, security groups, and distribution lists are not automatically displayed in the Windows

SBS 2011 Standard Console. For information about how to make these items appear in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, see Move user accounts and groups for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

- By default, the Windows SBS 2011 Standard password policy is configured to require strong passwords. If you did not enforce strong passwords on the Source Server, you must reset user accounts that migrated with weak passwords to meet the new password policy. However, you can change the default Windows SBS 2011 Standard password policy through the **Password Policies** dialog box in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.

Run the Migration Wizard

Note

The Migration Wizard centralizes the migration tasks and guides you through the migration process. While some of the migration tasks can be run automatically, there are other tasks that you need to run manually. For manual tasks, the Migration Wizard provides links to step-by-step instructions.

To run the Migration

1. On the **Home** page in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, in **Getting Started Tasks**, click **Migrate to Windows SBS**.

   Important

   Due to security concerns, you are not allowed to use the built-in Administrator domain account to launch the Migration Wizard. Use a domain administrator account other than Administrator to log in. If you do not have a second domain administrator account, create one in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.

2. On the **Welcome** page, read the information, and then click **Next** to start migrating data and settings from the Source Server to the Destination Server. The **Migration Wizard Home** page appears.

3. Click **Next** to start the first migration task. The following procedures provide detailed information about how to perform the migration:

   a. Change the data storage location on the Destination Server

   b. Configure the network

   c. Configure the Internet address

   Important

   Outlook Web Access (OWA) is not available for mobile users after the Internet Address Management Wizard finishes and before you finish migrating Exchange Server mailboxes and settings to the Destination Server. The Internet Address Management Wizard will point the OWA URL to the Destination Server, and the Source Server can no longer serve requests to https://YourNetworkDomainName.com/owa. We recommend that you notify your users before this change occurs and that you finish the steps in Move

Exchange Server mailboxes and settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration as soon as possible.

d. Move network settings

e. Move certificates

f. Move Exchange Server mailboxes and settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

g. Remove legacy Active Directory Group Policy objects and logon settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

h. Move users' shared data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

i. Move the internal website for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

j. Move fax data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

k. Move user accounts and groups for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

l. Enable folder redirection on the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

m. Move Terminal Services Licensing Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Important

The Migration Wizard does not include a task for migrating a Terminal Services license server. If the Source Server is acting as a Terminal Services license server, you must migrate the Terminal Services license server role before you decommission the Source Server. We recommend that you migrate the Terminal Services license server role before you finish the Migration Wizard to ensure that it is migrated before the end of the 21 day migration grace period.

n. Move SQL Server data

Important

This is an optional task. The Migration Wizard does not include a task for migrating SQL Server data. If you have line-of-business (LOB) applications that store data in a SQL Server database, you must use the procedures that are provided by your LOB-application provider to migrate the data before you decommission the Source Server. We recommend that you migrate the SQL Server data before you finish the Migration Wizard to ensure that the SQL Server data is migrated before the end of the 21 day migration grace period.

o. Finish Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Change the data storage location on the Destination Server

Note

This task is optional.

If you plan to change the data storage location on the Destination Server, or to store data on a separate data server, perform this task before you migrate data from the Source Server. When you choose a new location for the data, consider the storage requirements for the mailboxes and the shared folders that you want to migrate.

To change the data storage

1. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Change where to store data on the Destination Server**, and then click **Next**.
2. If you do not want to change where to store data at this time, click **Skip this task**, and then click **Next**.
3. If you want to change where to store data, click each data type to start the Move Data Folders Wizard, and then follow the instructions in the wizard.
4. When you finish changing where to store data, return to the Migration Wizard, click **Task Complete**, and then click **Next**.

Configure the network

Note

This is a required task.

To configure the network

1. In the Migration Wizard, on the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Next**.
2. Click **Start the Connect to the Internet Wizard**. For information about how to complete the Connect to the Internet Wizard, see Connecting to the Internet.
3. When the wizard finishes, you are returned to the **Migration Wizard Home** page, and the task is marked **Completed**.

Configure the Internet address

Note

This is a required task.

Important

OWA is not available for mobile users after you finish the Internet Address Management Wizard and before you finish migrating Exchange Server mailboxes and settings to the Destination Server. The Internet Address Management Wizard will point the OWA URL to the Destination Server, and the Source Server can no longer serve requests to https://YourNetworkDomainName.com/owa. We recommend that you notify your users before this change occurs and that you finish the steps in Move Exchange Server mailboxes and settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration as soon as possible.

To configure the Internet address

1. Start the Migration Wizard.
2. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Configure the Internet address**, and then click **Next**.
3. On the **Configure Internet address** page, click **Start the Internet Address Management Wizard**.
4. Complete the Internet Address Management Wizard.
5. When the wizard finishes, click **Task Complete** on the **Configure the Internet address** page, and then click **Next**. The task is marked **Completed** on the **Migration Wizard Home** page.

If your router does not support the UPnP framework, or if the UPnP framework is disabled, there may be a yellow warning icon next to the router name. Ensure that the following ports are open and that they are directed to the IP address of the Destination Server:

- Port 25: SMTP email
- Port 80: HTTP Web traffic
- Port 443: HTTPS Web traffic
- Port 987: HTTPS Web traffic for Windows SharePoint Services through Remote Web Access.
- Port 1723: VPN if you plan to enable VPN on the Destination Server. You may also need to enable the point-to-point tunneling protocol (PPTP) pass-through on your router.

Move network settings

Note

This is an optional task.

To migrate network settings

1. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate network settings**, and then click **Next**. If you do not want to migrate the network settings to the Destination Server or if you want to skip the task for now, click **Skip Task** on the **Migrate network settings** page, and then click **Next**. The task is marked **Skipped** on the **Migration Wizard Home** page.
2. If you want to migrate the network settings to the Destination Server, on the **Migrate network settings** page, click **Launch the DNS Forwarders Migration Task**.
3. When the DNS forwarders are successfully migrated, a message is displayed. Click **OK**. You are returned to the **Migrate network settings** page.
4. If you want to migrate the Mobile Users group, on the **Migrate network settings** page, click **Launch the Mobile Users Group Migration Task**.
5. When the Mobile Users group is successfully migrated, a message displays. Click **OK**. You are returned to the **Migrate network settings** page.

6. To migrate certificates, see Move certificates for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

7. When you finish migrating the network settings, click **Task Complete** on the **Migrate network settings** page, and then click **Next**. The task is marked **Completed** on the **Migration Wizard Home** page.

Note

If you have special network settings configured on the Source Server such as site-to-site VPN, you should review those settings to see if they should be applied to the Destination Server.

Move certificates

Self-issued certificates

Migrating self-issued certificates is not supported. Users must transfer the Certificate Distribution Package in the new server to removable media, and then they must re-install the self-issued certificates on the remote computers that are not joined to the domain.

Trusted certificates

If you purchased a trusted certificate, and it is available to export, you can move the certificate to Windows SBS 2011 Standard. To move a certificate, use the following procedures to export it from the Source Server, import it to the Destination Server, and then run the Add a Trusted Certificate Wizard to connect the certificate to Remote Web Access.

To export a trusted certificate from the Source

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Run**, type **mmc.exe**, and then press ENTER.
2. On the console, click **File**, and then click **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
3. Click **Add**, choose **Certificates** from the list, click **Add**, and then click **OK**.
4. In the pop-up window that appears, click **Computer Account**, click **Finish**, and then click **OK**.
5. Expand **Certificates**, expand **Personal**, and then click **Certificates**.
6. Right-click the certificate that is issued to your website (for example: remote.contoso.com), click **All Tasks**, and then click **Export**.

   Note

   There may be multiple certificates with the same name. Ensure that you choose a certificate that has a valid expiration date and that was issued by a trusted authority. If you are not sure which certificate to use, open Internet Information Services (IIS), determine which certificate IIS is using on the Source Server, and then choose the same certificate.
7. In the Certificate Export Wizard, click **Next**.
8. Ensure **Yes, export the private key** is selected, and then click **Next**.
9. Ensure **Include all certificates in the certificate path if possible** and **Export all**

extended properties are selected, and then click **Next**. Do not select **Delete the private key if the export is successful**.

10. Type a password to protect the certificate file, and then click **Next**.
11. Choose a location to save the .pfx file (for example, **C:\trustedcert.pfx**), and then click **Next**.
12. Finish the wizard.

To import the trusted certificate to the Destination

1. Move the **trustedcert.pfx** file to the Destination Server by using the network or a USB flash drive.
2. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, type **mmc.exe**, and then press ENTER.
3. On the console, click **File**, and then click **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
4. Choose **Certificates** from the list, and then click **Add**.
5. In the pop-up window that appears, select **Computer Account**, click **Finish**, and then click **OK**.
6. Expand **Certificates**, expand **Personal**, and then click **Certificates**.
7. Right-click **Certificates**, click **All Tasks**, and then click **Import**.
8. On the Certificate Import Wizard **Welcome** page, click **Next**.
9. Browse to the location of the saved .pfx file, and then click **Next**.
10. Type the password that you typed in the Export procedure, ensure that **Mark this key as exportable** and **Include all extended properties** are selected, and then click **Next**.
11. Ensure that the certificate is imported to the **Personal** folder, and then click **Next**.
12. Finish the wizard.

To ensure that the Destination Server is using the newly imported certificate, run the Add a Trusted Certificate Wizard:

To run the Add a Trusted Certificate Wizard

1. Open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
2. On the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**.
3. In the task pane, click **Add a trusted certificate**.
4. On the **Welcome** page, read the information, and then click **Next**.
5. On the **Get the certificate** page, click **I want to use a certificate that is already installed on the server**, and then click **Next**.
6. On the **Choose an installed certificate** page, click the certificate that you just imported, and then click **Next**.

Note

If you cannot find the certificate that you just imported in the previous step, double-check whether the Internet address that is configured on the Destination Server is exactly the same as the one on the Source Server.

7. When the wizard finishes, click **Finish**.
8. We recommend that you upgrade to a 2048-bit certificate if you were using a 1024-bit certificate.

Move Exchange Server mailboxes and settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

If Exchange Server is installed on the Source Server, this is a required task.

Before you migrate Exchange Server mailboxes and settings to the Destination Server, clean up the Exchange Server database and verify its integrity by doing the following:

- Ask each user to:
  - Delete unneeded mail from their mailbox, including mail in the Deleted Items and Sent Items folders.
  - Archive older mail to a .pst file, if appropriate. For more information about creating a .pst file, see Outlook Help on the client computer.
  - Review and delete unneeded personal documents from the user's folders, the Company Shared folder, and other shared folders on the server.
- Back up the database. For information about backing up an Exchange Server 2003 database, see Overview of Exchange Server Backup Methods.
- Use Exchange Server Database Utilities to help you determine the status of the Exchange Server 2003 database. For more information, see Exchange Server Database Utility Guide.

Note

We recommend that you run the Domain Controller Diagnostics Tool, **dcdiag.exe**, before migrating Exchange Server mailboxes and public folders. Correct all the issues that are reported before you proceed with migration.

