

Migrate to Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard from Windows Small Business Server 2008

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Abstract

This guide describes how to migrate an existing Windows SBS 2008 domain to Windows SBS 2011 Standard and then to migrate the 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.

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

Microsoft*

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Migrate to Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard from Windows Small Business Server 2008

This guide describes how to migrate an existing Windows® Small Business Server 2008 domain to Windows SBS 2011 Standard and then to migrate the 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.

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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, and verifying the network configuration. 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. Collect the information for the migration answer file

An answer file is used by Windows SBS 2011 Standard Setup to automate the installation and to 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. <u>Move settings and data to the Destination Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration</u>

The Migration Wizard helps you move 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. Demote and remove the Source Server from the network

After Windows SBS 2011 Standard is installed and all of the settings and data are successfully migrated, the Source Server must be demoted and physically removed from the network. This section explains how to remove the Source Server from the network.

6. Optional post-migration tasks

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, 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.

- 1. Back up your Source Server
- 2. Install the most recent service packs and Update Rollups
- 3. Verify the network configuration
- 4. Evaluate the health of the Source Server
- 5. Optimize Exchange Server 2007 mailbox sizes
- 6. Run the Migration Preparation Tool
- 7. Plan to migrate line-of-business applications
- 8. 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 2008, see Backing Up and Restoring Data on Windows Small Business Server 2008.
- 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 and updates

You must install the latest service packs on the Source Server prior to migration. If service packs are missing, the Migration Preparation Tool will report the problem and ask you to install the necessary updates before proceeding.

To install Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Service

1. Microsoft® Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 3 is a prerequisite for the migration installation. To download the software, see <u>How to install Exchange Server 2007 SP3 on</u> a computer that is running Windows SBS 2008.



Note

To install Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 3 on Windows SBS 2008, you need to close the Windows SBS 2008 Console and stop the "Windows SBS 2008 Manager" Service. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Services. Click each service to stop, and then click Stop the service.

To install Windows Small Business Server 2008 Update Rollup 4 (recommended)

- 1. Click Start, click Control Panel, and then double-click Programs and Features.
- 2. Verify that Update Rollup 4 for Windows Small Business Server 2008 (KB979454) is listed in the Installed Programs list.
- 3. If Update Rollup 4 is not listed, you can download it from the Microsoft Update Catalog.

Verify the network configuration

To prepare for migration, a router must be installed on your network as the gateway to the Internet. The router should have DHCP disabled and must provide a firewall service, or you must add a firewall device to help protect your LAN from unauthorized access.

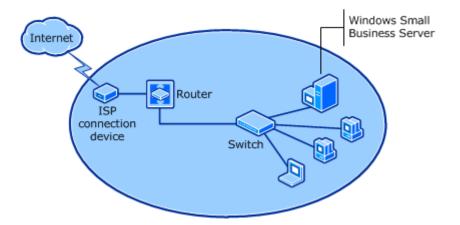


Figure 1 Local area network with broadband connection

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 under **Internet Connection**.

Evaluate the health of the Source Server

It is important to evaluate the health of your Source Server before you begin the migration. Use the following procedures to ensure that the updates are current, to generate a system health report, and to run the Windows SBS 2008 Best Practice Analyzer (BPA).

Download and install critical and security updates

Installing critical and security updates on the Source Server helps ensure that your migration will be successful and helps protect your network during the migration process.

To synchronize the server with the latest updates

- 1. Click Start, click All Programs, then click Windows Update.
- 2. At the bottom right side of the dialog box, where you see the text "You receive updates: Managed by your administrator" click the link "Check online for updates from Microsoft Update".
- 3. If updates are found, click the "Install updates" button.



Alternately, you can update the Windows Server Update Services (WSUS) server to review, approve and install the available updates.

Check the System Health reports for critical errors

You can generate System Health Reports from the Windows SBS 2008 Console.

To generate a system health report

- 1. Open the Windows SBS Console.
- 2. On the navigation bar, click the **Reports** tab.
- 3. In the Tasks pane, click Generate report.

Use the Windows SBS 2008 BPA to evaluate the health of the Source Server

You can run the Windows SBS 2008 BPA to verify that there are no issues on your server, network, or domain before you start the migration process. The Best Practices Analyzer collects configuration information from the following sources:

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

The Windows SBS 2008 Best Practice Analyzer checks the following components:

- Exchange Server
- Update Services
- Network configuration
- Windows SharePoint® Services
- SQL Server™

To use the Windows SBS 2008 BPA to analyze your Source Server

- 1. Download and install the Windows SBS 2008 BPA, see <u>Windows Small Business</u> <u>Server 2008 Best Practices Analyzer</u> at the Microsoft Download Center.
- 2. Click **Start**, point to **All Programs**, and then click **SBS Best Practices Analyzer Tool**.



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 8Jan2011."
- 5. After the scan finishes, click **View a report of this Best Practices scan**.

After the BPA collects and analyzes the information, it presents a list of issues that are sorted by severity. The BPA describes each issue that it encountered, and it 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 that are reported by the BPA affect migration, but you should solve as many of the issues as possible to ensure that the migration is successful.

Optimize Exchange Server 2007 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 Outlook®, click Tools in the toolbar, and then click Empty "Deleted Items" Folder.
- Click Yes in the warning dialog box.

