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INTRODUCTION

On October 13, 2020, Exchange Server 2010 reached its end of support. Since Microsoft has stopped supporting Exchange Server 2010, organizations are bound to migrate to the newer version, such as Exchange 2019, to continue receiving regular security and cumulative updates and protect from malicious attacks.

However, it is not possible to migrate from Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2019 directly. With Exchange Server 2019, there is a problem with co-existence. This means that you cannot have an Exchange Server 2010 and an Exchange Server 2019 on the same Active Directory.

Thus, Organizations need to install an Exchange 2013 or Exchange 2016 Server, migrate to it, decommission the Exchange 2010, install Exchange 2019 and then decommission the Exchange 2013 or 2016 Server.

This two-hop migration is needed as Exchange 2010 and 2019 uses different Active Directory forests, which must be upgraded to Active Directory forest functional level of Windows Server 2012 R2 or higher.

However, one of the biggest challenges that concerns administrators responsible for migration is the complexity and time required, besides a lot of research and planning.

The main purpose of this E-Book is to ease up the migration task by providing you the detailed information and walking you through the entire Exchange 2010 to 2019 migration process with step-by-step instructions. By reading this book, you can better understand the migration process that will help you avoid complications, which may cause extended downtimes and data loss.

In this book, you will learn the steps to migrate Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2019 with the Two-Hop Migration method. From setting up and configuring the new Exchange Server 2013 and Exchange Server 2019 to transferring components, such as certificates, mailboxes, virtual directories, etc., this book has it all covered for you.
BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before beginning the migration, let's go through the things to consider and the requirements to have Exchange Server 2019 in your infrastructure.

OPERATING SYSTEM/ HARDWARE

Exchange 2019 is only supported on a Windows Server 2019 Standard or Datacenter. The cost of the operating system and the hardware support must be highly considered because you will end up with a failed Exchange Server if the hardware is either unstable or not capable of handling the load. You must also check the maintenance agreements with the server/ storage supplier to see the end of the maintenance date and possible hardware upgrades.

CLIENTS

If you are upgrading to Exchange Server 2019, you need to make an inventory of the Microsoft Office installations and upgrade all clients on the systems which are running a Microsoft Office 2010 or lower. The only supported clients are from Microsoft Office 2013 or newer.

UNIFIED MESSAGING

With Exchange 2019, Microsoft has discontinued Unified Messaging (UM) support, i.e., Lync Server 2010/2013 or Skype for Business Server. Unfortunately, this means that you will lose the feature to save voicemails in your mailboxes and need to find alternatives to the services, such as CX-E or Azure Voicemail on Office 365.

EFFORT

There is a huge effort in the migration that needs clever planning and resources in case of the right people and skills, hardware, licenses, and time. Firstly migrating to Exchange Server 2013 and then to Exchange Server 2019 is an administrative effort in both your admin people and the users; plus, it will take a considerate amount of time.
EXCHANGE SERVER MIGRATION CHECKLIST

Following is the Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2013 and Exchange 2019 server migration checklist to upgrade and migrate Exchange.

1. Get acquainted with the Release Notes
   The first and foremost thing to do is to check the release notes on the new version you want to update. It contains critical information required for a successful deployment and migration of Exchange. It includes segments such as Setup and deployment, Mailbox, Public folders, Mail flow, Exchange Management Shell, Client connectivity, and Exchange 2010 coexistence.

2. Authenticate the System Requirements
   This section acquaints you with the obligation of the Exchange 2013 and Exchange 2019 installation. In addition, it includes information about hardware, clients, software, Operating system, or Network needs. Further, it guides you about the supported coexistence scenarios.

3. Check and ensures whether Prerequisite Steps are Done
   This section entails installing requirements for the Microsoft Exchange Mailbox, Edge Transport Server, and Client Access roles. These installation steps are prerequisites on Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2019 Operating System.

4. For all Exchange 2010 Mailbox Databases, Choose an Offline Address Book
   Use the Exchange Management Shell or the Exchange Management Console for provisioning the offline address book (OAB) downloads recipients. There are three ways to identify which recipient uses which OABs.