Note

Optimize the network infrastructure to reduce the time needed for the migration of the mailboxes by ensuring that both servers are using 1.0 Gbps network connections and adding a (temporary) dedicated gigabit network switch between the Source Server and the Destination Server will increase throughput.

To migrate Exchange Server mailboxes and public

1. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings**, and then click **Next**.
2. Perform each of the following tasks:
   a. Remove Internet connectors from the Source Server.
   b. Move POP3 connectors from the Source Server (optional).
   c. Move Exchange Server public folders from the Source Server to the Destination Server.
   d. Move Exchange Offline Address Book from the Source Server to the Destination Server.
   e. Move Exchange Server mailboxes from the Source Server to the Destination Server.
3. When you finish migrating the mailboxes and public folders, return to the Migration Wizard, click **Task Complete** on the **Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings** page, and then click **Next**.

Remove Internet connectors

These instructions are for migrating from Windows SBS 2003. If you are migrating from Windows SBS 2008, see Migrate Internet connectors.

Email is automatically enabled between the Source Server and the Destination Server when Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed in migration mode. When you remove the Internet send connector from the Source Server, the Destination Server becomes responsible for inbound and outbound Internet email.

Important

Before you remove the Exchange Server Internet connectors from the Source Server, you must run the Internet Address Management Wizard on the Destination Server. This is a required task. The Internet Address Management Wizard creates Internet send and receive connectors on the Destination Server. For more information, see Configure the Internet address.

To remove the Exchange Server 2003 Internet connectors from the Source Server

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.

2. In the **Server Management** navigation pane, expand **Advanced Management**. Right-click <*YourNetworkDomainName*>**(Exchange)** and then click **Properties**. On the **General** tab, select **Display routing groups**, and then click **OK**. Restart the Server Management console to apply the changes.

3. In the **Server Management** navigation pane, expand <*YourNetworkDomainName*>**(Exchange)**, expand **Administrative Groups**, expand **first administrative group**, expand **Routing Groups**, expand **first routing group**, and then expand **Connectors**.

4. Right-click **SmallBusiness SMTP connector**, and then click **Properties**.

5. Document the SMTP connector settings, for example the outbound smart host, and then close **Properties**.

6. Right-click **SmallBusiness SMTP connector**, and then click **Delete**.

7. Click **Yes** to confirm that you want to delete the connector.

Note

All email to the Internet starts flowing through the Destination Server.

Move POP3 connectors

Note

This is an optional step. If you did not configure the POP3 connectors on the Source Server, skip this step.

These instructions are for migrating from Windows SBS 2003. If you are migrating from Windows SBS 2008, see Migrate POP3 connectors.

To remove POP3 connectors from the Source

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.
2. In the navigation pane, click **Internet and E-mail**.
3. Click **Manage POP3 E-mail**, and then click **Open POP3 Connector Manager**.
4. On the **Mailboxes** tab, click a user account, click **Edit**, and then write down the **POP3 server information** and the **Mailbox information**.

Note

Global mailboxes are not supported in Windows SBS 2011 Standard. Instead, you can map a POP3 account to a group that is enabled to send and receive email in Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

5. Remove each user account that is listed. If you do not want to remove the user accounts, you can set the **Microsoft Connector for POP3 Mailboxes** service to **Disabled** and keep the configuration information for reference.

To add POP3 connectors on the Destination

1. On the Destination Server, open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.

2. On the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**.
3. Right-click **POP3 Connector**, and then click **View POP3 Connector properties**.
4. On the **Mail Accounts** tab, click **Add**, and then add each of the accounts that existed on the Source Server.
5. When you finish adding the POP3 mailboxes, click **OK**.

Move Exchange Server public folders

Note

These instructions are for migrating from Windows SBS 2003. If you are migrating from Windows SBS 2008, see **Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings**.

If you are running Microsoft Exchange Server 2003, you can use the Exchange System Manager to move the public folders.

To move Exchange Server public folders

1. On the Source Server, to start the Exchange System Manager, in the Server Management Console navigation pane, expand **Advanced Management**, and then expand **First Organization (Exchange)**.
2. Expand **Administrative Groups**. If **Administrative Groups** is not displayed in the navigation pane, do the following:

To display the Administrative Groups

a. Right-click *DomainName***(Exchange)**, and then click **Properties**.
b. In the **DomainName Properties** dialog box, select the **Display administrative groups** check box, and then click **OK**.
c. Restart the Server Management Console, and then repeat steps 1 and 2.

3. Expand **First Administrative Group**, expand **Servers**, expand <*ServerName*>, expand **First Storage Group**, right-click **Public Folder Store** *(<ServerName>)*, and then click **Move All Replicas**.
4. In the **Move All Replicas** dialog box, click **Public Folder Database** <*number*> in the drop-down menu, where <*number*> represents the public folder database that resides on the Destination Server, and then click **OK**.

Important

If you receive a message that says “The token supplied to the function is invalid” (error ID 80090308), see the article 324345 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

You must wait for the next instance of public folder replication to complete before the public folder replicas are removed.

To verify that all public folders have been moved to the Destination

1. In the Source Server, open Exchange System Manager, expand **First Administrative Group**, expand **Servers**, expand *ServerName*, expand **First Storage Group**, and then expand **Public Folder Store** *(ServerName)*.
2. Click the **Public Folder Instances** node. After all of the public folder replicas have been moved, the **Public Folder Instances** node will be empty.

Depending on the replication interval that you set and the amount of information that must be replicated, this process can take several hours or several days to complete.

Move Exchange Offline Address Book

You must move the offline address book (OAB) from the Source Server to the Destination Server, change the server that generates the OAB, and set the offline address book for the mailbox database.

To move the OAB and to change the server that generates

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2010**, and then click **Exchange Management Console**.
2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Yes**.
3. In the Exchange Management Console navigation pane, expand **Organization Configuration**, and then click **Mailbox**.
4. In the results pane, click the **Offline Address Book** tab, and then click the OAB that you want to move to the Destination Server.
5. In the action pane, click **Move**. The Move Offline Address Book Wizard starts.
6. On the **Move Offline Address Book** page, click **Browse**, click the name of the Destination Server, and then click **OK**.
7. Click **Move** to move the OAB to the Destination Server.
8. On the **Completion** page, confirm that the OAB was moved successfully. If it was not, review the summary for an explanation, and then click **Back** to correct the issue.
9. Click **Finish**.
10. In the results pane, right-click **Default Offline Address List**, and then click **Properties**.
11. Click the **Distribution** tab and do the following:

To set the Destination Server as a distribution server

a. Select the **Enable Web-based distribution** check box.

b. Delete the Source Server as a distribution server if it is listed.

c. Click **Add**, and then in the **Select OAB Virtual Directory** dialog box, select the check box for the Destination Server.

12. Click **OK** twice.

To set the offline address book for the Mailbox

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2010**, and then click **Exchange Management Console**.
2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Yes**.
3. In the Exchange Management Console navigation pane, expand **Organization Configuration**, and then click **Mailbox**.
4. In the results pane, click **Database Management**.
5. Right-click the **Mailbox Database <GUID>**, and then select **Properties**.
6. On the **Client Settings** tab, click the **Browse** button for **Offline Address Book**, select **Default Offline Address Book**, and then click **OK** twice.

Move Exchange Server mailboxes

These instructions are for migrating from Windows SBS 2003. If you are migrating from Windows SBS 2008, see Move mailboxes.

To make it easier to manually update the Outlook profiles, ensure that all users open Outlook after their mailboxes are moved to the Destination Server, while both servers are running. If both servers are running, Outlook automatically updates the profiles to point to the Destination Server. Otherwise, you must update the profiles manually to point to the Destination Server.

Note

If you are using a self-issued certificate on the server and there are users who are accessing their email remotely, ask the remote users to install the self-issued certificate by distributing the Certificate Distribution Package before proceeding to move the mailboxes.

To migrate Exchange Server 2003

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2010**, and then click **Exchange Management Console**.
2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Yes**.
3. In the Exchange Management Console navigation pane, expand the **Recipient Configuration** node, and then click **Mailbox**.
4. In the results pane, select all of the legacy mailboxes.
5. Click **New Local Move Request** in the task pane. The New Local Move Request Wizard starts.
6. Click **Browse**, select the Destination Server, and then click **OK**.
7. Click **Next**.

Note

We recommend that you click **Skip the corrupted messages** on the **Move Options** page of the wizard and that you set the maximum number of messages to skip. If mailboxes are skipped because the maximum number of corrupted messages is exceeded, you must delete those mailboxes before you uninstall Exchange Server 2003 from the Source Server later in the migration process, or you must run the Move Mailbox Wizard again.

8. Click **New** on the **New Local Move Request** page.
9. Click **Finish**, and then review any issues that occurred.
10. In the details pane of the Exchange Management Console, verify that no legacy mailboxes are listed, and then close the Console.
11. In the **Exchange Management Console** navigation pane, click the **Recipient Configuration** node, click **Move Request**. Clear all move requests after they are marked as complete.

Note

If you are using ActiveSync®, but you cannot sync emails for some of the accounts, those accounts may be members of a protected group, such as Domain Administrators. For detailed information about how to fix this issue, see Exchange ActiveSync Returned an HTTP 500 Error.

Remove legacy Active Directory Group Policy objects and logon settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

These are optional tasks.

Remove logon scripts

Windows SBS 2003 uses logon scripts for tasks such as installing software and customizing desktops. In Windows SBS 2011 Standard, the Windows SBS 2003 logon scripts are replaced with a combination of logon scripts and Group Policy objects.

Note

If you modified the Windows SBS 2003 logon scripts, you should rename the scripts to preserve your customizations.

Note

Windows SBS 2003 logon scripts apply only to user accounts that were added by using the Add New Users Wizard.

To remove the Windows SBS 2003 logon scripts

1. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Remove legacy group policies and logon settings**, and then click **Next**.
2. Log on to the Source Server with an administrator account and password.
3. On the Source Server, click **Start**, and then click **Run**.
4. Type **\\localhost\sysvol**<*YourNetworkDomainName*>**.local\scripts**, and then press ENTER.
5. Delete or rename **SBS_LOGIN_SCRIPT.bat**.

After you delete the old logon scripts, use the following procedure to verify that all users' profiles are updated to not use a logon script:

To verify user

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
2. In the navigation pane, expand <*YourNetworkDomainName*>, expand **My Business**, expand **Users**, and then expand **SBSUsers**.
3. Select all the user accounts, right-click the highlighted user accounts, and then click **Properties**.
4. On the **Profile** tab, select the logon script check box, clear the text field, and then click **Apply**.
5. Close **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
6. When you finish removing the logon scripts and verifying that the users' profiles are updated, return to the Migration Wizard on the Destination Server.
7. If you are finished deleting old logon scripts and old Group Policy objects, click **Task Complete**, and then click **Next**. Alternately, if you want to remove old Group Policy objects, click **Remove old Group Policy Objects**.