To archive older mail in Microsoft Outlook

- 1. In Outlook 2003 and Outlook 2007, click File, and then click Archive. In Outlook 2010, click File, click Cleanup tools, and then click Archive...
- 2. In the Archive dialog box, click the down arrow next to Archive items older than and choose a date from the calendar that appears.



Note

You must tell the users what date to select

- 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.



Notes

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

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

For additional information about optimizing Exchange Server, see the <u>Microsoft Exchange</u> <u>Analyzers</u> website.

Run the Migration Preparation Tool

The Migration Preparation Tool makes changes to the Source Server, which are necessary to migrate to Windows SBS 2011 Standard. The Migration Preparation Tool runs **Adprep.exe**, which extends the Active Directory Domain Services (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 2008 or in Windows Server 2008 R2. To successfully complete the migration process, you must update the AD DS schema on the Source Server if it is running Windows SBS 2008 or Windows Server 2008 R2.

Important

Back up your Source Server before you run the Migration Preparation Tool. All 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.

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 2008

- 1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Active Directory Users and Computers**.
- 2. In the left pane, click to expand the Domain, click **MyBusiness**, click **Users**, and then click **SBSUsers**.
- 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.

You can use the latest version of the Windows Update Agent to ensure that the server update process works properly. You must first install Microsoft PowerShell 2.0 and Microsoft Baseline Configuration Analyzer 2.0 before installing Windows Update Agent.

To install Windows Update Agent

- 1. Install Windows PowerShell 2.0. See Windows Management Framework (Windows PowerShell 2.0, WinRM 2.0, and BITS 4.0).
- 2. Install Microsoft Baseline Configuration Analyzer. See Microsoft Baseline Configuration Analyzer 2.0.
- 3. Obtain and install the latest version of Windows Update Agent. See How to obtain the latest version of the Windows Update Agent to help manage updates on a computer.

To run the Migration Preparation

- Insert Windows SBS 2011 Standard DVD1 in the DVD drive on the Source Server.
- 2. When the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Installation Wizard starts, click Tools, and then double-click **SourceTool**.

nNotes

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

We recommend that you always choose to install the most recent update.

- 3. The 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.
- 4. 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 the article You cannot install some updates or programs.

- 5. The Migration Preparation Tool prepares the source domain for migration by extending the Active Directory schema. After the task is completed, click Next to continue.
- 6. After the source domain is prepared, the Migration Preparation Tool scans the Source Server to identify potential issues. 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**.

7. 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 <u>Create a migration answer file for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration</u>.

- Click Finish.
- 9. When the Migration Preparation Tool finishes, you must restart the Source Server before you begin the migration process.



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. These 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.



If you have a customized system health or alert add-in that you developed with the Windows Small Business Server 2008 SDK, and you want to continue use it in Windows SBS 2011 Standard, also update and deploy it to the destination server.

You can fill in the following table as you collect LOB application information. A good way to start collecting information 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:

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



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.

- Provides information that is automatically entered into the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation pages.
- Adds value to professionals' build servers before taking them to customer sites for final configuration.



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 by using the Windows 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 you are prompted 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 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.

Information to provide	Description
	Note
	We recommended 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 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 in 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 Destination Server.

Run the Answer File Tool

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



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).

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 removable storage device, such as a USB flash drive. 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.

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, "The FSMO Role Check detected a condition in your environment that is out of compliance with the licensing policy. The Management Server must hold the primary domain controller and domain naming master Active Directory roles. Please move the Active Directory roles to the Management Server now. This server will be automatically shut down if the issue is not corrected in 21 days from the time this condition was first detected." 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.



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.

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.



If the Destination Server supports booting from USB flash drives, you can use the "Windows 7 USB/DVD Download Tool" to create a bootable USB Flash drive from the Windows SBS 2011 Standard ISO file. This will significantly speed up the installation process as the Flash drives read much faster than the DVD-Rom drives. After the bootable USB flash drive is created you can add the answer file onto this drive. The "Windows 7 USB/DVD Download Tool" can be downloaded from Windows 7 USB/DVD Download Tool.

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 flash drive, you must change the boot order in the BIOS Setup to assure that the server does not attempt to boot to the USB flash drive.

- 2. The installation wizard loads files into memory.
- 3. Verify your language and regional preferences, and then click Next.
- 4. Insert the USB flash drive or other removable storage device that contains the migration answer file into 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.
 - a. Insert the removable storage device 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. You are returned 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 download the driver for the hard disk. Obtain the driver from the manufacturer, and then save it to a removable storage device, such as a USB flash drive. Insert the removable storage device into 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.



Note

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.



Note

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**. This 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.

Notes

- If the desktop is locked while Windows SBS 2011 Standard is being installed and before the Destination Server is promoted to a domain controller, you can unlock the desktop by using the built-in administrator account and leaving the password blank.
- If the desktop is locked while Windows SBS 2011 Standard is being installed and after the Destination Server is promoted to a domain controller, you can unlock the desktop by using the administrator user account and the password that you provided in the migration answer file.
- After the installation finishes, you are automatically logged on with the administrator user account and password that you provided in the migration answer file.
- To avoid issues when users add printers to their client computers, ensure that both the latest 32-bit and 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.