   These methods are required when an individual uses multiple OABs in the organization.

   a. Per-Mailbox Database
      For this, you need to access the Exchange Management Shell or Exchange Management Console. It will specify the public folder database & the OAB being downloaded by the recipients.

   b. Per-Recipient
      For this, you need to use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet within the Exchange Management Shell. You cannot specify the public folder database at this level but can state which recipients will download.

   c. Per Multiple Recipients
      For this, you need to use the pipeline command in the Exchange Management Shell. At this level, you can define some OAB recipients for downloading a particular OAB based on mutual attributes.
5. **Generate the Legacy Exchange Hostname**
   Create and check the legacy domain name system (DNS) hostname. It is necessary to ensure that legacy Exchange 2010 and Exchange 2010/2013 coexist. In addition, client Access servers and Autodiscover use this hostname while redirecting legacy users to the servers.

6. **Exchange 2013 and Exchange 2019 Installation**
   Use Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 and Exchange Server 2019 Setup Wizard for Exchange Mailbox and Client Access roles and Edge Transport role installation. Further, it also guides how to verify the installation of Microsoft Exchange Server Migration from 2010 to 2013 and from 2013 to 2019. For this, the recommended way is to run the Get-ExchangeServer cmdlet and review the setup log file.

7. **Prepare an Exchange 2010/2013 Mailbox**
   In an Exchange organization, mailboxes are considered the most common recipient type for the information workers. Every mailbox has an Active Directory user account associated along with it. These mailboxes are used to send and receive messages and salvage tasks, appointments, documents, tasks, messages, notes, etc. You can easily create the mailbox using Shell (Exchange 2010 SP1 and later) or EAC (Exchange 2013 and later).

8. **Ensure the Configuration of Exchange-related Virtual Directories**
   You must ensure the Exchange-related virtual directories configuration. Irrespective that the Exchange 2013 Client Access server does not tackle client protocols processing, certain settings still need to be applied to the Client Access server. These settings are for certificates and virtual directories.

9. **Ensure configuration of Exchange 2010 as well as 2019 certificates**
   This section outlines an overview of Digital Certification. It also provides details about different certificates, which certificates to choose from, Proxying, and Digital certificate best practices. Generally, in Exchange, SSL is designed to create a secure communication between a server and a client. The reason is that clients use computers and smartphones inside an organization and computers outside an organization. Therefore, when we install Exchange 2019, client communication is auto-encrypted.
10. Ensure configuration of Edge Transport server

Create Internet mail flow using a subscribed Edge Transport server. To establish Internet mail using an Edge Transport server, an individual needs to subscribe to an Active Directory site for the Edge Transport server. It auto-generates the much-needed twin Send connectors for Internet mail flow on subscription.

These Configured Send Connectors are as follows:

• One Send Connector is to direct the outbound email to all Internet domains
• Another Send Connector is to direct Edge Transport server Inbound Email to the Exchange 2010/2013 Mailbox server

Before beginning with the configuration process, you need to perform the following:

• Assign Permissions
• Authoritative domains, as well as email address policies, for Exchange organization, are configured
• Enable Secure LDAP Port 50636/TCP
PART I: EXCHANGE SERVER 2013 SETUP AND MIGRATION

UPDATE EXCHANGE 2010 FOR MIGRATION

To migrate from Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2013, Upgrade Exchange Server 2010 to Service Pack 3 (SP3) and SP3 Update Rollup 11.

Open the Exchange Management Shell and execute the following command to check the current Exchange Server version,

```
```

To update, download the SP3 package & install it on your server and then update to SP3 Rollup 11.

INSTALL AND SETUP EXCHANGE 2013 SERVER

Deploy a VM or physical server with Windows Server 2008 or higher and then install the prerequisites to begin the installation and setup.