Remove legacy Active Directory Group Policy objects

The Group Policy objects (GPOs) are updated for Windows SBS 2011 Standard. They are a superset of the Windows SBS 2003 GPOs. For Windows SBS 2011 Standard, a number of the Windows SBS 2003 GPOs and WMI filters have to be manually deleted to prevent conflicts with the Windows SBS 2011 Standard GPOs and WMI filters.

Note

If you modified the original Windows SBS 2003 Group Policy objects, you should save copies of them in a different location, and then delete them from Windows SBS 2003.

To remove old Group Policy objects from Windows SBS 2003

1. Log on to the Source Server with an administrator account.
2. Click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.
3. In the navigation pane, click **Advanced Management**, click **Group Policy Management**, and then click **Forest:** <*YourDomainName*>.
4. Click **Domains**, click <*YourDomainName*>, and then click **Group Policy Objects**.
5. Right-click **Small Business Server Auditing Policy**, click **Delete**, and then click **OK**.
6. Repeat step 5 to delete the following GPOs that apply to your installation:
   - Small Business Server Client Computer
   - Small Business Server Domain Password Policy

   We recommend you configure the password policy in Windows SBS 2011 Standard to enforce strong passwords. To configure the password policy, use the Windows SBS Console, which writes the configuration to the default domain policy. The password policy configuration is not written to the Small Business Server Domain Password Policy object, like it was in Windows SBS 2003. If you want to keep your Windows SBS 2003 password policies, follow the instructions in the next procedure, To keep the Windows SBS 2003 password policy before you delete the Small Business Server Domain Password Policy.
   - Small Business Server Internet Connection Firewall
   - Small Business Server Lockout Policy
   - Small Business Server Remote Assistance Policy
   - Small Business Server Windows Firewall
   - Small Business Server Windows Vista Policy
   - Small Business Server Update services Client Computer Policy
   - Small Business Server Update Services Common Settings Policy
   - Small Business Server Update Services Server Computer Policy
7. Confirm that all of the GPOs are deleted.

To keep the Windows SBS 2003 password policy

1. In the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, on the navigation bar, click the **Users and Groups** tab, and then click **Users**.
2. In the Tasks pane, click **Change password policies**.
3. Change the password policy to match the Windows SBS 2003 password policy, and then click **OK**.
4. Delete the **Small Business Server Domain Password** Group Policy object.

To remove WMI filters from Windows SBS 2003

1. Log on to the Source Server with an administrator account.
2. Click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.
3. In the navigation pane, click **Advanced Management**, click **Group Policy Management**, and then click **Forest:** <*YourNetworkDomainName*>
4. Click **Domains**, click <*YourNetworkDomainName*>, and then click **WMI Filters**.
5. Right-click **PostSP2**, click **Delete**, and then click **Yes**.
6. Right-click **PreSP2**, click **Delete**, and then click **Yes**.
7. Confirm that these two WMI filters are deleted.
8. When you finish deleting the old logon scripts, old Group Policy objects, and WMI folders, return to the **Migration Wizard** on the Destination Server, click **Task Complete** on the **Remove legacy group policies and logon settings** page, and then click **Next**.

Move users' shared data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is an optional task.

To migrate users' shared data

1. On the Destination Server, in the Migration Wizard, click **Migrate users' shared data**, and then click **Next**.
2. Perform the following tasks, as described in this section:
   a. Copy users' shared folders to the Destination Server
   b. Copy additional shared folders to the Destination Server
   c. Create shared folders and restore permissions on the Destination Server
3. When you finish migrating shared data, return to the **Migration Wizard** on the Destination Server, click **Task Complete** on the **Migrate shared data** page, and then click **Next**.

Copy users' shared folders to the Destination Server

Copy the users' shared folders to the Destination Server by using RoboCopy.

Note

Disk quotas are enabled on the Destination Server for the partition where the user's shared folder is located. If you changed the disk quotas on the Source Server, you must ensure that the disk quotas on the Destination Server match or exceed the disk quotas on the Source Server. For more information about modifying the default quotas for all users, on the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Help and Support**, and then search for **"set disk space quotas for all users"**.

To copy users' shared folders

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
2. On the **User Account Control** page, click **Continue**.
3. At the command prompt, type the following:

Robocopy **<*SourceServerName*>\Users **<*DestinationServerName*>**\UserShares /E /COPY:DATSOU /R:10 /LOG:C:\Copyresults.txt**

Note

RoboCopy is an alternative to Xcopy, and is a standard feature in Windows Server 7. For more information about RoboCopy, see the Robocopy website.

4. View **C:\Copyresults.txt** to verify that the files were copied correctly. You can also compare the number and size of the files that were in the users' shared folders on the Source Server with the number and size of the files that are now on the Destination Server.

Important

Xcopy and RoboCopy do not support migrating encrypted files.

Copy additional shared folders to the Destination Server

Notes

When you copy additional shared folders, line-of-business application folders, and general user data folders to the Destination Server, you are only copying the folders; you are not sharing them. After you migrate user accounts and groups, you must share the folders and set permissions.

If you are using a logon script to map drives to the shared folders, you must update the script to map to the drives on the Destination Server.

To copy folders to the Destination

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.

2. On the **User Account Control** page, click **Continue**.
3. At the command prompt, type the following:

robocopy \\<*SourceServerName*>\<*ShareName*>\<*disk*>:\<*FolderName*> **/E /R:10 /COPY:DATSOU /LOG:C:\Copyresults.txt**, where <*disk*>:\<*FolderName*> is the physical location that you want to copy to your Destination Server.

4. Repeat step 3 for additional folders that you want to copy to the Destination Server.

Note

If you copy a folder to the same partition as the users' shared folders, disk quotas will also apply. For more information about modifying the default quotas for all users, on the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Help and Support**, and then search for "Set disk space quotas for all users".

Create shared folders and restore permissions on the Destination Server

Important

Incorrectly editing the registry might severely damage your system. Before making changes to the registry, you should back up any valued data on the computer.

Note

You do not need to perform this procedure if you are only going to migrate the built-in shared system folders such as **Public**, **UserShares**, and **RedirectedFolders**.

To save only the existing shared folder names and their

1. On the Source Server that contains the shared folder names and permissions that you want to save, start Regedit.

Caution

Incorrectly editing the registry might severely damage your system. Before making changes to the registry, you should back up any valued data on the computer.

2. From the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE sub-tree, go to the following key:

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanServer\Shares

3. Save or export the registry key.
4. Type the file name **old_registry**, and then save on the Source Server.
5. Leave values for shared folders that you want to migrate and copy to the Destination Server. Delete the others.

Note

Delete the built-in shared system folders including **Public**, **UserShares**,and

RedirectedFolders from the registry as you do not need to migrate the settings for these shared folders.

6. Repeat step 5 for

SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanServer\Shares\Security

7. For the shared folders that you copied to a different location on the Destination Server, double-click the value and change the path to the current storage location on the Destination Server.
8. Save or export the edited registry key.
9. Type the file name **share_registry**, and then save the file.
10. Double-click **old_registry** to restore to the original registry on the Source Server, and then click **Run**. Click **OK** twice.
11. Copy the **share_registry** files to the Destination Server.
12. On the Destination Server, double-click **share_registry**, and then click **Run**. Click **OK** twice.

Caution

This step overrides the shared folders that already exist on the Windows computer with the names and permissions that exist in the file you are restoring. You are warned about this before you restore the key.

13. Restart the Server service, Netlogon service, and Microsoft Exchange Information Store services.
14. In the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, click **Shared Folders**, and verify the shared folders and permissions. Only permissions of domain users are migrated.

Move the internal website for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

If you do not have an internal website for your organization, skip this section and continue with Move fax data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

For migrations to Windows SBS 2011 Standard networks containing more than one server, the following terms are used to distinguish new Destination Servers.

- **Primary Server**: The first server on a Windows SBS 2011 Standard network that contains more than one server.
- **Second Server**: The second server on a Windows SBS 2011 Standard network. The Second Server runs the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on.

Note

The following procedures are for migrating your internal website to a Destination Server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

If you want to only copy files to the Destination Server, perform the steps in the following procedure. If you want to do a complete migration of your internal website, skip the next procedure and follow the steps in the section To migrate the internal website.

To only copy files to the Destination Server

1. Open Windows Explorer, and then type the network location of your internal website. The default location is \\companyweb. You will see the folders and files that you have stored on the old SharePoint website. Copy the files that you need to a temporary location on a removable storage device.
2. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Task**, and click **Server Manager**. Right-click **Features**, and then click **Add Features**.
3. Select **Desktop experience**, and click **Add required features**. Click **Next**, and then click **Install**.
4. After installation, restart the Destination Server.
5. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Task**, and then click **Services**.
6. In **Services**, right-click the **WebClient** service, and then click **Start**.
7. In the Windows Explorer navigation pane, right-click **Computer**, and then click **Map network drive**.
8. Select a drive letter (this is temporary) and then type **\\companyweb**.
9. Clear the **Reconnect at logon** check box and then click **Finish**. You will see the folders and files in the new Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 website.
10. Copy the files from your removable storage device.

To migrate the internal

1. In the Migration Wizard, on the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate SharePoint Web site**, and then click **Next**.
2. If you do not want to migrate your internal website, click **Skip Task**, and then click **Next**.
3. If you want to migrate your internal website, perform the following procedures in the order listed.
   a. Configure the forward lookup zone for the internal website on the Source Server
   b. Create security groups for Companyweb
   c. Back up the content database for the internal website (Companyweb)
   d. Install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 2 on the Source Server
   e. Configure Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 on the Source Server
   f. Delete the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 default website

g. Start the websites on the Source Server

h. Run the Prescan tool on the Source Server

i. Stop the internal website (Companyweb) on the Source Server

j. Connect to Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

k. Detach the content database for the internal website on the Source Server

l. Create a new web application called TempCompanyWeb on the Source Server

m. Attach the content database

n. Prepare to migrate from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

o. Configure the forward lookup zone for the internal website on the Destination Server

p. Migrate Companyweb to the Destination Server

q. Remove the ShareWebDb content database on the Destination Server

r. Restore the Source Server database to the Destination Server

s. Grant read permissions on the Destination Server

t. Restore the content database to a Second Server running the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on

u. Enable Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 features

v. Configure Search for Companyweb

w. Set up FAX

x. Migrate other Web applications

4. When you finish migrating your internal website to the Destination Server, return to the **Migration Wizard**, click **Task Complete** on the **Migrate your internal Web site** page, and then click **Next**.

Note

If you were using the built-in administrator account on the Source Server to manage the internal website, and if you plan to disable the built-in administrator account, you must add an administrator account on the Destination Server, and then set it up as the administrator of the internal website.

Note

When you finish the procedures in this document, the links from the previous internal website (Companyweb) to Outlook Web Access (OWA) and to Helpdesk will no longer resolve correctly. This is by design.