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.

Configure folder redirection on the Destination Server

When the Windows SBS 2011 Standard installation finishes, the users' folder redirection data on the Destination Server is on drive C. If you use folder redirection on the Source Server or if you plan to start using folder redirection when you finish migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard, you should move the users' redirected data to another partition or hard disk. For instructions, see Change the data storage location on the Destination Server.

After you move the users' redirected data, you should edit the Folder Redirection Group Policy object on the Destination Server to change the location of the users' redirected data from the Source Server to the Destination Server. After you finish migrating user accounts and groups, you will redirect folders to the Destination Server.

To update the Folder Redirection Group Policy

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

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



Note

RoboCopy is an alternative to Xcopy, and it is a standard feature in Windows Server 2008 R2. For more information, see the Robocopy website.



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

- 4. View C:\Copyresults.txt to verify that the folder copied successfully.
- 5. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Group Policy Management.
- 6. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Continue.

- 7. In the Group Policy Management navigation pane, expand Forest:<DomainName>, expand **Domains**, expand **<DomainName>**, and then expand **Group Policy Objects**.
- 8. Right-click Small Business Server Folder Redirection Policy, and then click Edit.
- 9. In the Group Policy Management Editor navigation pane, expand User Configuration, expand Policies, expand Windows Settings, and then expand Folder Redirection.
- 10. Right-click **Documents**, and then click **Properties**.
- 11. On the **Target** tab, do the following:
 - In the Setting drop-down menu, click Basic Redirect everyone's folder to the same location.
 - In the **Root Path** text box, type \\<Destination ServerName>**RedirectedFolders**, and then click **OK**.
- 12. Repeat steps 10-12 for **Desktop** and **Start Menu** if folder redirection is also enabled for these folders. Select the same options on the **Target** tab.



Note

When the Start Menu is redirected to the server, users may receive a security warning dialog box when they start some system programs from the Start Menu, such as the command prompt.

13. Close the Group Policy Management Editor, and then close the Group Policy Management Console.

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. See Demote and remove the Source Server from the network for more details.

Run the Migration Wizard

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.

- 2. On the **Welcome** page, read the information about the Migration Wizard, and then click **Next**.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Click **Next** to start the first migration task. The following procedures provide detailed information about how to perform the migration:
 - Change the data storage location on the Destination Server
 - Configure the network
 - Configure the Internet address

Important

Outlook Web Access (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 Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings as soon as possible.

- Move network settings
- Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings
- Migrate users' shared data
- Migrate the internal website for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration
- Move fax data for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration
- Move Terminal Services Licensing 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.

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.

• Finish Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Change the data storage location on the Destination Server



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



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.
- 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 Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings as soon as possible.

To configure the Internet address

- 1. In the Migration Wizard, on the Migration Wizard Home page, do the following:
 - a. Click Configure the Internet address, and then click Next.
 - b. On the **Configure Internet address** page, click **Start the Internet Address Management Wizard**.
 - c. Complete the Internet Address Management Wizard.
- 2. 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 SharePoint Foundation 2010 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



This is an optional task.

To migrate network settings

- 1. On the Migration Wizard Home page, click **Migrate network settings**, and then click **Next**.
- 2. 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.
- 3. If you want to migrate the network settings to the Destination Server:
 - a. On the **Migrate network settings** page, click **Launch the DNS Forwarders Migration Task**.
 - b. When the DNS forwarders are successfully migrated, a message is displayed. Click **OK**. You are returned to the **Migrate network settings** page.
 - c. To migrate certificates, see <u>Move certificates</u> for instructions.
- 4. 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.



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 a removable storage device, and then they must 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.



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**.



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

7. When the wizard finishes, click **Finish**.

Migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings



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 the user's 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 a client computer.
 - Review and delete unneeded personal documents from the user's folders, the Company Shared folder, and other shared folders on the server.
 - Check the user's mailbox size.
- Back up the database. For information about backing up an Exchange Server 2007 database, see <u>Using Backup to Back Up and Restore Exchange Data</u>.
- Use the Exchange Server tools to help you determine the status of the Exchange Server 2007 database. For more information, see Disaster Recovery Tools and Wizards.

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 the migration.

Note

To optimize the network infrastructure to reduce the time needed for the migration of the mailboxes, ensure that both servers are using 1.0 Gbps network connections and add a

(temporary) dedicated gigabit network switch between the Source Server and the Destination Server.

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 (see the following procedures for instructions):
 - a. Migrate Internet connectors.
 - b. Migrate POP3 connectors.
 - c. <u>Move Exchange Server public folders</u>.
 - d. Move Exchange Offline Address Book.
 - e. Move mailboxes.
- 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**.

Migrate Internet connectors

Remove Internet connectors on the Source Server

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.

To remove the Exchange Server 2007 Internet connectors from the Source Server

- 1. On the Source Server, open the Windows SBS 2008 Console.
- 2. In the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**
- 3. Right-click **Smart host for Internet email**, and then click **View outbound Internet email properties**. The Configure Internet Mail Wizard starts.
- 4. On the **Before you begin** page, click **Next**.
- 5. Document the settings on each page of the wizard, and then click **Cancel** to exit the wizard without finishing.
- 6. Click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft Exchange Server 2007, and then click Exchange Management Console.
- 7. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Continue.