• Exchange Server 2013 Prerequisites
  • Install RSAT-ADDS Tools
    On Windows Server 2008 R2 (SP1 or later), run the following command in PowerShell as administrator,

```
Import-Module ServerManager
Add-WindowsFeature RSAT-ADDS
```

On Windows Server 2012, run

```
Install-WindowsFeature RSAT-ADDS
```

• Install Exchange Server 2013 using Setup Wizard

To install Exchange Server 2013, connect the USB media containing Exchange Server 2013 to the server machine and mount the ISO. Then open the Command Prompt window to navigate to the Setup.exe location using the cd (change directory) command.
Then run the below command in Command Prompt window to prepare the Schema & the AD.

```
setup.exe /PrepareSchema /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms
```

After the schema is ready, run the following command to prepare AD:

```
setup.exe /PrepareAD /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms
```

Now prepare your domain using the following command:

```
setup.exe /PrepareDomain /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms
```

With this, the AD installation is complete. Now you can go to the ISO mount location and launch the Setup.exe file to install Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

While installing, choose 'Mailbox role' and then proceed with the wizard. After the installation, click finish and restart the server.

- **Configure AutoDiscover Service**

  To configure and update the AutoDiscover service connection point, run the following command in the Exchange Management Shell.

  ```
  Set-ClientAccessService -Identity EXCH02 -AutodiscoverServiceInternalURI https://<SMTPAddress>/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml -AutoDiscoverSiteScope "Mail"
  ```

  For instance,

  ```
  Set-ClientAccessService -Identity "MBX-01" -AutodiscoverServiceInternalUri "https://mbx01.contoso.com/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml" -AutoDiscoverSiteScope "Mail"
  ```

- **Update OWA and Other Virtual Directories**

  To update OWA and other virtual directories, such as ECP, Outlook Anywhere, OAB, etc., settings, you can use Exchange Management Shell or Exchange Admin Center.

  You can execute the following cmdlets in EMS to update the virtual directories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Internal Hostname</th>
<th>Internal Client Authentication Method</th>
<th>Internal Clients Require SSL</th>
<th>External Hostname</th>
<th>External Client Authentication Method</th>
<th>External Clients Require SSL</th>
<th>IIS Authentication Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

After this, restart Internet Information Services (IIS) using the IISRESET command for changes.
MOVE MAILBOXES

To move the system database, you can use the Exchange Admin Center.

1. In the EAC, go to Recipients> Migration.
2. Click on the New + icon and click the Move to a different database option.
3. In the New local mailbox move page, click on Select, the users you want to move option.
4. Click on Add + option.
5. In the Select Mailbox page, add the mailbox with the below-mentioned properties:
   - Display Name: Microsoft Exchange
   - Alias Mailbox Email Address: SystemMailbox{e0dc1c29-89c3-4934-b678-e6c29d823ed9}
6. Click on OK and then click on Next.
7. On the Move configuration page, enter the name of the migration batch.
8. Next to Target database, box click on Browse option.
9. In the Select Mailbox Database page, enter the mailbox's name to which the system mailbox is migrated.
10. Select OK and click on the Next option.
11. In the Start, the batch page, click on the option for automatically starting the migration request.
12. Click on New.

You may also manually export mailboxes to PST using `New-MailboxExportRequest` cmdlet and then import them to Exchange 2013 server using the `New-MailboxImportRequest` cmdlet in Exchange Management Shell (EMS).

DECOMMISSION EXCHANGE SERVER 2010

You can decommission the Exchange Server 2010 and proceed with the Exchange 2019 installation as a final step. This step is critical as Exchange 2010 and Exchange 2019 cannot coexist. To decommission, you must dismount and remove the database from the server and then use Control Panel to uninstall Exchange Server 2010.
• Prerequisites for Exchange 2013 to 2019 Migration

To migrate from Exchange 2013 to Exchange 2019, you need to ensure the following,

• Update Exchange 2013 with the latest Cumulative Update 23 (CU23) released in July 2021 or later.

• Active Directory Servers must be hosted on Windows 2012 R2 Standard or Datacenter and higher with Windows Server 2012 R2 or higher Active Directory Forest functionality.

• If you still host Windows 2008 R2 domain controllers, you need to make sure that these are decommissioned before the installation and migration of Exchange 2013 to Exchange 2019.