Configure the forward lookup zone for the internal website on the Source Server

To configure the forward lookup zone for the internal website on the Source

1. From the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **DNS**.
2. In the navigation pane, expand the server name, expand **Forward Lookup Zones**, and then expand the internal domain name (for example, *server.local*).
3. In the details pane, right-click the **Companyweb Host(A)** resource record, and then click **Properties**.
4. Make sure the IP address listed is the IP address of the Source Server.

Note

After you configure the forward lookup zone, you should flush the DNS to clear the previous information. To flush the DNS, open a command prompt, type **ipconfig/flushdns**, and then press ENTER.

Create security groups for Companyweb

Before creating Security Groups as described below, ensure that the Active Directory information is synchronized with Windows SBS 2011 Standard by checking whether the required security group exists. If not, go to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, and run **repadmin /syncall /P** in the command line as an administrator.

To create security groups for

1. In the Migration Wizard, on the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate SharePoint Web site**, and then click **Next**.
2. Log on to the Source Server with an administrator account, and then open Internet Explorer.
3. In **Address**, type **http://companyweb**, and then click **Go**. If you are asked for credentials, you need to set DisableLoopbackCheck to **1**. For more information, see article 887993 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.
4. On the **Home** page, click **Site Settings**.
5. On the **Site Settings** page, in the **Administration** section, click **Manage users**, and then click **Add Users**.
6. On the **Add Users** page, do the following:
   a. In the text box in **Step 1: Choose Users**, type **Windows SBS SharePoint_OwnersGroup**.
   b. In **Step 2: Choose Site Groups**, select the **Administrator** check box, and then click **Next**.

c. Click **Finish** to accept the default entries.

7. On the **Manage Users** page, note that the new group is added to the users list. Click **Add User**.

8. On the **Add Users** page, do the following:

   a. In the text box in **Step 1: Choose Users**, type **Windows SBS SharePoint_MembersGroup**.

   b. In **Step 2: Choose Site Groups**, select the **Contributor** check box, and then click **Next**.

   c. Click **Finish** to accept the default entries.

9. On the **Manage Users** page, note that the new group is added to the users list. Click **Add User**.

10. On the **Add Users** page, do the following:

    a. In the text box in **Step 1: Choose Users**. type **Windows SBS SharePoint_VisitorsGroup**.

    b. In **Step 2: Choose Site Groups**, select the **Reader** check box, and then click **Next**.

    c. Click **Finish** to accept the default entries. Note that the new group is added to the users list on the **Manage Users** page.

11. Close the internal website.

12. Notify users that the internal website is going to be migrated to Windows SBS 2011 Standard and that the Source Server will be offline during this process.

Back up the content database for the internal website (Companyweb)

To back up the content database for the internal website

1. Add the following values to the Registry by using the Regedit tool:

   - **Registry key**: HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Microsoft SQL Server\SharePoint\MSSQLServer
   - **Name**: BackupDirectory
   - **Type**: Reg_SZ
   - **Value**: C:

2. In SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE), in the navigation pane, expand **Databases**.

3. Right-click the content database for the internal website, click **Tasks**, and then click **Back Up**.

   Note

   The content database for the internal website are named **STS**_<*SourceServerName*>_<*n*> by default.

4. In the **Back Up Database** dialog box, do the following:

a. Leave the defaults in the **Source** and **Backup set** sections.

b. In the **Destination** section, make sure **Backup to** is set to **Disk**, and then add the *<full path location>.bak* for the backup set (for example, **c:\backup\Companyweb.bak**).

c. Click **OK** to create the backup set.

d. Click **OK** in the **Backup completed successfully** dialog box.

Install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 2 on the Source Server

To install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

1. Install Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0.

Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 requires Windows Workflow Foundation, which is a service of Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0. To install Windows Workflow Foundation, install Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0 from Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0 Redistributable Package.

2. Install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

a. Download SharePoint.exe from the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 with Service Pack 2 website, and then save it to a local hard disk drive.

b. Start **SharePoint.exe**.

c. On the **Microsoft License Terms** page, review the licensing agreement. To continue, you must accept the agreement. Click **Yes**.

d. On the **Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Properties** page, complete the following:

i. On the **Upgrade** tab, select **No, do not upgrade at this time**.

Caution

When you install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 on your server, do not choose **Gradual upgrade** or **In-place upgrade**. If you do, several Windows SBS 2011 Standard management features will stop functioning, and you might lose data on your Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 sites. You must choose **No, do not upgrade at this time**, which results in a side-by-side installation.

ii. On the **Server type** tab, ensure that **Stand-alone** is selected.

iii. Click the **Install Now** button.

iv. When the wizard finishes, leave the **Run the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard now** check box selected, and then click **Close**.

v. If you are prompted to reboot, click **Yes**.

3. Install the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 update package, KB 934790, if applicable. Perform this step only if you have already installed Windows Server Update

Services (WSUS) on your server. For information about how to obtain and install this update, see article 934790 in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Configure Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 on the Source Server

To configure Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Products and

1. If the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Products and Technologies Wizard does not start automatically, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Administrative Tools**, and click **SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard** to launch the wizard.
2. On the **Welcome to SharePoint Products and Technologies** page, click **Next**.
3. In the dialog box for restarting Internet Information Services (IIS), SharePoint Administration Service, and SharePoint Timer Service if required, click **Yes**.
4. Click **Finish** on the final page of the wizard. The default website (*http://ServerName*) that is automatically generated during Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Setup opens in your Internet browser.
5. Close the browser.

Note

The default website (*http://ServerName*) and the http://companyweb website stop at this point. You cannot use these websites until you complete the remaining steps in this document.

Delete the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 default website

Use the following procedure to delete the default website (*http://ServerName*) that is automatically created when you install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0:

To delete the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 default website

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **SharePoint 3.0 Central Administration**.
2. On the **Application Management** tab, in **SharePoint Web Application Management**, click **Delete Web Application**.
3. On the **Delete Web Application** page, complete the following:
   a. In **Web Application**, from the drop-down menu, click **Change Web Application**. On the **Select Web Application** page, select the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 default website (*http://ServerName*).

   Note

   Make sure that you delete the default website (*http://ServerName*) and not the site you just created in the preceding step.

   b. In **Delete options**, delete the content database and the IIS websites.

c. Click **Delete**.

d. In the warning message box, click **Yes**.

4. Wait for the **Application Management** tab to appear, and then close the **Windows SharePoint Services Central Administration** site.

5. Start the default website and the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 http://companyweb website.

Start the websites on the Source Server

To start the

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager**.

2. Expand **Server**, expand **Sites**, right-click **Default Web Site**, point to **Manage Web Site**, and then click **Start**.

3. If **Companyweb** is stopped, right-click **Companyweb**, point to **Manage Web Site**, and then click **Start**.

4. Close **IIS Manager**.

Run the Prescan tool on the Source Server

To run the Prescan

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Run**, type **cmd** in the text box, and then press ENTER.

2. In the Command Prompt window, switch to the **%Program Files%\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\web server Extensions\12\Bin**, where you saved **prescan.exe**, type **prescan.exe /V http://companyweb** at the command prompt, and then press ENTER.

3. Note any messages about errors, and review the log files that are created by **prescan.exe**. If there are errors, make the necessary corrections, and then run **prescan.exe** again.

Stop the internal website (Companyweb) on the Source Server

To stop the internal website

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, and then click **Server Management**.

2. In the navigation pane, click **Advanced Management**, click **Internet Information Services**, click *<ServerName> (local)*, and then click **Web Sites**.

3. Right-click the internal website, and then click **Stop**.

Connect to Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

To connect to Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

1. Install SQL Server Management Studio Express on the Source Server, if you haven't yet.
2. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SQL Server 2005**, and then click **SQL Server Management Studio Express**.
3. In the **Server name** drop-down list, click <*ServerName*>**\SHAREPOINT**, and then click **Connect**.

Detach the content database for the internal website on the Source Server

To detach the content database for the internal

1. In SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE), in the navigation pane, expand **Databases**.
2. Right-click the content database for the internal website, click **Tasks**, and then click **Detach**. The name should be *STS_<ServerName>_1*.
3. In the **Detach Database** dialog box, do the following:
   a. Select the check box in the **Drop Connections** column.
   b. Clear the check box in the **Update Statistics** column.
   c. Click **OK**.
4. In the navigation pane, in the **Databases** folder, verify that the *STS_<Windows SBS 2003ServerName>_1* database is no longer displayed.
5. Close SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE).
6. Copy the database files to another folder on the Source Server. This folder can be any folder for which you have permissions on the Source Server.
   a. By default, the database files are in the folder **C:\ Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL$SharePoint\Data** folder on the Source Server.
   b. By default, the files are named as follows:

   STS_<ServerName>_1.mdf

   STS__<ServerName>_1_Log.ldf

Create a new web application called TempCompanyWeb on the Source Server

You will need a temporary web application to upgrade the content database.

To create a temporary web application

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click

SharePoint 3.0 Central Administration.

2. On the **Application Management** tab, in **SharePoint Web Application Management**, click **Create or Extend web application**.

3. On the **Create or Extend Web Application** page, click **Create a new Web application**.

4. On the **Create New Web Application** page, complete the following:

   a. In **IIS Web Site**, type a description for the new website and a port number (do not use Port 80, Port 8080, or other used ports).

   b. In **Application Pool**, ensure that **Create a new application pool** is selected, and then select **Network Service** as the Predefined security account for the application pool.

   c. In **Database Name and Authentication**, ensure that **Windows authentication** is selected.

   d. Click **OK**. Wait while your changes are processing.

5. On the **Application Management** tab, in **SharePoint Web Application Management**, click **Content databases**.

6. Click the content database that is associated with the TempCompanyWeb. To make sure you are choosing the correct database, select the URL on the right of Web application, and choose **Change Web Application**. In the pop-up dialog box that appears, choose the correct application.

7. Select **remove content database**, and then click **OK**.

Attach the content database

To connect to and attach your content

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SQL Server 2005**, and click **SQL Server Management Studio Express**.

2. To connect to the content database that the Destination Server uses:

   a. In the **Server name** text box, type **\\.\pipe\mssql$microsoft##ssee\sql\query**.

   b. Click **Connect**.

3. To attach the content database:

   a. In the navigation pane, right-click **Databases**, and then click **Attach**.

   b. In the **Attach Databases** dialog box, in **Databases to attach**, click **Add**.

   c. In the **Locate Database Files** dialog box, navigate to the *STS_<SourceServerName>_1.mdf* file that you copied in the step “To detach the database,” and then click **OK**.

   d. In the **Attach Databases** dialog box, in *<DatabaseName>* **database details**, confirm that the *STS_<SourceServerName>_1.mdf* file and the *STS_<SourceServerName>_1_Log.ldf* file are listed.

   e. Click **OK**.

   f. If you see a warning message from SQL Server Management Studio Express

(SSMSE) that asks about locating full text catalogs, click **No**.

g. In the navigation pane, in the **Databases** folder, verify that the **STS_<SourceServerName>_1** database is listed.