- 8. In the navigation pane, expand **Organization Configuration**, and then expand **Hub Transport**.
- 9. Click the **Send Connectors** tab, right-click **Windows SBS Internet Send** <*SourceServerName*>, and then click **Remove**.
- 10. Click **Yes** to confirm that you want to delete the connector.



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

Configure Internet connectors on the Destination Server

After you remove the Internet connectors on the Source Server, you must configure the Internet Mail on the Destination Server with the settings that you documented on the Source Server.

To configure Internet

- 1. On the Destination Server, open the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console.
- 2. In the navigation bar, click the **Network** tab, and then click **Connectivity**.
- 3. Right-click **Smart Host for Internet email**, and then click **View outbound Internet email properties**. The Configure Internet Mail Wizard starts.
- 4. Follow the instructions in the wizard. When you finish configuring the Internet mail, proceed to the next task to migrate Exchange mailboxes and settings.

Migrate POP3 connectors



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

To remove POP3 connectors from the Source

- 1. On the Source Server, open the Windows SBS 2008 Console.
- 2. In 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 each user account, click Edit, and then write down the POP3 Mailbox to Exchange settings.

Note

Global mailboxes are not supported in Windows SBS 2011 Standard. Instead, you can map a POP3 account to an email enabled group.

5. Remove each user account that is listed, and then click **OK**.

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 were on the Source Server.
- 5. When you finish adding the POP3 mailboxes, click **OK**.

Move Exchange Server public folders



🖖 Important

Exchange Server 2010 does not create a Public Folder database when a server on the network already has a Public Folder database. Before moving the public folder database from the Source Server, you must create a Public Folder database on the Destination Server.

To create a Public Folder

- 1. On the Destination Server, click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, and then click Exchange Management Console.
- 2. Click Yes on the User Account Control dialog box.
- 3. In the navigation pane, expand Organization Configuration, and then click Mailbox.
- 4. In the Actions pane, click **New Public Folder Database**.
- 5. On the New Public Folder Database page, in the Public folder database name text box, type **PublicFolderDatabase**<*destination server name*>.
- 6. Click **Browse**, and select the destination server name. Click **OK**.
- 7. Click Next.
- 8. Change the database and log folder paths if needed, and then click **Next**.



Note

If you moved Exchange data in a previous step, the path may be different. Ensure that the path is the same location as the location for the Exchange data from the previous move.

9. Click **New**, and then click **Finish**.



Note

By default, circular logging is not turned on for a public folder database. To turn on circular logging, select the public folder database, click **Properties**, and then select the **Enable circular logging** option on the **General** tab.

Before you move the public folders to the Destination Server, run the Get-PublicFolderStatistics command. The Get-PublicFolderStatistics command lists all the data that is contained in the public folder store.

To run the GetPublicFolderStatistics

- 1. To start the Exchange Management Shell, on the Destination Server, click **Start**. Then, in the search field, type Exchange Management Shell, right-click Exchange Management Shell, and then click Run as administrator.
- 2. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
- 3. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, type cd 'C:\Program Files\Microsoft\Exchange Server\v14\Scripts', and then press ENTER.



Include the single quotation mark when you type the command.

4. Type the following, and then press ENTER:

Get-PublicFolderStatistics -server <SourceServerName> | fl | out-file C:\Users\<YourUserName>\Documents\PF<SourceServerName>stat.txt

5. Open the text file to verify that all of the public folders on the Source Server are listed.

Next, use the MoveAllReplicas.ps1 script to move all Exchange Server public folders from the Source Server to the Destination Server.

To move Exchange Server public folders to the Destination Server

- 1. To start the Exchange Management Shell, on the Destination Server, click Start. Then in the search field, type Exchange Management Shell, right-click Exchange Management Shell, and then click Run as administrator.
- 2. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
- 3. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, type cd 'C:\program files\microsoft\exchange server\v14\scripts', and then press ENTER.



Note

Include the single quotation marks when you type the command.

- 4. Type the following, and then press ENTER:
- .\MoveAllReplicas.ps1 -Server <SourceServerName> -NewServer <DestinationServerName>

Important

It can take up to 24 hours to move all public folders to the Destination Server. If the move does not finish within 24 hours, you can run the previous command again.

You must wait for the next instance of public folder replication to finish before the public folder replicas are removed. You can verify the status by using the Get-PublicFolderStatistics command.

To run the GetPublicFolderStatistics

- 1. To start the Exchange Management Shell, on the Destination Server, click **Start**. Then in the search field, type **Exchange Management Shell**, right-click **Exchange Management Shell**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
- 2. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
- 3. At the Windows PowerShell prompt, type cd 'C:\program files\microsoft\exchange server\v14\scripts', and then press ENTER.



Include the single quotation marks when you type the command.

4. Type the following, and then press ENTER:

Get-PublicFolderStatistics -server < DestinationServerName > | fl | out-file C:\Users\< YourUserName > \Documents\PF<DestinationServerName > stat.txt

5. To verify that the public folder replication is complete, open the text file that you just generated and compare it to the text file that contains the public folder data on the Source Server.