• Exchange 2019 supports Outlook 2013 and higher.

• Deploy Exchange Server 2019

Install Windows Server 2019 on a VM or Physical Machine

Start by installing Windows Server 2019 Standard or Datacenter on a Virtual or physical machine. Microsoft recommends installing Exchange 2019 on Windows Server 2019 Core, but the Desktop Experience feature is still supported. So, it’s your choice at this stage. You cannot install it on any other operating system.
If you install Management Tools on another machine, you need to install them on a Windows 10 64-bit edition. After installing and setting up Windows Server 2019, install the OS updates and the following software.

**INSTALL EXCHANGE 2019 PREREQUISITES**

- .NET Framework 4.8 or later

Download the .NET 4.8 on your Windows Server 2019 machine and run the software package as an administrator.
Accept the Terms and Conditions and then click 'Install.'
After the installation, click 'Finish.'

Then click 'Restart Now.'
  Download Visual C++ Redistributable Package for Visual Studio 2012 and 2013 packages and install them as administrators.

- Install Remote Tool, Administration Pack, and Windows Features

• Install Exchange Server 2019 Setup

To install Exchange Server 2019, connect the Exchange Server 2019 media to the server machine and mount the ISO. Then open the Command Prompt window to navigate to the Setup.exe location using the cd (change directory) command.

Then run the below command in Command Prompt window to prepare the Schema and the AD.

```
Setup.exe /PrepareSchema /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms
```

```
Setup.exe /PrepareAD /OrganizationName:"Contoso" /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms
```

Here you have prepared the Active Directory to be Exchange 2019 friendly, and now you can start the installation. Before starting, make sure that no new updates are available for the prerequisites you’ve installed.

Now launch the Setup.exe.
click 'Next'.

MICROSOFT EXCHANGE SERVER 2016 CUMULATIVE UPDATE 11

Introduction

Welcome to Microsoft Exchange Server!

Exchange Server is designed to help you increase user productivity, keep your data safe, and provide you with the control you need. You can tailor your solution to your unique needs with flexible deployment options, including hybrid deployments that enable you to take advantage of both on-premises and cloud solutions. You can use compliance management features to protect against the loss of sensitive information and help with internal and regulatory compliance efforts. And, of course, your users will be able to access their email, calendar, and voice mail on virtually any device and from any location. This wizard will guide you through the installation of Exchange Server.

Plan your Exchange Server deployment:
- Read about Exchange Server
- Read about supported languages
- Use the Exchange Server Deployment Assistant

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO MIGRATE EXCHANGE 2010 TO 2019
Accept the license agreement and click 'next.'

Select 'Recommended settings' and click 'next.'
On the **Server Role Selection** page, make sure to tick **Mailbox Role** and Management Tools and check ‘**Automatically install Windows Server roles and features required to install Exchange Server**’. Click ‘next’.

Choose the location of the installation of the Exchange Server and click ‘**next**’ (Make sure not to install Exchange on the system drive).
Enter the organization's name and click 'next'.
On the Malware protection setting, click ‘No’ for now as this can be enabled in the future. You don't need it for now.

After the Readiness screen, the installation will start. After finishing, make sure again to see if any updates are available.
PREPARE FOR MIGRATION

• Setup Outlook Anywhere

Login to Exchange Admin Center and click 'servers'.

Select the Exchange 2019 Server and click the edit icon.
Click 'Outlook Anywhere' and update the internal and external FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name). Click 'Save'.

- **Setup Service Connection Point**

  The next step is to set up the Service Connection Point (SCP), an attribute on Exchange Server stored in the AD schema that directs domain-joined client computers using Outlook to the server using auto discover settings. By default, it will change to the new server. You need to stop the users from connecting to the new server due to issues with certificates, as the default with the installation is a self-signed one. This can be changed by running the following PowerShell cmdlet:

  ```powershell
  ```

  This will point the users to the current server.
• **Import Certificates from Exchange 2013 to Exchange 2019**

Now you need to import the certificates into the new server. Again, you can use the PowerShell commands or Exchange Admin Center to import and export certificates from Exchange 2013 to Exchange 2019.