4. Close SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE).

5. From a command line, run **%Program Files%\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\web server extensions\12\BIN\stsadm.exe** *-o addcontentdb -databasename "STS_<SourceServerName>_1" -url <url of the TempCompanyWeb>*

To find the URL of TempCompanyWeb

a. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **SharePoint 3.0 Central Administration**.

b. On the **Application Management** tab, in **SharePoint Web Application Management**, click **Web Application List**.

c. Find the url of TempCompanyWeb.

6. Open Internet Explorer, and go to <*URL of the TempCompanyWeb*> to verify your migrated website.

Note

Web parts, such as images on your homepage, cannot be migrated. Redo the customization manually after you finish the migration to Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

Prepare to migrate from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

Perform these tasks before migrating from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

1. Run the pre-upgrade checker that is discussed in the article Perform pre-upgrade steps (SharePoint Foundation 2010).

To run the pre-upgrade checker

a. Verify that you are a member of the local Administrators group on the server.

b. Click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.

c. In the Command Prompt window, navigate to the following directory:

%COMMONPROGRAMFILES%\Microsoft Shared\web server Extensions\12\bin

d. Type the following command, and press ENTER:

STSADM.EXE-*o preupgradecheck*

2. Back up the content databases by using the procedure described in How to: Back Up a Database (SQL Server Management Studio). You can use the default settings for most options, but you must use the following settings:

- Before you back up content, you need to expand **Security**. Right-click **Login** and choose **New Login**. Create a login for your domain administrator.
- Expand **Databases**, right-click **STS_<SourceServerName>_1** and choose **Properties**. Choose **File**, and change the owner to the login you just created.

- In step 1 of How to: Back Up a Database (SQL Server Management Studio), you must set the instance name for Windows Internal Database as **\\.\pipe\MSSQL$MICROSOFT##SSEE\sql\query**.
- In Step 12 of How to: Back Up a Database (SQL Server Management Studio), select the option **Destination**. Make sure that the destination media has sufficient free space for the backup.

Configure the forward lookup zone for the internal website on the Destination Server

To configure the forward lookup zone for the internal

1. From the Destination Server, click **Start**, point to **Administrative Tools**, and then click **DNS**.
2. Click **Continue** in the **User Account Controls** dialog box.
3. In the navigation pane, expand the server name, expand **Forward Lookup Zones**, and then expand the internal domain name (for example, *server.local*).
4. In the details pane, right-click the **Companyweb Host(A)** resource record, and then click **Properties**.
5. Replace the IP address of the Destination Server.

Note

After you configure the forward lookup zone, you should flush the DNS to clear the previous information. To flush the DNS, open a command prompt, type **ipconfig/flushdns**, and then press ENTER.

Migrate Companyweb to the Destination Server

To migrate Companyweb

1. Log on as domain Administrator. Verify that the user account that is used to perform the upgrade and installation meets the requirements listed in Administrative and service accounts required for initial deployment (SharePoint Foundation 2010), and that the user account is a member of the Administrators group on the local computer.
2. Locate the files for the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 content database that you backed up in the previous step, and copy the files to a folder on the Destination Server.
3. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, and click **SharePoint 2010 Central Administration**. Click **Backup and Restore**, and then click **Export a site or List**. On the **Site or List Export** page, make sure the following information appears in the **Site Collection** section:
   - **Site Collection:** https://sites:987 or http://companyweb
   - **Site:** /

- **List:** Fax Center

In the **Filename** text box, type a location that you can fully access. Name it companyweb.cmp. Then click **Start Export**.

Verify that your .cmp file successfully generated.

Remove the ShareWebDb content database on the Destination Server

To remove ShareWebDb

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, and click **SharePoint 2010 Central Administration**.
2. Click **Manage content database** under **Application Management.**
3. Click **ShareWebDb**.
4. Check **Remove content database**, and then click **Yes** to continue. Click **OK** to close the page.

Note

If your database is more than 10 GB after you restore it, you cannot restore it to SQL Server Express 2008 R2. We recommend that you first migrate to Windows® Small Business Server 2011 Premium Add-on, which runs SQL Server 2008 R2, and restore the database to a Second Server. Skip the following procedures and continue with Restore the content database to a Second Server running the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on.

Restore the Source Server database to the Destination Server

To restore the Source Server

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2**, and click the **SQL Server Management Studio**. Run the Management Studio as an Administrator.
2. Type <*ServerName*>**\SharePoint** and then click **Connect**.
3. Expand the databases, right-click **ShareWebDb** and choose **delete**. Check **Close existing connections only**, and then click **OK**.
4. Right-click **Databases**, and then click **Restore Database**. The **Restore Database** dialog box appears.
5. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, on the **General** page, type **ShareWebDb** as the name of the database to be restored in the **To database** list.
6. In the **To a point in time** text box, retain the default **Most recent possible**.
7. To specify the source and location of the backup sets to restore, click **From device**,

and then click **…** to select the backup file.

8. In the **Specify Backup** dialog box, in the **Backup media** box, be sure that **File** is selected.

9. In the **Backup location** area, click **Add**.

10. In the **Locate Backup File** dialog box, select the file that you want to restore, click **OK**, and then, in the **Specify Backup** dialog box, click **OK**.

11. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, under **Select the backup sets to restore** grid, select the **Restore** check box next to the most recent full backup.

12. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, under **Select a page** click the **Options** page. Under **Restore options**, select the **Overwrite the existing database** check box.

13. If you have moved the data storage location for SharePoint, restore the database to the new location.

14. Click **OK** to start the restore process.

15. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, click **SharePoint 2010 Management Shell**, and then click **Run as administrator**.

16. Use the following command to mount your restored content database to Companyweb:

Mount-SPContentDatabase -Name *"<DbName>ShareWebDb"* **–WebApplication** *http://companyweb<web-app-url>*

An example URL is: **https://remote.contoso.com:987**

Restore the content database to a Second Server running the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on

If you are not migrating the website to a Second Server, skip the following procedure and continue with To enable Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 features.

Important

The following procedure describes how to restore the content database from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 to SharePoint Foundation 2010 on a Second Server.

To restore the content database to a Second Server running the Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on

1. Logon to the Second Server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2**, and click **SQL Server Management Studio**, and then click **Run as administrator**.

2. Type *<server name>\<instance name>* and click **Connect**. An instance is created during the SQL Server setup.

3. Right-click **Databases**, and then click **Restore Database**. The **Restore Database** dialog box appears.

4. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, on the **General** page, type **ShareWebDb**.
5. In the **To a point in time** text box, retain the default **Most recent possible**.
6. To specify the source and location of the backup sets to restore, click **From device**, and then click **Browse**.
7. In the **Specify Backup** dialog box, in the **Backup media** box, be sure that **File** is selected.
8. In the **Backup location** area, click **Add**.
9. In the **Locate Backup File** dialog box, select the file that you want to restore, click **OK**, and then, in the **Specify Backup** dialog box, click **OK**.
10. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, under **Select the backup sets to restore** grid, select the **Restore** check box next to the most recent full backup.
11. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, on the **Options** page, under **Restore options**, select the **Overwrite the existing database** check box.
12. Click **OK** to start the restore process.
13. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, click **SharePoint 2010 Management Shell**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
14. Use the following command to mount your restored content database to Companyweb:

    Mount-SPContentDatabase -Name *"<DbName>ShareWebDb"* **–WebApplication** *http://companyweb<web-app-url>*

    An example URL is: **https://remote.contoso.com:987**

Enable Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010 features

Note

When you enable features in SharePoint Foundation 2010, you must reset any customized pages to use the template. Resetting the page basically discards the customizations and attaches your page to the appropriate master page. Any customizations you want can then be transferred to the master page instead of being stored in individual pages.

To enable Microsoft SharePoint Foundation 2010

1. Go to http://companyweb. Click **Site Actions**, and then click **Site Settings**.
2. On the **Site Settings** page under **Site Actions**, click **Reset to site definition**.
3. On the **Reset Page to Site Definition Version** page, select **Reset all pages in this site to site definition version**, and then click **Reset**.
4. Go back to http://companyweb. Click **Site Actions**, click **Visual Upgrade**, and then click **Update the user interface**.

Configure Search for Companyweb

To configure Search for

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, and click **SharePoint 2010 Central Administration**.
2. Under **System Setting**, click **Manage Services on Server**.
3. Click **Stop** on the right of SharePoint Foundation Search, and then confirm.
4. Click **Start** on the right of SharePoint Foundation Search.
5. Choose to search every five minutes in the configuration page, and click **OK**.
6. On the Administration home page, under **Application Management**, click **Manage content database**.
7. Click **ShareWebDb**.
8. Choose your server as the search server, and click **OK**.

Notes

You can use the free SharePoint Designer 2010 product to do advanced customization of your SharePoint Foundation 2010 website.

SharePoint Designer 2010 (32-bit)

SharePoint Designer 2010 (64-bit)

Grant read permissions on the Destination Server

To grant read permissions on the Destination Server

1. On the Destination Server, run Internet Explorer, and type **http://companyweb** in the address bar, and then press Enter.
2. Click **Site Action** and choose **Site Permissions**.
3. Click **Grant Permissions**. Enter the information below into the dialog box:
   - In **Users/Groups**, type **NT Authority\System** and click **Check Name** icon.
   - In **Grant Permissions**, select **Read**.
   - Unselect the check box for **send welcome e-mail to new users**.
4. Click **OK**.

Set up FAX

To set up

1. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, click **SharePoint 2010 Management Shell**, and then click **Run as administrator**.

2. At a command prompt, type:

import-spweb –identity http://companyweb *–path <path of companyweb.cmp>*

3. Go to **http://companyweb**, and verify that Fax Center is created successfully.

Migrate other Web applications

To migrate other Web applications, follow the same procedures as you did to migrate Companyweb. For example, see Perform a database attach upgrade to SharePoint Foundation 2010.

If your Source Server was running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 prior to beginning the migration process, install Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 2 on your before migrating additional sites. See Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 with Service Pack 2.

Move fax data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is an optional task.

Important

You must install and configure the Fax service on the Destination Server before you start to migrate fax data from the Source Server. If the Fax service is not configured, you will receive an error message.

Important

If there are fax folders on the Source Server and on the Destination Server that have the same name, the folder on the Destination Server is overwritten when you migrate the fax data, so back up your fax data on the Destination Server before you perform this procedure.

If you want to migrate custom cover pages from the Source Server to the default location on the Destination Server, you must change the permissions for the existing fax cover page files on the Destination Server.

To change the permissions of the fax cover pages on the Destination

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Computer**, and then navigate to the C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows NT\MSFax\Common Coverpages.

Note

The files in the **Common Coverpages** folder already have the correct permissions. You need to change the permissions for the files in the *Language-CountryCode* folder.

