

## Configure Microsoft Exchange Online Email Import

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/51183702/>

Use the steps in this article to import email from Exchange Online, that meets the specified criteria, to the Barracuda Message Archiver. Use autodiscover to automatically populate your Exchange settings using the steps in the section *Automatically Discover Settings*. If, however, autodiscover is unable to identify your Exchange settings, you can manually enter the details as described in the section *Manually Configure Settings*.

You must have a configured service account before getting started. See [Create Service Account](#) for details.

### Exchange Import Video

Watch this video for an example of how to import historical Microsoft Exchange data:



### Requirements

- Microsoft .NET Framework 4.5 or 4.5.1 and either the [Windows Management Framework 3.0](#) or the [Windows Management Framework 4.0](#)
- Verify the service account has the following:
  - A mailbox that *is not* hidden in the Global Address list.
  - A license that supports Outlook (i.e., not a kiosk license).
- Enable RPC over HTTP (RoH) for the mailbox. See also [How to Enable RPC over HTTP Connectivity](#).

### Automatically Discover Settings

1. Log into the Barracuda Message Archiver as the admin, and go to **MAIL SOURCE > Exchange Integration**.
2. Click **Start New Action**. In the **Select Action** page, click **Email Import**.
3. In the **Select Server** page, click **Add New Server**.
4. In the **Add New Server** dialog, enter a name to identify the configuration as well as the service account **Email Address** and **Password**.
5. Click **Autodiscover**; when the details display, click **Save** to add it to the **Server** table. Click **Continue**.
6. In the **Configure Action** page, select **All Users** from the drop-down menu, and specify the desired **Date** and **Schedule** settings. Click **Continue**.
7. Verify the configuration settings in the **View Summary** page, and then click **Submit** to add the Email Import to the **Scheduled Actions** table.

## Manually Configure Settings

Use the steps in this section *only* if autodiscover is unable to identify your settings as described above in the section *Automatically Discover Settings*.

### Step 1. Manually Obtain Exchange Hostname Using PowerShell

1. Open Windows PowerShell, and connect to [Office 365 Exchange Online](#).
2. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`$UserCredential = Get-Credential`
3. In the **Windows PowerShell Credential Request** dialog box, enter your Exchange Online admin username and password, and then click **OK**.
4. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`$Session = New-PSSession -ConfigurationName Microsoft.Exchange -  
ConnectionUri https://outlook.office365.com/powershell-liveid/ -  
Credential $UserCredential -Authentication Basic -AllowRedirection`  
For more information, refer to the Microsoft TechNet article [Connect to Exchange Online using remote PowerShell](#).
5. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Import-PSSession $Session`
6. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Get-Mailbox -Identity <username for service account> | Format-List  
ExchangeGuid, PrimarySMTPAddress`
7. To determine the Exchange Hostname, combine the ExchangeGuid with the domain portion of the PrimarySMTPAddress to form `ExchangeGuid@domain.com`.

```

Windows PowerShell
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PS C:\windows\system32> $UserCredential = Get-Credential

cmdlet Get-Credential at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
Credential
PS C:\windows\system32> $Session = New-PSSession -ConfigurationName Microsoft.Exchange -ConnectionUri https://outlook.office365.com/powershell-liveid/
-Credential $UserCredential -Authentication Basic -AllowRedirection
PS C:\windows\system32> Import-PSSession $Session
WARNING: The names of some imported commands from the module 'tmp_a0xdij5z.1do' include unapproved verbs that might make them less discoverable. To
find the commands with unapproved verbs, run the Import-Module command again with the Verbose parameter. For a list of approved verbs, type Get-Verb.

ModuleType Name                               ExportedCommands
-----
Script      tmp_a0xdij5z.1do                            {Add-AvailabilityAddressSpace, Add-DistributionGroupMember, Add-MailboxFolderPermission, Add-Mailbo...

PS C:\windows\system32> Get-Mailbox -Identity se@.....a.com | Format-List ExchangeGuid, PrimarySMTPAddress

ExchangeGuid      : 2ee256dd-35d2-44e9-89c9-3.....
PrimarySmtptAddress : se@.....a.com

PS C:\windows\system32> Remove-PSSession $Session
PS C:\windows\system32>

```

8. To close out the remote PowerShell session, enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:

```
Remove-PSSession $Session
```

## Step 2. Manually Configure Server Settings for Email Import

1. Log into the Barracuda Message Archiver as the admin, and go to **MAIL SOURCE > Exchange Integration**.
2. Click **Start New Action**. In the **Select Action** page, click **Email Import**.
3. In the **Select Server** page, click **Add New Server**.
4. In the **Add New Server** dialog, click **Configure Manually**; enter the Exchange details:
  1. **Configuration Name** – Enter a name to identify the configuration.
  2. **Exchange Hostname** – Enter the Exchange hostname from *Step 1 Manually Obtain Exchange Hostname Using PowerShell*.
  3. **Username/Password** – Enter the credentials associated with the service account.
  4. **Exchange 2013** – Select **Yes**.
  5. **Advanced Options** – In the **Proxy Server** field type `outlook.office365.com` and leave the **Global Catalog Server** field blank.
5. Click **Save**. Once the Exchange settings are verified, the **Server** table is updated. Click **Continue**.
6. In the **Configure Action** page, select **All Users** from the drop-down menu, and specify the desired **Date** and **Schedule** settings. Click **Continue**.
7. Verify the configuration settings in the **View Summary** page, and then click **Submit** to add the Email Import to the **Scheduled Actions** table.

## Figures

1. powershell\_cmd01.png

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