After the public folders are moved to the Destination Server, you must set the default Public Folder database on the Destination Server.

To set the default Public Folder database to the Destination Server

- 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 navigation pane, expand **Organization Configuration**, and then click **Mailbox**.
- 4. In the results pane, right-click **Mailbox Database** *<number>* under the **Database Management** tab, and then click **Properties**.
- 5. On the **Client Settings** tab, do the following:
 - a. In the **Default public folder** database, click **Browse**.
 - b. In the **Select Public Folder Database** dialog box, select the Destination Server, and then click **OK** twice.

Before you remove the public folder database on the Source Server, you must change the default Public Folder database for the mailbox database on the Source Server.

To set the default Public Folder database for the mailbox database on the Source

- 1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2007**, and then click **Exchange Management Console**.
- 2. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
- 3. In the navigation pane, expand **Server Configuration**, and then click **Mailbox**.
- 4. In the results pane, expand First Storage Group under the Database Management

tab, right-click Mailbox Database, and then click Properties.

- 5. On the Client Settings tab, do the following:
 - a. In the **Default public folder** database, click **Browse**.
 - b. In the **Select Public Folder Database** dialog box, select the public folder database that resides on the Destination Server, and then click **OK** twice.

To run the Remove-PublicFolderDatabase command

- 1. To start the Exchange Management Shell, on the Destination Server, click **Start**. Then in the search field, type **Exchange Management Shell**, right-click **Exchange Management Shell**, and then click **Run as administrator**.
- 2. In the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
- 3. At the command prompt, type the following, and then press ENTER:

Get-publicFolderDatabase –server <SourceServerName> | remove-publicFolderDatabase

For more information about migrating public folders and for detailed troubleshooting steps, see the How to Remove a Public Folder Database in Exchange Server 2007.

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 then do the following if **Enable Web-based**

distribution is checked:

- a. Delete the Source Server as a distribution server if it is listed.
- b. Click **Add**, and then in the **Select OAB Virtual Directory** dialog box, ensure that the Destination Server is selected.
- 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 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 you move the mailboxes.

Note

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 check the size of the mailboxes on the Source Server

1. On the Source Server, click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2007**, and then click **Exchange Management Shell**.

2. At the command prompt, type the following, and then press ENTER:

Get-MailboxStatistics | fl Displayname, {\\$_.TotalItemSize.Value.ToMB()}

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.

To migrate Exchange Server 2007

- 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, add the **Database** column and select all the mailboxes that have a database on the Source Server. The mailbox database on the Source Server is typically located under First Storage Group.



Note

To add a column, right-click the results pane, click View, then click Add/Remove Columns.

- 5. Click **New Local Move Request** in the task pane. The New Local Move Request Wizard starts.
- 6. Click **Browse**, and then select the Destination Server. 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 2007 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 review any issues that occurred.
- 10. In the Exchange Management Console navigation pane, click Move Request under the Recipient Configuration node to verify the move request status. To see the progress of the tasks click in the Action pane on View, then click Add/Remove Columns. Add the Percent Complete column and click OK. Click Refresh in the Action pane to see the percentage completed for each mailbox.



You can check the status of every mailbox move request under the **Move Request** node under **Recipient Configuration**. We suggest that you clear all move requests after they are completed. Otherwise you will not be able to create new move requests.



If you are using ActiveSync, but you cannot sync emails for some of the accounts, check if those accounts are members of protected groups, such as Domain Administrators. For detailed information about how to fix this issue, see <u>Exchange ActiveSync Returned an HTTP 500 Error</u>.

Move users' shared data



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.
 - Copy users' shared folders to the Destination Server
 - Copy additional shared folders to the Destination Server
 - 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.



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 dialog box, click Continue.
- 3. At the command prompt, type the following:

robocopy \\

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



Note

RoboCopy is an alternative to Xcopy, and it is a standard feature in Windows Server 2008 R2. For more information, 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 dialog box, click Continue.
- 3. At the command prompt, type the following:

where <*disk>:*\<*FolderName>* is the physical location to store the folders on your Destination Server.

4. Repeat step 3 for additional folders that you want located on 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."

Note

In Windows SBS 2011 Standard, the standard users' permission for the public shared folder has been changed from read-only to read/write.

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**.

$hilde{\hspace{-0.1cm} extcorr >}$ 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 the file on the Source Server.
- 5. Leave values for the shared folders that you want to migrate to the Destination Server. Delete the others.



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 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 shared folder registry to the Destination Server.
- 12. On the Destination Server, double click share_registry, and then click Run. Click OK twice.



Caution

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

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

Migrate 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 from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 running on Windows SBS 2008 to a Destination Server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Standard or to a Second Server that is running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on. If you are migrating from SharePoint Foundation 2010 on Windows SBS 2011 Standard, follow the steps in Move all SharePoint Foundation 2010 databases for Windows SBS 2011 Standard to another server.

Before you begin the migration, run the pre-upgrade checker on the Source Server. The checker is a function of the Stsadm command line tool. Run the pre-upgrade checker in a Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 environment to find potential issues for the upgrade and to review recommendations and best practices. The pre-upgrade checker report includes the names of all content databases. If you have multiple web applications, you should note which content databases are attached to which web applications.