2. Right-click the *Language-CountryCode* folder, and then click **Properties**.
3. In the **Properties** dialog box, click the **Security** tab, and then click **Advanced**.
4. In the **Advanced Security Settings** dialog, click the **Owner** tab, and then click **Edit**.
5. In the **Change owner to** field, select **Administrators**, and enable the **Replace owner on subcontainers and objects** option.
6. Click **OK** in the pop up dialog, and then click **OK** twice to return to the **Properties** dialog.
7. In the **Properties** dialog box, click the **Security** tab, and then click **Edit**.
8. In the **Permissions** dialog box, click the **Administrators** account, and then, in the **Allow** column, select the **Full control** check box.
9. Click **OK** twice.
10. Enter into the *Language-CountryCode* folder.
11. Right-click **confident.cov** in the *Language-CountryCode* folder, and then click **Properties**.
12. In the **Properties** dialog box, click the **Security** tab, and then click **Edit**.
13. In the **Permissions** dialog box, click the **Administrators** account, and then, in the **Allow** column, select the **Full control** check box.
14. Click **OK** twice.
15. Repeat steps 11-14 for the following files:
    - *Language-CountryCode*\fyi.cov
    - *Language-CountryCode*\ generic.cov
    - *Language-CountryCode*\urgent.cov

To migrate fax data

1. In the Migration Wizard, on the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate fax data**, and then click **Next**.
2. On the **Migrate fax data** page, if you want to skip this task, click **Skip this task**, and then click **Next**. If you want to complete this task, select a check box to choose where you want the fax data to be saved on the Destination Server, and then click **Click to start migrating your fax data**.

Note

If you chose the default location for the files and did not change the permissions of the files on the Destination Server, the Migration Wizard cannot overwrite the files. The following message is displayed: **An error occurred while migrating fax data**. If you do not want to migrate the fax cover pages, click **OK**.

3. When the task finishes, you are returned to the **Migrate fax data** page. Click **Task**

complete, and then click **Next**.

Migrate Windows Server Update Services data and settings

Note

This is an optional task. If you did not change the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) default settings on the Source Server, WSUS on the Destination Server will, over time, reach the same level of update compliance, update approvals, and computer group membership as the Source Server.

To migrate WSUS, you must export software updates and metadata from the Source Server, and then import them to the Destination Server, as described in the following steps.

1. Install WSUS 3.0 on Windows SBS 2003
2. Run the Server Cleanup Wizard
3. Set up the WSUS replica server
4. Replicate the WSUS database
5. Verify that the replication is successful
6. Make the Destination Server the stand-alone WSUS server
7. Verify WSUS Computer Groups

Install WSUS 3.0 on Windows SBS 2003

You must have the same versions of WSUS on the Source Server and Destination Server to migrate WSUS data.

Run the Server Cleanup Wizard

When you run the Server Cleanup Wizard on the Source Server, it deletes duplicate, unused, and expired updates. It also deletes updates for computers that have not contacted the server.

To run the Server Cleanup

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0. SP1**.
2. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, expand *SourceServerName*, and then click **Options**.

3. In the results pane, click **Server Cleanup Wizard**.
4. In the WSUS Server Cleanup Wizard, ensure that all options are selected, and then click **Next**.
5. When the wizard completes, click **Finish**.

Set up the WSUS replica server

Set up WSUS on the Destination Server to replicate the WSUS database on the Source Server. This makes the Source Server the upstream server for WSUS on the Destination Server.

To set up WSUS on the Destination Server as a replica

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, expand *DestinationServerName*, and then click **Options**.
4. In the results pane, click **Update Source and Proxy Server**.
5. On the **Update Source** tab, click **Synchronize from another Windows Server Update Services server**, type the name of the Source Server in the **Server name** text box, and then in the **Port number** text box, type the port number that WSUS is using on the Source Server.

   Note

   If you do not know the port number that WSUS is using on the Source Server, use the following procedure: To determine the port number that Update Services is using on the Source Server.
6. Select the **This server is a replica of the upstream server** check box, and then click **OK**.

To determine the port number that WSUS is using on the Source Server

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, click *ServerName*.
4. In the results pane, note the port number listed in the **Overview** section and **Connection** sub-section.

Replicate the WSUS database

WSUS on the Destination Server synchronizes with WSUS on the Source Server, and then downloads the database.

To replicate the WSUS database to the Destination Server

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, click *DestinationServerName*.
4. In the results pane, in the **Overview** section, and in **Synchronization Status** subsection, click **Synchronize Now**. The synchronization process starts and provides tracking information by changing **Synchronize Now** to **Synchronization: xx%**, where *xx* is the percent complete.
5. When the synchronization finishes, *Last Synchronization* is updated with the date and time that is finishes.

After the synchronization finishes, the WSUS database starts downloading from the Source Server to the Destination Server.

Note

Do not begin monitoring the database download until the synchronization finishes successfully. There may be a delay of several minutes before the download begins.

To verify that the download finishes

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0. SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, click *DestinationServerName.*
4. In the results pane, in the **Overview** section, and in the **Download Status** subsection, **Updates Needing Files** counts down to zero when the download is complete.

If the synchronization and download do not finish successfully, do the following:

- Verify that the server name and the port number are correct on the **Update Source and Proxy Server page**.
- Analyze the details of the failure. You can find details about the download on the **Synchronizations** node on the **Update Services** navigation pane.

Verify that the replication is successful

When the database replication finishes, you should verify that the replica on the Destination Server matches the database on the Source Server.

Note

Do not attempt to verify the replication until you verify that the WSUS database download finished.

Examine the number of files in the **WSUSContent** folder. The number of files in the **%SYSTEMDRIVE%\WSUS\WSUSContent** folder on the Destination Server should match the number of files in the **%SYSTEMDRIVE%\WSUS\WSUSContent** folder on the Source Server.

If the folder contents do not match, make sure that the file download is finished. If not, wait until the file download does finish, and then check again.

Make the Destination Server the stand-alone WSUS server

In this step, you set the Destination Server as the stand-alone WSUS server, so it can start receiving updates directly from Microsoft Update.

To set the stand-alone

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, click *DestinationServerName*, and then click **Options**.
4. In the results pane, click **Update Source and Proxy Server**.
5. On the **Update Source** tab, clear the **This server is a replica of the upstream server** check box.
6. Select the **Synchronize from Microsoft Update** check box, and then click **OK**.

Verify WSUS Computer Groups

The Computer Groups that are set up in WSUS are used by Windows SBS 2011 Standard to determine which computers on your network receive updates. In the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, you can specify which computers belong to the Included and Excluded Computer Groups.

To verify the definitions of the WSUS Computer

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
2. On the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Update Services** navigation pane, expand *DestinationServerName*, expand **Computers**, and then expand **All Computers**.
4. Verify that the following Computer Groups are listed:
   - **Unassigned Computers**
   - **Update Services Excluded Computers**
   - **Update Services Client Computers**
   - **Update Services Server Computers**
5. If the **Update Services Excluded Computers** group does not exist, do the following to create it:

Create the Update Services Excluded Computers group

a. Right-click **All Computers**, and then click **Add Computer Group**.

b. In the **Add Computer Group** dialog box, type **Update Services Excluded Computers** in the **Name** text box, and then click **Add**.

Move user accounts and groups for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is a required task.

All Windows SBS 2003 users, security groups, and distribution lists are migrated during the initial migration of AD DS. However, the migrated users, security groups, and distribution lists are not automatically displayed in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console. You must follow the procedures below to make users and groups manageable from the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.

Migrate security groups and distribution lists

To manage these groups, you must assign the **Created** value to the **msSBSCreationState** attribute for each group—either automatically by using the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Active Directory Group Converter tool, or manually through the Active Directory Security Interface (ADSI).

To automatically assign attribute values to a migrated

- Under **c:\Program Files\Windows Small Business Server\bin**, double-click **GroupConverter.exe** to launch the Active Directory Group Converter, which helps you convert groups in the MyBusiness organizational unit to groups that are compatible with Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

  You can convert groups that were created by using either the Windows SBS 2003 Administration Console or the Active Directory Users and Groups Console. To convert the groups, the wizard adds some necessary Active Directory attributes to them.

To manually assign attribute values to a migrated group by using the ADSI Edit tool

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click

Active Directory Security Interface (ADSI) Edit.

Note

If ADSI Edit is not available on the **Administrative Tools** menu after you run the Support Tools setup, click **Start**, type **Adsiedit.msc**, and then click **OK**.

2. On the toolbar, click **Action**, click **Connect to**, and then click **OK** to accept the default settings.

3. In the navigation pane, right-click the group that you want to edit, and then click **Properties**.

4. On the **Properties** page, click the **msSBSCreationState** attribute, and then click **Edit**.

5. In the **Integer Attribute Editor** dialog box, in the **Value** text box, type **Created**, and then click **OK**. Make sure that you capitalize "**C**" in "**Created**."

6. On the **Properties** page of the group that you are editing, click the **groupType** attribute, and then click **Edit**.

7. In the **Integer Attribute Editor** dialog box, do the following:
   - For a security group, type **-2147483640** in the **Value** text box.
   - For a distribution list, type **8** in the **Value** text box.

8. Click **OK** to save your changes and to close the **Properties** page.

9. Repeat steps 3 through 8 for each migrated group that you want to manage in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.

10. When you restart or refresh the ADSI Edit Console, the groups are displayed in the appropriate distribution list or security group lists.

Note

If you want a group to appear as a distribution list, the group must have a valid email address.

Migrate user accounts

Note

Before you migrate user accounts, you can create custom roles by using the Add a New User Role Wizard. You can then use the new user role when you migrate the user accounts to the Destination Server.

To migrate user accounts

1. In the Migration Wizard, on the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Migrate users and groups**, and then click **Next**.

2. On the **Migrate groups** page, click **Next**.

3. On the **Migrate user accounts** page, click **Run the Change User Role Wizard**.

4. On the **Select new user role** page, select the type of user role that you want the user account to have in Windows SBS 2011 Standard, and then choose which of the

following ways you want to apply the permissions and settings:

- You can replace any permissions or settings that are granted to the user account.
- You can add the Windows SBS 2011 Standard permissions and settings where applicable.

5. Click **Next**.
6. On the **Select user accounts** page, choose the user accounts to apply the role type to, and then click **Next**.

Note

To view the user accounts that were migrated from the Source Server, in the **Users** list view, click the **Display all the user accounts in the Active Directory** check box.

7. When the wizard finishes, click **Finish**. The user account role type is changed to the role type that you selected.
8. Repeat steps 3 through 6 until you apply permissions and settings to all user accounts that were migrated.
9. When you finish applying permissions and settings to all user accounts, click **Task complete**, and then click **Next**.

Note

By default, user accounts that were migrated from the Source Server do not need to meet the Windows SBS 2011 Standard password policies, which are applied to new user accounts in Windows SBS 2011 Standard. When a user with a migrated user account resets or changes their password, they are required to meet the Windows SBS 2011 Standard password policy. If the Windows SBS 2011 Standard password policy is changed to make it stronger (for example, more complex or longer password length), all users, including users with migrated user accounts, are required to reset their passwords to meet the new password policy.

Important

To help secure your network, we recommend that you delete the STS Worker, SBSBackup, IUSR_SBS, and IWAM_SBS user accounts and any other user account or group that is not used.

Map permitted computers to user accounts

In Windows SBS 2003, if a user connects to Remote Web Access, all computers in the network are displayed. This may include computers that the user does not have access rights to. In Windows SBS 2011 Standard, a user must be explicitly assigned to a computer for it to be displayed in Remote Web Access. Each user account that is migrated from Windows SBS 2003 must be mapped to one or more computers.

To map user accounts to computers

1. Open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
2. In the navigation bar, click **Users and Groups**.
3. In the list of user accounts, right-click a user account, and then click **Edit user account properties**.
4. Click the **Computers** tab, and then assign one or more client computers to the user account. You can also set the local access rights on each client computer.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for each user account.

If you want to set default client computers for remote users, click the **Remote Access** tab, and in the **User Account Properties** set a default client computer for each user who needs remote access.

Note

You do not need to change the configuration of the client computer. The client computer is configured automatically.

Enable folder redirection on the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is an optional task.

Now that user accounts are migrated to the Destination Server, you can finish setting up folder redirection. To do this, enable Windows SBS 2011 Standard folder redirection by using the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, and then delete the old Group Policy object (GPO) on the Source Server. For instructions about how to delete the old Group Policy object, see Remove legacy Active Directory Group Policy objects and logon settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration.

The following are the two Group Policy objects for folder redirection that are on the Destination Server:

1. Small Business Server Folder Redirection (the original Windows SBS 2003 GPO)
2. Small Business Server Folder Redirection Policy (the new Windows SBS 2011 Standard GPO)

The Windows SBS 2011 Standard GPO was enabled when you redirected folders, and it takes precedence over the original Windows SBS 2003 GPO.

To enable folder

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
2. If the **User Account Control** dialog box appears, confirm that the action it displays is what you want, and then click **Yes**.
3. At the command prompt, type the following:

Robocopy ** <*SourceServerName*>\users** <*DestinationServerName*>**\RedirectedFolders /R:10 /E /COPYALL /LEV:2 /LOG:C:\Copyresults.txt**

Note

The previous command only copies the folder structure under **\RedirectedFolders** but does not copy the actual data, which is copied in a later step.

Note

If you are not using the default shared folder for users on the Source Server for folder redirection, then in the previous command uses the actual network folder that is configured as the source directory.

4. You can view **C:\Copyresults.txt** to verify that the folder copy succeeded.
5. On the Destination Server, open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
6. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
7. In the navigation bar, click the **Users and Groups** tab.
8. In the Task pane, click **Redirect user account's folders to the server**.
9. In the **Folder Redirection Properties** dialog box, on the **Folder Names** tab, select the folders that you want to redirect to the server.
10. Click the **User Accounts** tab, select the user account names for the folders that you want to redirect to the server, and then click **OK**.

Users must log off and log back on to apply the folder redirection change to their computers. This ensures that all redirected folders are transferred to the Destination Server. Optionally, someone with administrator credentials on the client computers can force a Group Policy update.

Important

Both the Source Server and the Destination Server must be connected to the network while the Group Policy changes are updated on the client computers. If you are about to demote and disconnect the Source Server from the network, ensure that Group Policy settings are applied to all client computers. For more information, see Demote and remove the Source Server from the network.

To force a Group Policy update on a client

1. Log on to the client computer as an administrator.
2. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Accessories**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
3. At the command prompt, type **gpupdate /force**, and then press ENTER.
4. The process may require that you log off and log on again to finish. Click **Yes** to confirm.

Move Terminal Services Licensing Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is an optional task.

If the Source Server is running the Terminal Services (TS) Licensing service, you must migrate the TS Licensing service (TS Licensing) before you decommission the Source Server. You can migrate TS Licensing from the Source Server to any of the following servers:

- The Destination Server
- An additional server in the domain that is running Windows Server 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2

By default, Remote Web Access (RWA) in Windows SBS 2011 Standard does not automatically display the terminal server on your network. Because of this, users do not see the terminal server when they connect using RWA. You must configure Windows SBS 2011 Standard to display the terminal server in RWA.

To migrate Terminal Services Licensing to a server that is running Windows Server 2008 R2

1. On the Source Server, open the Server Management Console, in the navigation pane click **Advanced Management**, and then click **Terminal Services Configuration**. Document the configuration of the TS Licensing service on the Source Server and the TS Licensing environment, including the following information:
   a. The number and type of TS client access licenses (TS CALs) that are installed
   b. How the terminal server discovers (contacts) the licensing server
   c. The TS CAL purchase agreement documentation
2. Determine to which server you want to migrate TS Licensing. For more information,

see Checklist: TS Licensing Installation Prerequisites.

3. Install TS Licensing on the server. For more information, see Install the TS Licensing Role Service.

4. Activate the new license server. For more information, see Activate a Terminal Services License Server.

5. Install the same number and type of TS CALs on the new license server that were installed on the Source Server. To do this, you must call the Microsoft Clearinghouse. When you call the Microsoft Clearinghouse, ensure that you have your TS CAL purchase agreement documentation available to facilitate reissuing the TS CALs. For more information, see Locate the Microsoft Clearinghouse Telephone Number for Your Country or Region.

6. Ensure that the terminal servers in your environment can discover the new license server. To see which license servers a terminal server can discover, use the Licensing Diagnosis in the Terminal Services Configuration tool. For information about Licensing Diagnosis, see Configuring License Settings on a Terminal Server.

Note

A client that received an RDS CAL from the previous license server continues to operate as normal until its RDS CAL expires. When the previously issued RDS CAL expires, the RD Session Host server requests a new RDS CAL from the new license server on behalf of the client.

7. After you confirm that the terminal servers in your environment can discover the new license server, deactivate the previous license server. For more information, see Deactivate a Terminal Server license server.

To migrate TS Licensing to a server that is running Windows Server 2008 R2

1. On the Source Server, open the Server Management console, in the navigation pane click **Advanced Management**, and then click **Terminal Services Configuration**. Document the configuration of the TS Licensing service on the Source Server and the TS licensing environment, including the following information:

- The number and type of TS client access licenses (TS CALs) that are installed
- How the terminal server discovers (contacts) the licensing server
- The TS CAL purchase agreement documentation

2. Determine the new computer on which you want to install the TS Licensing service. For more information, see Checklist: TS Licensing Installation Prerequisites.

3. Install RD Licensing on the new computer. For more information, see Install the TS Licensing Role Service.

4. Activate the new license server. For more information, see Activate a Terminal Services License Server.

5. Migrate the RDS CALs from the existing license server to the new license server by using the Manage RDS CALs Wizard in Remote Desktop Licensing Manager. For more information, see Deactivate a Remote Desktop License Server.

6. Configure the RD Session Host servers to use the new license server. For more

information, see Specify a License Server for an RD Session Host Server to Use.

Note

A client that received an RDS CAL from the previous license server continues to operate as normal until its RDS CAL expires. When the previously issued RDS CAL expires, the RD Session Host server requests a new RDS CAL from the new license server on behalf of the client.

7. After you have confirmed that the RD Session Host servers in your environment are configured to use the new license server, deactivate the previous license server. For more information, see Deactivate a Remote Desktop License Server..

Finish Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Important

Although the Migration Wizard does not migrate data for line-of-business (LOB) applications, you must use the procedures that are provided by your LOB-application provider to migrate the data within the 21-day grace period that you have to complete the migration process and before you decommission the Source Server.

To finish the Migration

1. On the **Migration Wizard Home** page, click **Finish Migration**, and then click **Next**.
2. On the **Finish the migration** page, you can choose to finish any skipped tasks, finish the migration process, or skip the tasks and return to the Migration Wizard later.
   a. If you want to finish the skipped tasks, click **Do not finish the migration yet**, and then click **Next**. To finish the skipped tasks, see the instructions for that task.
   b. If you want to finish the migration process, click **Finish the migration**, and then click **Next**. Continue to step 3.
   c. If you want to stop the Migration Wizard and return later to finish, click **Skip this task**, and then click **Cancel**. When you restart the wizard, it returns to this page, where you can choose to finish the skipped tasks or finish the migration process.
3. On the **Finish the migration** page, follow the instructions in Demote and remove the Source Server from the network to finish.
4. Remove the Source Server from the network.

Important

This is required.

5. Rerun the Connect to the Internet Wizard to reconfigure the DNS entries on the Destination Server network adapter. This removes any references to the Source Server in the DNS entries.

   a. In the navigation bar on the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**.

   b. In the **Tasks** pane, click **Connect to the Internet**, and then follow the instructions in the wizard.

6. Return to the **Finish the migration** page, click **The source server is no longer a domain controller**, click **Next**, and then click **Finish**.

Note

After finishing the migration, you might experience an issue the first time that you create a user account on the Destination Server. If this occurs, remove the user account that you added, and then create it again.

Demote and remove the Source Server from the network

After you finish installing Windows SBS 2011 Standard and you complete the tasks in the Migration Wizard, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Prepare your organization for the removal of the last server running Exchange Server 2003
2. Uninstall Exchange Server 2003
3. Physically disconnect printers that are directly connected to the Source Server
4. Demote the Source Server
5. Remove the Source Server from the network
6. Edit the Software Updates Group Policy object on the Destination Server
7. Repurpose the Source Server

Prepare your organization for the removal of the last server running Exchange Server 2003

Note

Complete the following tasks prior to uninstalling Exchange Server 2003. For detailed instructions about how to complete these steps, see How to Remove the Last Legacy Exchange Server from an Organization (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=210303).

1. Move all mailboxes.
2. Move all contents from the public folders.
3. Move the Offline Address Book Generation Process.
4. Remove the public folder mailbox and stores.
5. Verify that you can send and receive email to and from the Internet.

6. Delete the routing group connectors.
7. Delete or reconfigure the Mailbox Manager policies.
8. Move the public folder hierarchy.
9. Delete the domain Recipient Update Services.
10. Delete the Enterprise Recipient Update Service.

Uninstall Exchange Server 2003

Important

If you add user accounts after you move mailboxes to the Destination Server and before you uninstall Exchange Server 2003 from the Source Server, the mailboxes are added on the Source Server. This is by design. You must move the mailboxes to the Destination Server for all user accounts that are added during this time. Repeat the instructions in Move Exchange Server mailboxes and settings for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration before you uninstall Exchange Server 2003.

You must uninstall Exchange Server 2003 from the Source Server before you demote it. This removes all references in AD DS to Exchange Server on the Source Server. You must have your Exchange Server 2003 media to remove Exchange Server 2003.

Important

To remove Exchange Server 2003 from the Source Server, follow the instructions in How to remove Exchange Server 2003 from your computer.

Physically disconnect printers that are directly connected to the Source Server

Before you demote the Source Server, physically disconnect any printers that are directly connected to the Source Server and are shared through the Source Server. Ensure that no Active Directory objects remain for the printers that were directly connected to the Source Server. The printers can then be directly connected to the Destination Server and shared from Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

Demote the Source Server

You must demote the Source Server from the role of the AD DS domain controller to the role of a domain member server.

Important

The Source Server and the Destination Server must be connected to the network while the Group Policy changes are updated on the client computers. If you are ready to demote and disconnect the Source Server from the network, ensure that Group Policy settings are applied to all client computers.