• **Export and import Certificates using EAC**

To export and import certificates from Exchange 2013 to 2019, follow these steps:

- Open Exchange Admin Center and navigate to **servers > certificate**.
- Select the certificate, click … (three dots), and choose 'Export Exchange Certificate'.

Students will enter the UNC path where the certificate will be exported and enter a password to protect the certificate. Remember this password or note it down somewhere safe. Click 'ok'.
Copy the exported certificate from the UNC path on Exchange 2013 Server to an external storage device and transfer it to a UNC folder path on the Exchange 2019. Then open the Exchange Admin Center in Exchange 2019 and follow these steps to import the certificate:

- Go to servers > certificate. Click on three dots (…) and choose 'Import Exchange Certificate'.

  ![Exchange admin center](image)

- Enter the UNC path where the certificate is stored and enter the password. Click 'next'.

  ![Import Exchange certificate](image)

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO MIGRATE EXCHANGE 2010 TO 2019
• Select the server where you want to apply the certificate and click 'finish'.

Now assign the POP, IMAP, IIS, & SMTP services to the imported certificates by following these steps:

• Select the imported certificate and click the 'Edit' button.
• Click 'services' and check the POP, IMAP, IIS, and SMTP options.

![Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate](image)

• Click 'Save'.

• Export and Import Certificates via PowerShell Cmdlets
First, you need to identify the certificates to move by using the below PowerShell cmdlet:

```powershell
Get-ExchangeCertificate | fl Thumbprint,NotAfter,Issuer,CertificateDomains,Services
```

![PowerShell Command Output](image)
This will give you a list of certificates and the thumbprint and the services they are used for so you know the certificates and what services to assign them to. On the Exchange 2013 Server, use the following PowerShell cmdlet to export the certificate for the Exchange 2019 Server.

```powershell
$CertPass = ConvertTo-SecureString “LetMeIn” -AsPlainText –Force

Export-ExchangeCertificate -Thumbprint C87C1CBA43733D177B2679BC825808C7BECC659B
-FileName C:\temp\Exchange2013Certificate.pfx -Password $CertPass | Out-Null

Once done, keep a note of the password. If you forget it, you can always redo the above and use a new password. Copy the file to the Exchange Server 2019 and run the below command in PowerShell:

```powershell
$CertPass = ConvertTo-SecureString “LetMeIn” -AsPlainText –Force

Import-ExchangeCertificate -FileName C:\temp\Exchange2013Certificate.pfx
-PrivateKeyExportable $true -

Password $CertPass | Enable-ExchangeCertificate -Services POP,IMAP,IIS,SMTP
-DoNotRequireSsl

This will import the certificate and assign it to POP, IMAP, IIS, and SMTP services.

- **Configure Exchange 2019 Virtual Directories**

The next step is to set the internal and external access URLs using Outlook Anywhere. On Exchange Admin Center,

- Go to **servers > virtual directories**.
- From **Select type**, choose **OWA**.
- Double click on **OWA** and go to authentication.
- Select **‘Use forms-based authentication’** and choose **Domain\user name**. You may choose another option based on your preference.
• Click 'Save'.

Now set and update the internal and external URL of virtual directories for Outlook Anywhere, OWA, ECP, Web Services, ActiveSync, Offline Address Book, and MAPI. Again, you can use the CLI interface or Exchange Admin Center to configure the virtual directories.

• **Configure Virtual Directories on Exchange 2019 using EAC**
  The steps are as follows:
  • In EAC, under server > virtual directories, double-click on OWA.
  • Paste or enter the FQDN in Internal URL and External URL section.
Repeat the steps and update the Internal URL and External URL fields for ECP, oab, ActiveSync, webservics, mapi.

Configure Virtual Directories on Exchange 2019 using EMS

On Exchange 2019, run the below command.

```powershell
```

```
```


- Replace the URL in the command with your domain name (URL).