The checker is available with the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Service Pack 2. You can download and install it from the following site:

October 2009 Cumulative Update Packages for SharePoint Server 2007 and Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

To run the pre-upgrade checker on the Source Server

- 1. On the Source Server Click **Start**, right-click **Command Prompt**, and then click **Run** as administrator.
- 2. In the **User Account Control** dialog box, click **Continue**. A Command Prompt window opens.
- 3. At the command prompt, type cd C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft

Shared\Web Server Extensions\12\BIN, and then press ENTER.

- 4. To check the current Sharepoint Companyweb environment type **stsadm -o preupgradescan**, and then press ENTER.
- 5. After the upgradescan is done it automatically launches a webpage with the results of the scan and in case of any errors advice on how to solve this. Correct these errors and run the command again before continuing to the next step

To migrate the internal

- 1. In the Migration Wizard, on the Migration Wizard Home page, click **Migrate SharePoint website**, 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 steps in the following procedures.
 - a. Back up the content database. See <u>To back up the content database for the internal website (CompanyWeb)</u>.
 - b. Restore the content database to the Destination Server or a Second Server. See <u>To restore the content database on the Destination Server</u> or <u>To restore content</u> database to Second Server running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on
 - c. Grant read permissions. See <u>To grant read permissions on the Destination</u> Server.
 - d. Mount the database. See To mount the content database.
 - e. Enable SharePoint Foundation 2010 features. See <u>To enable SharePoint Foundation 2010 features</u>.
 - f. Configure Search. To configure Search for "CompanyWeb".

To back up the content database for the internal website (CompanyWeb)

- 1. Click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft SQL Server 2005, click SQL Server Management Studio Express, and then click run as Administrator.
- 2. For the Server Name, type \lambda.\pipe\MSSQL\\$MICROSOFT##SSEE\sql\query.
- 3. In SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE), in the navigation pane, expand **Databases**.
- 4. Right-click the content database for the internal website, click **Tasks**, and then click **Back Up**.



By default, the content database for the internal website is named **SharedWebDb**. Perform the following step if the database has another name.

To find out the name of the content database for the internal website, Click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, click **SharePoint 3.0 Central Administration**. Choose **Application Management**. Choose content databases under **SharePoint Web Application Management**. Choose the Windows SBS SharePoint web application. You

can see the content database in the list.

- 5. 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, set **Backup** to **Disk**, 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.
 - e. Copy the backup file to a removable storage device.



If you are migrating your internal website to a Second Server running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on, continue with the procedure <u>To restore content database to Second Server running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on</u>.

To restore the content database on the Destination

- 1. Copy your backup files of the content database for the Windows SBS SharePoint web application to the new server.
- 2. Remove **SharedwebDb**, which is associated with current Windows SBS 2011 Standard Companyweb.
 - a. Click **Start**, click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products**, and then click **SharePoint 2010 Central Administration**.
 - b. On the User Account Control dialog box, click Yes.
 - c. Click Manage content database under application management.
 - d. Click ShareWebDb.
 - e. Check **Remove content database** and click **Yes**. Click **OK** to close the page.



If your database is more than 10G after restore, you will not be able to restore it to SQL Server Express 2008 R2. We recommend that you migrate to Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on, which runs SQL Server 2008 R2. Skip the following steps until To restore content database to Second Server running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on.

- 3. Perform the following steps to delete the original ShareWebDb database on the Destination Server and restore the ShareWebDb database from the Source Server.
 - a. Click **Start**, Click **All Programs**, click **Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2**, and then click **SQL Server Management Studio Express**. Run it as Administrator.
 - b. Enter <server name>\SharePoint as server name and click connect.
 - c. Expand **Databases**, right-click **ShareWebDb**, and then click **Delete**. Select **Close existing connections**. Clear the **Delete backup and restore history** option if it is selected, and then click **OK**.
 - d. Right-click Databases, and then click Restore Database. The Restore

Database dialog box appears.

- e. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, on the **General** page, type **ShareWebDb**.
- f. In the **To a point in time** text box, retain the default (**Most recent possible**).
- g. To specify the source and location of the backup sets to restore, click **From device**, and then click ... to select the backup file.
- h. In the **Specify Backup** dialog box, in the **Backup media** box, be sure that **File** is selected.
- i. In the **Backup location** area, click **Add**.
- j. 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**.
- k. 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.
- I. In the **Restore Database** dialog box, under **Select a page** click on the **Options** page. Under **Restore options**, select the **Overwrite the existing database** check box.
- m. If you have moved the data storage location for SharePoint, restore the database to the new location.
- n. Click **OK** to start the restore process.

If you are not migrating the website to a Second Server, skip the following procedure and continue with To mount the content database.

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

- 1. Logon to the Second Server running Windows SBS 2011 Premium Add-on. Click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2, then click SQL Server Management Studio. Run it as Administrator.
- 2. Enter <server name>\<instance name> as server name and click **Connect**. An instance is created during 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** to select the backup file.
- 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.

To mount the content database

1. Click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products, and then click SharePoint 2010 Management Shell. Run it as Administrator. Use the following command to mount your restored content database to company web.

Mount-SPContentDatabase –Name "ShareWebDb" –WebApplication <web app url> An example URL is "https://sites:987"

2.