To force a Group Policy update on a client

1. Log on the client computer as an administrator.
2. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Accessories**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
3. At the command prompt, type **gpupdate /force**, and then press ENTER.
4. The process may require you to log off and log on again to finish. Click **Yes** to confirm.

Note

We recommend that you run the Domain Controller Diagnostics Tool, **dcdiag.exe**, before you demote the Source Server by using the following procedure. You should correct all the issues reported before you proceed with the migration.

To demote the Source

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Run**, type **dcpromo**, and then click **OK**.
2. Click **Next** twice.

   Note

   Do not select **This server is the last domain controller in the domain**.
3. In the **Summary** dialog box, you are informed that AD DS will be removed from the computer and that the server will become a member of the domain. Click **Next**.
4. Click **Finish**. The Source Server restarts.
5. After the Source Server restarts, add the Source Server as a member of a workgroup before you disconnect it from the network.

After you add the Source Server as a member of a workgroup and disconnect it from the network, you must remove it from AD DS on the Destination Server.

To remove the Source Server from AD DS

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
2. In the **User Account Control** window, click **Continue**.
3. In the **Active Directory Users and Computers** navigation pane, expand the domain name, expand **MyBusiness**, expand **Computers**, and then expand **SBSComputers**.
4. Right-click the Source Server name if it still exists in the list of servers, click **Delete**, and then click **Yes**.
5. Verify that the Source Server is not listed, and then close **Active Directory Users and Computers**.

Remove the Source Server from the network

Remove the Source Server from the network, and keep it available for at least one week in case some necessary data was not migrated.

Edit the Software Updates Group Policy object on the Destination Server

After demoting and removing the Source Server, it is still included in the scope for the Update Services Group Policy object on the Destination Server. This is now an unresolvable security identifier (SID), and it should be removed in the Group Policy Management Console on the Destination Server.

To update the Software Updates

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Group Policy Management**.
2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the Group Policy Management Console, in the navigation pane, expand *Forest:<DomainName>*, expand **Domains**, expand *<DomainName>*, and then expand **Group Policy Objects**.
4. Click **Update Services Server Computers Policy**.
5. In the results pane, click the **Scope** tab.
6. In the **Security Filtering** section, click the object that begins with *S-1-5*. This is the Source Server SID.
7. Click **Remove**, and then click **OK**.

Repurpose the Source Server

After you uninstall Exchange Server and demote the Source Server, it is not in a healthy state. If you want to repurpose the Source Server, the simplest way is to reformat it, install a server operating system, and then set it up for use as an additional server.

Reboot the Destination Server

After you demote the Source Server, reboot your Destination Server.

Delete the old folder redirection Group Policy object for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

Perform this task only if folder redirection was enabled on the Source Server.

After you demote and disconnect the Source Server, you can delete the old Folder Redirection Group Policy object from the Destination Server.

To delete the old Folder Redirection Group Policy object

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Group Policy Management**.
2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**
3. In the **Group Policy Management** navigation pane, expand **Forest:**<*YourNetworkDomainName*>, expand **Domains**, expand <*YourNetworkDomainName*>, and then expand **Group Policy Objects**.
4. Right-click **Small Business Server Folder Redirection**, and then click **Delete**.
5. Click **Yes** in the warning dialog box.
6. Close the **Group Policy Management** Console.

Give the built-in Administrator group the right to logon as batch job for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

After you migrate, you should give the Administrator group the right to log on as a batch job.

After you migrate an existing Windows SBS 2003 domain to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, verify that the built-in Administrator group still has the right to log on as a batch job to the Destination Server. Administrators need this right to run an alert on the Destination Server without logging on.

To give the built-in Administrator group the right to log on as a batch

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, and then click **Administrative Tools**.
2. In the **Administrative Tools** menu, select **Group Policy Management**.
3. In the **Group Policy Management** Console tree, click **Forest:** <*ServerName*>, and then click **Domains**.
4. Click the name of your server, expand **Domain Controllers**, right-click **Default Domain Controllers Policy**, and then click **Edit**.
5. In the **Group Policy Management Editor**, click **Default Domain Controllers Policy** <*ServerName*> **Policy**, expand **Computer Configuration**, and then click **Policies**.
6. In the **Policies** tree, expand **Windows Setting**, and then click **Security Settings**.
7. In the **Security Settings** tree, expand **Local Policies**, and then click **User Rights Assignment**.
8. In the results pane, scroll to **Log on as Batch Job**, and then click **Log on as a batch job**.
9. In the **Log on as a batch job Properties** dialog box, click **Add User or Group**.
10. In the **Add User or Group** dialog box, click **Browse**.
11. In the **Select Users, Computers, or Groups** dialog box, type **Administrators**.
12. Click **Check Names** to verify that the built-in Administrators group appears, and then click **OK** three times.

Delete DNS entries of the Source Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

After you decommission the Source Server, the DNS server still contains entries that point to the Source Server. Delete these DNS entries.

To delete DNS entries that point to the Source

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **DNS**.
2. In the User **Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the **DNS Manager** console, expand the server name, and then expand **Forward**

Lookup Zones.

4. Right-click the first zone, click **Properties**, and then click the **Name Servers** tab.
5. Click an entry in the **Name servers** text box that points to the Source Server, click **Remove**, and then click **OK**.
6. Repeat step 5 until all pointers to the Source Server are removed.
7. Click **OK** to close the **Properties** window.
8. In the **DNS Manager** console, expand **Reverse Lookup Zones**.
9. Repeat steps 4 through 7 to remove all Reverse Lookup Zones that point to the Source Server.

Optional post-migration tasks for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

The following tasks help you finish setting up your Destination Server with some of the same settings that were on the Source Server. You may have disabled some of these settings on your Source Server during the migration process, so they were not migrated to the Destination Server. Or they are optional configuration steps that you may want to perform.

1. Move natively joined Active Directory computer objects
2. Configure Exchange POP3 connectors
3. Change Exchange Server 2010 mailbox sizes
4. Share line-of-business and other application data folders
5. Fix client computer issues after migrating

Move natively joined Active Directory computer objects

Note

This is an optional task.

The Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console displays AD DS computer objects that are in or nested in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard default organizational unit (OU), **OU=**<*YourNetworkDomainName*>**\MyBusiness\Computers\SBSComputers**. If you want to manage computer objects that were natively joined to the domain, you must move the computer objects into the default OU.

To move computer objects to the default OU

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click

Active Directory Users and Computers.

2. In the **Users Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**.
3. In the navigation pane, expand <*YourNetworkDomainName*>, and then expand the **Computers** container or the container where the computer objects are located.
4. Expand the **MyBusiness** container, expand the **Computers** container, and then expand the **SBSComputers** container.
5. Drag-and-drop the computer objects from their current location to the **SBSComputers** container, and then click **Yes** in the warning dialog box.
6. When you finish moving the computer objects, close **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
7. Open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
8. In the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Computers**.
9. Verify that all of the computers on your network are displayed.

Configure Exchange POP3 connectors

If you had POP3 connectors on the Source Server, you may want to configure them on the Destination Server.

To configure POP3 connectors on the Destination Server

1. On the Destination Server, open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
2. On the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**.
3. Right-click **POP3 Connector**, and then click **View POP3 Connector properties**.
4. Click **Add**, and then add each of the user accounts from the Source Server POP3 Connector.
5. Click **OK**.

Change Exchange Server 2010 mailbox sizes

In Windows SBS 2011 Standard, the mailbox database and the individual mailboxes have a size limit of 2 GB. If the size limit of the mailbox database or the individual mailboxes on the Source Server is more than 2 GB, you must manually change the size limits on the Destination Server.

To change the size limit of the mailbox database

1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2010**, and then click **Exchange Management Console**.
2. Click **Continue** in the **User Account Control** dialog box.
3. In the Exchange Management Console navigation pane, expand the **Organization Configuration** node, and then click **Mailbox**.
4. In the result pane, click the **Database Management** tab.
5. Right-click **Mailbox Database <GUID>**, and then click **Properties**.

6. Click the **Limits** tab, specify the mailbox database limits, and then click **OK**.

To change the size limit of the individual

1. On the Destination Server, open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
2. In the navigation bar, click the **Users and Groups** tab, and then click **Users**.
3. Click a user account, and then click **Edit user account properties**.
4. Click the **E-Mail** tab, update the maximum mailbox size information, and then click **OK**.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until all user accounts are updated.

Share line-of-business and other application data folders

You must set the shared folder permissions and the NTFS permissions for the line-of-business and other application data folders that you copied to the Destination Server. After you set the permissions, the shared folders are displayed in the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console on the **Shared Folders** tab.

If you are using a logon script to map drives to the shared folders, you must update the script to map to the drives on the Destination Server.

Fix client computer issues after migrating

Note

This is an optional task.

When migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard from Windows Small Business Server 2003 Premium Edition with Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server installed, client computers on the network still have the Microsoft Firewall Client and Internet Explorer configured to use a proxy server.

This causes connectivity issues on the client computers, because the proxy server no longer exists. If there is a different proxy server configured, the client computers continue to use the server running Windows SBS 2003 for the proxy server. To fix this issue, you must remove Microsoft Firewall Client on the client computers, and then reconfigure Internet Explorer to not use a proxy server or to use the new proxy server.

To remove Microsoft Firewall Client

1. On the client computer, click **Start**, click **Control Panel**, and then click **Add or Remove Programs**.
2. Click **Microsoft Firewall Client**, click **Remove**, and then click **Yes**.
3. Close all windows.

To remove Microsoft Firewall Client in

1. On the client computer, click **Start**, click **Control Panel**, and then click **Uninstall a program**.
2. Click **Microsoft Firewall Client**, click **Remove**, and then click **Yes**.
3. Close all windows.

To reconfigure

1. In Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, and then click **Internet Options**.
2. Click the **Connections** tab, click **LAN Settings**, and then do one of the following:
   a. If you are not using a proxy server on your network, in the **Local Area Network (LAN) Settings** dialog box, clear all check boxes.
   b. If you want to use a new proxy server on your network:
      - In the **Local Area Network (LAN) Settings** dialog box, clear the check boxes in the **Automatic configuration** section.
      - In the **Proxy server** section, verify that both check boxes are selected.
      - in the **Address** text box, type the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the proxy server.
      - In the **Port** text box, type **80**.
3. Click **OK** twice.
4. Browse to a website to ensure that the connection settings are correct.

Run the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Best Practices Analyzer

When you finish migrating your settings and data to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, you should run Microsoft® Windows® Small Business Server 2011 Best Practices Analyzer. Windows SBS 2011 BPA examines a server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard, and then it presents a list of issues, errors, and other information, which are sorted by severity, that you should review. The list describes each issue, and it provides a recommendation about what you should do to resolve the issue. The recommendations are developed by the product support organization for Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

For more information about Windows SBS 2011 BPA, see Using the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard Best Practices Analyzer.

To download Windows SBS 2011 BPA, see the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2011 Best Practices Analyzer website.