

## Step 4 - Create Service Account

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/51190807/>

This step refers to Microsoft Exchange deployments only.

### Create an Office 365 Exchange Online Service Account

#### Requirements

If this is a Cloud Service Provider (CSP) account, refer to this article [Azure MFA Requirements for Microsoft CSPs](#) to ensure the correct configuration is set.

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

#### Microsoft Exchange Online

Microsoft Exchange Online message throttling policies set bandwidth limits and restrict the number of processed messages. Throttling is enabled by default in Microsoft Exchange Online. Currently you cannot set policies to disable throttling in Exchange Online; for details, refer to the [Microsoft Outlook dev blog](#). Barracuda is working on a solution to provide this option in the future.

To import archive mailbox/personal archives, click **Advanced Options** during configuration, and select **Process Personal Archives**:

← Select Action > Select Server > **Configure Action** > View Summary ×

Configure settings for the action: **Email Import**

Which will run using configuration: **Cuda365 (957314dc-538a-48c1-8421-ed8c6b3bd0cb@cuda365.com)**

Source: \* All Users ▾ Verify

Date:  All Items  By Date  Item Age

Schedule:  Nightly  Now

▼ **Advanced Options**

Folders: Select

Maximum Size: \*  KB

Home Server: \*

Notification Email: \*

Process Personal Archives: \*

Import Only Conversation History: \*

Item Type: \* All Messages ▾

Continue

## Step 1. Connect to Office 365 Exchange Online

1. Open Windows PowerShell, enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`$UserCredential = Get-Credential`
2. In the **Windows PowerShell Credential Request** dialog box, enter your Exchange Online user name and password, and then click **OK**.
3. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`$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.](#)

4. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Import-PSSession $Session`
5. Enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Get-Mailbox -ResultSize unlimited | Add-MailboxPermission -User ServiceAccount@domain.com -AccessRights fullaccess -InheritanceType all -Automapping $false`

Permissions are assigned on existing mailboxes only; if additional mailboxes are added to your organization, you must rerun this command.

For more information on adding mailbox permissions, see [Add-MailboxPermission](#) in Microsoft TechNet. For information on testing mailbox rights, see [Get-MailboxPermission](#) in Microsoft TechNet.

## Step 2. Import from Office 365 Exchange Online

### Automatically Discover Settings

1. Log into the Barracuda Cloud Archiving Service as the admin, and go to **Mail Sources > 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 box, enter a **Configuration Name**, the **email address** for the service account and the service account **password**.
5. Click **Autodiscover**.
  - If autodiscover is unable to identify your settings, use the steps in the section that follows, *Manually Configure Settings*.

### 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
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

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@.....com | Format-List ExchangeGuid, PrimarySMTPAddress

ExchangeGuid      : 2ee256dd-35d2-44e9-89c9-3.....
PrimarySmtAddress : se@.....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 Cloud Archiving Service as the admin, and go to **Mail Sources > 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** – Enter the service account username.
  4. **Password** – Enter the password associated with the username.
  5. **Exchange 2013** – Select **Yes**.
  6. **Advanced Options** – In the **Proxy Server** field type `outlook.office365.com` and leave the **Global Catalog Server** field blank.
5. Click **Save** to add your configuration and close the dialog box.
6. In the **Configure Action** page, click **Continue**.
7. In the **View Summary** page, select **All Users** from the **Source** drop-down menu.
8. Specify the desired **Date** and **Schedule** settings. Click **Continue**.
9. Verify the configuration settings in the **View Summary** page, and then click **Submit** to add the

Email Import to the **Scheduled Actions** table.

## Configure a Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, 2013, and Newer Email Service Account

### Recommended

Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, 2013, and newer set bandwidth limits and restrict the number of processed messages by default which can impact job performance. Barracuda recommends disabling throttling for the service account after following these steps. For details, see:

- [How to Disable Throttling in Microsoft Exchange Server 2010](#)
- [How to Disable Throttling in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 and Newer](#)

### Read First

#### Service Account Password Setting

When configuring the service account, you must set the password to *never expire*. To set this option in Active Directory (AD), go to the **Properties** dialog box for the service account, click the **Account** tab, and in the **Account options** section, select **Password never expires**. Click **OK** to save your settings.

To create an email service account:

- Verify the service account has a mailbox, and *is not* hidden in the Global Address List (GAL).
- (Optional but highly recommended) Establish a user account through Outlook Web Access (OWA) or other source before setting up the email service account.

Use the following steps to set the permissions on Exchange 2010, 2013, or newer where *database name* is the name of the Microsoft Exchange Server and *CUDASVC* is the name of the Barracuda service account:

1. Open your **Exchange Management Shell** .
2. At the command prompt, enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  

```
Get-MailboxDatabase | Add-ADPermission -User "CUDASVC" -AccessRights  
ExtendedRight -ExtendedRights Receive-As, ms-Exch-Store-Admin
```

3. Next, enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Add-RoleGroupMember "Organization Management" -Member "CUDASVC"`

Use the following steps to apply permissions for the service account to a specific MailStore database rather than all databases:

1. Open your **Exchange Management Shell**.
2. At the command prompt, enter the following command, and then press **Enter**:  
`Get-MailboxDatabase -Identity database name | Add-ADPermission -User "CUDASVC" -AccessRights ExtendedRight -ExtendedRights Receive-As, ms-Exch-Store-Admin`

Continue with Microsoft Exchange Server Operations based on your Exchange Server:

- [Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 Operations](#)
- [Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 and Newer Operations](#)

## Configure a Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Service Account

### Recommended

Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 sets bandwidth limits and restrict the number of processed messages by default which can impact job performance. Barracuda recommends disabling throttling for the service account after following these steps. For details, see:

- [How to Disable Throttling in Microsoft Exchange Server 2007](#)

### Read First

#### Service Account Password Setting

When configuring the service account, you must set the password to *never expire*. To set this option in Active Directory (AD), go to the **Properties** dialog box for the service account, click the **Account** tab, and in the **Account options** section, select **Password never expires**. Click **OK** to save your settings.

To create an email service account:

- Verify the service account has a mailbox, and *is not* hidden in the Global Address List (GAL).
- (Optional but highly recommended) Establish a user account through Outlook Web Access (OWA) or other source before setting up the email service account.

1. Log in to the Exchange Server as the administrator.
2. From the **Start** menu, go to **Start > Programs > Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 > Exchange Management Shell**.
3. At the command prompt, enter the following command where *Exchange2007* is the name of the Microsoft Exchange 2007 Server and *CUDASVC* is the name of the Barracuda service account, and then press **Enter**:  

```
get-mailboxserver Exchange2007 | add-adpermission -user CUDASVC -accessrights GenericRead, GenericWrite -extendedrights Send-As, Receive-As, ms-Exch-Store-Admin
```
4. In the Exchange Management Shell, enter the following command to add View-Only Administrator permissions, replacing *CUDASVC* with the name of the Barracuda service account:  

```
add-exchangeadministrator CUDASVC -role ViewOnlyAdmin
```

**Important**

If inheritance to the individual mail stores is not enabled on a custom mailbox database, to set the Send As, Receive As, and Administer Information Store permissions at the store level, you must enter the following command in the Exchange Management Shell:

```
Add-ADPermission -identity " custom database name " -user " CUDASVC " -accessrights GenericRead, GenericWrite -extendedrights Send-As, Receive-As, ms-Exch-Store-Admin
```

To verify the Send As, Receive As, and Administer Information Store permissions, enter the following command in the Exchange Management Shell, where *Exchange2007* is the name of the Microsoft Exchange 2007 Server, *dbname* is the name of the Exchange mail database, and *CUDASVC* is the name of the Barracuda service account:

```
get-mailboxdatabase Exchange2007\dbname | get-ADpermission -user CUDASVC | Format-List
```

Continue with [Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 Operations](#)

## Figures

1. PersonalArchive.png
2. powershell\_cmd01.png

© Barracuda Networks Inc., 2020 The information contained within this document is confidential and proprietary to Barracuda Networks Inc. No portion of this document may be copied, distributed, publicized or used for other than internal documentary purposes without the written consent of an official representative of Barracuda Networks Inc. All specifications are subject to change without notice. Barracuda Networks Inc. assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in this document. Barracuda Networks Inc. reserves the right to change, modify, transfer, or otherwise revise this publication without notice.