- a. Go to http://companyweb. Click **Site Action**, choose **Site Settings**, and choose **Reset to site definition** under **Site Actions**.
- b. Go back to http://companyweb. Click **Site Action**, choose **Visual Upgrade** and click **Update All sites**.

If you want new SharePoint Foundation 2010 functionality and features, you must reset any customized pages to use the template by performing the steps in the following procedure. 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 SharePoint Foundation 2010

- 1. Go to http://companyweb. Click **Site Action**, choose **Site Settings**, and choose **Reset to site definition** under **Site Actions**.
- 2. Go back to http://companyweb. Click **Site Action**, choose **Visual Upgrade** and click **Update All sites**.

To configure Search for "CompanyWeb"

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

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.
- 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.

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 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 folder.



Note

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

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

To migrate fax data

- 1. 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 you 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 for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

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. Run the Server Cleanup Wizard
- 2. Set up the WSUS replica server
- 3. Replicate the WSUS database
- 4. Verify that the replication is successful
- 5. Make the Destination Server the stand-alone WSUS server
- 6. Verify WSUS computer groups

For more information about configuring and using WSUS, see Windows Server Update Services.

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 User Account Control dialog box, click Continue.
- 3. In the Update Services navigation pane, expand SourceServerName, and then click Options.
- 4. In the results pane, click **Server Cleanup Wizard**.
- 5. In the WSUS Server Cleanup Wizard, ensure that all options are selected, and then click Next.
- 6. 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

- On the Destination Server, click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Microsoft Windows Server Update Services.
- 2. In 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**; in the **Server name** text box, type the name of the Source Server; and then in the **Port number** text box, type the port number that WSUS is using on the Source Server.



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

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

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. In 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, 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 it finished.

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



Do not attempt to monitor 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 finished

- 1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0. SP1**.
- 2. In 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, in the **Download Status** subsection, the **Updates Needing Files** list shows **0** 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. To find details about the download, click the **Synchronizations** node in 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. In 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 groups

- 1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Microsoft Windows Server Update Services 3.0 SP1**.
- 2. In 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.

Re-apply user roles for migrated accounts



This is a required task.

Some of the group membership settings for the standard user roles in Windows SBS 2011 Standard have changed from Windows SBS 2008. Perform the following steps to ensure that all migrated user accounts are assigned the correct group membership settings.

To re-apply user roles for migrated user

- 1. In the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console, click **Users and Groups**, click the **Users** tab, then click **Change user role for user accounts**.
- 2. On the **Select new user role** page, select the first user role in the list, and choose the option **Replace user permissions or settings**.
- 3. Click Next.
- 4. On the **Select user accounts** page, choose all the user accounts of the selected role type, and then click **Next**.
- 5. When the wizard completes, click **Finish**.
- 6. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for the remaining user roles.

Move Terminal Services Licensing for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Note

This is an optional task.

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

- 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 the Terminal Services Licensing role service to a server that is running Windows Server 2008

- 1. Log on to the Source Server as a domain administrator.
- 2. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Server Manager.
- Click Continue in the User Account Control dialog box.
- 4. In the navigation pane, click **Roles**, click **Terminal Services**, and then click **Terminal Services Configuration**. Document the configuration of the Terminal Services Licensing (TS Licensing) role service on the Source Server and the Terminal Services license server, including the following information:
 - The number and type of Terminal Services client access licenses (TS CALs) that are installed
 - How the terminal server discovers (contacts) the license server
 - The TS CAL purchase agreement documentation
- 5. Determine to which server you want to migrate TS Licensing. For more information, see <u>Checklist: TS Licensing Installation Prerequisites</u>.
- 6. Install the TS Licensing role service on the server. For more information, see <u>Install</u> the TS Licensing Role Service.
- 7. Activate the new license server. For more information, see <u>Activate a Terminal Services License Server</u>.
- 8. 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.

9. 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 Licensing Diagnosis in the Terminal Services Configuration tool. For information about Licensing Diagnosis, see <u>Identify Possible Licensing Problems for the Terminal Server</u>.

Note

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

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 Services License Server.

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

- 1. Log on to the Source Server as a domain administrator.
- 2. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Server Manager.
- 3. Click Continue in the User Account Control dialog box.
- 4. In the navigation pane, click Roles, click Terminal Services, and then click Terminal Services Configuration. Document the configuration of the TS Licensing role service on the Source Server and the Terminal Services license server, including the following information:
 - The number and type of Terminal Services client access licenses (TS CALs) that are installed
 - How the terminal server discovers (contacts) the license server
 - The TS CAL purchase agreement documentation
- 5. Determine the new computer on which you want to migrate the Licensing services. For more information, see <u>Checklist: Remote Desktop Licensing Installation</u> Prerequisites.
- 6. Install Remote Desktop Licensing on the new computer. For more information, see Install the Remote Desktop Licensing Role Service.
- 7. Activate the new license server. For more information, see Activate a Remote Desktop License Server.
- 8. Migrate the TS CALS or 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 Migrate Remote Desktop Services Client Access Licenses (RDS CALs).
- 9. 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.

10. 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 <u>Deactivate a Remote Desktop License Server</u>.

For more information about migrating client access licenses, see <u>Remote Desktop Licensing Role Service Migration (Remote Desktop Services Migration Guide</u>.

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.

Note

If you want to keep the same system health and report settings as those that you have configured on Source Server, you need to manually recreate the reports on Destination Server. You also need to manually replicate the notification settings, such as email addresses, from 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.
 - 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.
 - If you want to finish the migration process, click **Finish the migration**, and then click **Next**. Continue to step 3.
 - 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 <u>Demote and remove the</u>

Source Server from the network to remove the Source Server from the network.



Important

This is required.

- 4. 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.
- Return to the Finish the migration page, click The source server is no longer a domain controller, click Next, and then click Finish.



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 complete the tasks in the Migration Wizard, you must perform the following tasks:

- **Uninstall Exchange Server 2007**
- Remove Active Directory Certificate Services
- Physically disconnect printers that are directly connected to the Source Server
- **Demote the Source Server**
- Remove the Source Server from the network
- Edit the Software Updates Group Policy object on the Destination Server
- Repurpose the Source Server

Uninstall Exchange Server 2007



Note

If you add user accounts after you move mailboxes to the Destination Server and before you install Exchange Server 2007 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

this section before you uninstall Exchange Server 2007 in the final migration steps to decommission the Source Server.

You must uninstall Exchange Server 2007 from the Source Server before you demote it. For more information, see <u>How to Completely Remove Exchange 2007 from a Server</u>.

Remove Active Directory Certificate Services

The procedure is slightly different if you have multiple Active Directory Certificate Services (AD CS) role services installed on a single server. You can use the following procedure to uninstall an AD CS role service and to retain other AD CS role services.

To complete this procedure, you must log on with the same permissions as the user who installed the certification authority (CA). If you are uninstalling an enterprise CA, membership in Enterprise Admins or its equivalent is the minimum required to complete this procedure.

To remove AD CS

- 1. Log on to the Source Server as a domain administrator.
- 2. Click Start, click Administrative Tools, and then click Server Manager.
- 3. Click Continue in the User Account Control dialog box.
- 4. In the Roles Summary section, click Remove Roles.
- 5. In the Remove Roles Wizard, click Next.
- 6. Clear the Active Directory Certificate Services check box, and then click Next.
- 7. On the **Confirm Removal Options** page, review the information, and then click Remove.



If Internet Information Services (IIS) is running, you are prompted to stop the service before proceeding. Click **OK**.

8. When the Remove Roles Wizard finishes, restart the server to complete the uninstallation process.



Important

Restart the server even if you are not prompted to do so.

Physically disconnect printers that are directly connected to the Source Server

Before demoting the Source Server, physically disconnect any printers that are directly connected to the Source Server and shared through it. 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 nextref sbs2008.

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.

Note

We recommend that you run the Domain Controller Diagnostics Tool, dcdiag.exe, before demoting the Source Server. Correct all the reported issues before you proceed with the migration.

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** *I* **force**, and then press ENTER.
- 4. The process may require you to log off and log on again to finish. Click **Yes** to confirm.

To demote the Source

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

Do not select This server is the last domain controller in the domain.

Important

On the **Remove DNS Delegation** page, make sure that you do not select "Delete the DNS delegations pointing to this server. You may be prompted for additional credentials to delete the delegation."

- 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 dialog box, 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 Update Services

- 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.

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

Optional post-migration tasks

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.

- Move natively joined Active Directory computer objects for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration
- Delete DNS entries related to the Source Server for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration
- Configure Exchange POP3 connectors
- Share line-of-business and other application data folders for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

Move natively joined Active Directory computer objects for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration



This is an optional task.

The Windows SBS 2011 Standard Console displays AD DS computer objects that are in the following Windows SBS 2011 Standard default organizational unit (OU):

OU=<DomainName>\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 **<DomainName>**, 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 that appears.
- 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.

Delete DNS entries related to 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. These DNS entries should be deleted.

To delete DNS entries that point to the Source

- 1. On the Destination Server, click **Start**, click **Administrative Tools**, and then click **DNS**.
- 2. Click Continue in the User Account Control dialog box.
- 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.

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.

Enable email archiving for security groups

In Windows SBS 2008, group email is archived in a document library in Windows SharePoint Services. In Windows SBS 2011 Standard, group email is archived in a public folder. You have to manually configure email archiving for groups after migrating to Windows SBS 2011 Standard.

To enable email archiving for a

- 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 **Groups**.
- 3. Click a security group, and then click **Edit group properties**.
- 4. Click the **E-Mail** tab, ensure **Create an e-mail address for this group** is selected and that an email address is configured.
- 5. Select Archive e-mails sent to this group in a public folder, and then click OK.
- 6. Repeat steps 3-5 for all security groups that you want to enable email archiving for.

Share line-of-business and other application data folders for Windows SBS 2011 Standard migration

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.

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 the Windows SBS 2011 Standard Best Practices Analyzer (BPA). The 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 Standard Best Practices Analyzer, see <u>Using the Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2011 Standard Best Practices Analyzer</u>.

To download the Best Practices Analyzer, see <u>Microsoft Windows Small Business Server 2011</u>
<u>Best Practices Analyzer</u> at the Microsoft Download Center.