To ensure these changes are in effect, recycle the Application Pool for MSExchangeAutodiscoverAppPool. To do this,

- Open IIS, expand the server, and click on Application Pools.
- Find the Application Pool and click on Recycle.
• **Update DNS Records**

Now that the URLs are changed, it's time to point the DNS records to the new Exchange 2019 Server. For this, contact your network team to see that any ports open and forwarded with NAT to the current Exchange 2013 are replicated to also point to Exchange 2019.

All open ports to Exchange 2013 should be opened for Exchange 2019. Any forwarding from outside to the inside should be changed to point to the Exchange 2019 Server instead. It's now the time to point the SCP record you set before, to point to the Exchange 2019 rather than 2013.

Now the users should be able to work by accessing the Exchange 2019 as their Exchange Server while being redirected to the Exchange 2013 Server as the location of their mailbox. Next, it's time to go round and work on the multi-function devices to point to the new Exchange 2019 Server. Then, from the server, set up the transport rules to allow the devices to pass through it.

You need to make sure that the URL used internally is also changed and propagated. Then connect one Outlook and check that it's connecting to the right Exchange Server by opening the Outlook Connection status.

**MOVE MAILBOXES FROM EXCHANGE 2013 TO EXCHANGE SERVER 2019**

The next step is to move the mailboxes from your current Exchange Server 2013 to Exchange Server 2019. This is done by creating a migration batch job. You can create the migration batch via Exchange Admin Center or Exchange Management Shell.

• **Move Mailboxes using EAC**

The steps are as follows:

- Open the Exchange Admin Center and click on **Recipients**. Next, click on **Migration**, click the + sign, and select **Move to a different database**.
• Select the mailboxes you want to move and click ‘Next’.

• Then you can select to move everything or select a specific mailbox only or the archive mailbox only.

• Select the **Target database** for mail and archive and click **next**. Depending on the volume and size, you can select multiple mailboxes at once in a job.

**Move Mailboxes Using EMS**

The steps are as follows:

• Open the Exchange Management Shell and execute the following PowerShell command:

```
Get-Mailbox -Database MBX-DB-2013 | New-MoveRequest -TargetDatabase DB19 -BatchName “DB13toDB19”
```

• Also, move the Arbitration mailboxes to complete the mailbox move.

```
```
• You can check the progress using the following command:

```
Get-MoveRequest | Get-MoveRequestStatistics
```

The process is slow and requires you to manually export and import the mailboxes.

For faster mailbox move, download and install Stellar Converter for EDB. With this EDB to PST converter software, you can scan and migrate mailboxes from online or offline Exchange databases to PST. In addition, you may also directly export the mailboxes from your Exchange 2013 offline database (EDB) directly to Exchange 2019 or Office 365.

Unlike EMS or EAC, the software does not impact the server resources or performance and moves the mailboxes from one Exchange Server to another at up to 4x speed. You can download it for free to evaluate yourself.

**DECOMMISSION EXCHANGE 2013/2016 SERVER**

Proper decommissioning of the Exchange Server is critical. Login to EAC and follow these steps:

• Go to **mail flow > send connector**.

![Exchange admin center](image)

• Double-click on send connector name and go to **scoping**.
Remove the server's name.

Once all mailboxes are moved, you can go ahead and remove the mailboxes from the Exchange Server 2013 using EAC or EMS command (as given below).

```
Get-MailboxDatabase -Server ExchangeServer2013 | Remove-MailboxDatabase
```

Finally, uninstall Exchange 2013 from the current server from the Control Panel. Then shut down the Exchange 2013 Server.

This completes the decommissioning of the Exchange Server. At this stage, your Exchange Server migration is complete.
SUMMARY

This is a comprehensive eBook on migrating Exchange 2010 to Exchange 2019. From deploying Exchange Server 2013 and 2019 to decommissioning Exchange 2010 and 2013, this eBook covers every step in detail to help IT, & Exchange administrators migrate Exchange 2010 infrastructure to Exchange 2019 without any hiccups.
Stellar Converter for EDB

DOWNLOAD FROM: