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Chapter 1 : Microsoft Azure Cloud Computing Platform & Services

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How to reset the File Replication service staging folder to a different logical drive Content provided by Microsoft Applies to: More Information Important This section, method, or task contains steps that tell you how to modify the registry. However, serious problems might occur if you modify the registry incorrectly. Therefore, make sure that you follow these steps carefully. For added protection, back up the registry before you modify it. Then, you can restore the registry if a problem occurs. For more information about how to back up and restore the registry, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: FRS can also replicate the content between servers that host the same fault-tolerant Distributed file system Dfs roots or child node replicas. For FRS replica sets that host gigabytes of content, it may be necessary to relocate the FRS staging folder to a different logical or physical drive to: Prevent the FRS staging folder from consuming all available disk space on the hosting drive, which can potentially affect the stability of other components including the base operating system. Locate the operating systems on different physical drives to enhance component or operating system performance. Provide sufficient space to host the desired staging space limit. Windows based and Windows Service Pack 2-based clients must perform an authoritative restore task to relocate the FRS staging path. To modify the FrsStagingPath attribute using the Adsiedit. Microsoft cannot guarantee that problems that occur if you incorrectly modify Active Directory object attributes can be solved. Modify these attributes at your own risk. Start the Adsiedit program. The generic path for this attribute is: Click OK to close the Properties window. Update the staging path in the registry: Start Registry Editor Regedt Locate the following subkey: All replica sets are displayed as a GUID. After you locate the correct replica set, change the value of Replica Set Stage to the new staging area path. When the service detects a change in the staging path, the following Event is logged with a series of self-explanatory steps on how to proceed:

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Chapter 2 : Deployment â€“ Page 3 â€“ You Had Me At EHLOâ€¦

*MicrosoftÂ® Exchange Server Hosting Series Volume 2: Deployment [Microsoft Corporation] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Environmental configuration centers around the database configuration and is organized into eight sections: Exchange Environment Configuration â€" see page 3. Site Resilience Configuration â€" see page 6. Mailbox Database Copy Configuration â€" see page 5. Lagged Database Copy Configuration â€" see page 8. Exchange Data Configuration â€" see page 6. Database Configuration â€" see page Transport Configuration â€" see page Exchange Environment Configuration In this section, you enter high-level environment configuration information. Inputs in this section consist of the following information: User profiles Whether the servers are physical or virtual Storage Whether the site supports high availability HA and site resiliency Network connectivity between Active Directory sites Backup methodology Figure 1. Exchange Environment Configuration Mailbox Database Copy Configuration This section allows you to enter the number of HA copies in the database availability group DAG , including the primary and secondary datacenters and the lagged database copies. Best practice recommend that you have at least three copies of the database, including the active copy. Use a Lagged database copy if required. Generally, you can accept all default values to accommodate unexpected growth of the database. Site Resilience Configuration Distribution Models Microsoft Exchange supports two site-resiliency user-distribution models: If one datacenter fails, the database at the other datacenter is used by all active users. If the primary datacenter fails, the passive copy in the secondary datacenter is activated. File Share Witness As mailbox servers are added to the DAG, they are joined to the cluster and added to the list of voting members. For majority decisions to be reached, an odd number of quorum voters must be maintained. If there is an even number of mailbox servers, the DAG uses an external File Share Witness server to act as a tiebreaker. If the DAG is distributed across two datacenters, place the File Share Witness on the datacenter that has the majority of users. If the secondary datacenter fails, the primary datacenter activates automatically, since the file share witness acts as the additional vote in primary datacenter. However, if the secondary datacenter needs to be activated manually then the File Share Witness may not be available. To avoid this situation, Microsoft recommends you keep the File Share Witness at a third datacenter, which has reliable network connectivity to both the primary and secondary datacenters. This configuration allows the DAG to failover to an available datacenter automatically whenever any datacenter failover occurs and ensures that the File Share Witness is available to maintain the DAG cluster quorum. File Share Witness Server at Third Datacenter Lagged Database Copy Configuration Exchange Server includes features for the lagged database that obviates the need for requiring a dedicated server to host the lagged database copy. Now the host lagged database copy can be placed with other database copies on the server. Having a dedicated lag server keeps the configuration simple, but under-utilizes the server hosting the lagged database. The following table describes the key parameters. Lagged Database Copy Configuration Parameter.

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Chapter 3 : Microsoft Exchange Server Specs - CNET

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It contains no troubleshooting information. If you are searching for troubleshooting information that is not mentioned in this article, search the Microsoft Knowledge Base again by using the keywords that are listed in the following Microsoft Knowledge Base article: Specifically, this article describes permanent failure messages and transient failure messages that frequently become permanent delivery errors. The following message is an example of a delivery status failure notification as viewed in an Outlook client: Your message did not reach some or all of the intended recipients. Original Message The following recipient s could not be reached: Check the e-mail address, or contact the recipient directly to find out the correct address. The messages are a subclass of a general message information structure that is known as delivery status notifications. Delivery status notifications describe three kinds of situations: X numeric codes Persistent transient failure 4. X numeric codes Permanent failures 5. X numeric codes NDRs are generated when a message cannot be delivered. If the computer can detect the reason for the failed delivery, it maps the reason onto a status code, and a corresponding error message is printed. For NDRs, most numeric error codes are reported in the form of "5. X" and are described as permanent failures. However, certain transient conditions cause "4. Notice that the server that is reporting the problem is listed before the code number. In the example NDR in the "Introduction" section, the reporting server is server. Sometimes, the server that reports the problem is not the server that actually experiences the probhlem. The following are the numeric error codes and the corresponding error conditions that most frequently occur: See error code 5. This error may be caused by a resource problem, such as a full disk. This error also occur if the following conditions are true: The service has reached a Windows-imposed limit on the number of concurrent file handles that can be opened by the SMTP Service. In this case, instead of receiving a "disk full" error message, you might receive an "out-of-memory" error message. Make sure that you have sufficient disk storage, and try to operate your Exchange Transport queues on an NTFS partition. Exchange Service Pack 1 Possible Cause: The message was not delivered because of Administrator action through the queue viewer interface in Exchange System Manager. The host is not responding. This code may be caused by transient network conditions. Exchange automatically tries to connect again and deliver the email message. If delivery still fails after multiple tries, a "permanent failure" NDR will be generated. The connection was dropped between servers. This code may be caused by transient network issues or servers that are down. The server tries to deliver the message for a specific time period, and then generates additional status reports. The max hop count value was exceeded for the message. This error may also occur if a loop situation exists between a sending server and a receiving server that are not in the same organization. In this scenario, the message bounces back and forth until the hop count is exceeded. The max hop count property is set for each virtual server. You can manually override this setting the default setting is 15 for Exchange Server and 30 for Exchange Server Additionally, look for any situations that might cause loops between servers. The message in the queue has expired. The sending server tried to relay or deliver the message, but the action was not completed before the message expired. This NDR may also indicate that a message header limit was reached on a remote server or that some other protocol time-out occurred during communication with the remote server. This code typically indicates a problem on the receiving server. Verify the validity of the recipient address, and verify that the receiving server is configured to receive messages correctly. You may have to reduce the number of recipients in the header of the message for the host from which you are receiving this NDR. If you resend the message, the message is added to the queue again. If the receiving server is online, the message is delivered. Exchange Server Possible Causes: This code indicates that a temporary routing error occurred or that a bad routing configuration exists. This problem may occur in one or both of the following scenarios: A message was sent to a recipient who was

identified as a member of a routing group that was deleted. If this problem persists, use the WinRoute tool to examine the routing groups in the tree view pane, and then examine the address spaces of the route that is taken by the problem message. For more information about the WinRoute tool, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: This code occurs when conversion of an incoming SMTP failed because the code page that is specified in the message is not installed on the receiving server. This delivery status notification contains only the original message headers. None of the original content is provided. View the MIME of the original message. Make sure that the required language files are installed on the server that is receiving the message. All numeric error codes that were first available with Exchange Service Pack 1 4. There is no route for the specified address space. For example, an SMTP connector is configured, but this address does not match. DNS returned an authoritative host that was not found for the domain. The routing group does not have a connector defined. Therefore, mail from one server in one routing group does not have a route to another routing group. An SMTP protocol error occurred. Verify that DNS is working correctly. Make sure that the routing groups have connectors that connect them. If you are running Exchange without Service Pack 1, apply Service Pack 1 to help determine the actual problem. This code indicates a general categorizer-based failure bad address failure. An email address or other attribute could not be found in the directory. This problem may occur if contact entries do not have the targetAddress attribute set. This problem also occurs if you used Microsoft Outlook to save your email message as a file, and then someone opens and replies to this message offline. The message property preserves the legacyExchangeDN only when Outlook delivers the message. Therefore, the homeMDB lookup may fail. Verify the recipient address, and then resend the message. Verify that the recipient address is formatted correctly and that the categorizer was able to correctly resolve the recipient. The email account does not exist at the organization to which the message was sent. This problem may occur if there was a problem when users were moved between sites. The message was sent to obsolete personal address book entries. Use the troubleshooting procedure that is described for error code 5. For example, a contact is configured to use a targetAddress attribute that has no address type. Two objects have the same proxy address, and mail is sent to that address. This problem may also occur if the recipient does not exist on the remote server. Exchange Service Pack 2 Possible Cause: Verify the integrity of the user directory attributes, and then run the Recipient Update Service again to make sure that the attributes that are required for transport are valid. The sender has a malformed or missing mail attribute in the directory structure. The Transport categorizer cannot deliver the mail item without a valid mail attribute. Verify the sender directory structure, and then determine whether the mail attribute exists. Local mail is refused because the message is too big. Verify access permissions in addition to the message size. Determine whether the recipient has an SID. Exchange Service Pack 3 previously error code 4. Verify the mailbox storage and the queue storage quota limit. The message is too large for the local quota. For example, a remote Exchange user may have delivery restrictions that include a maximum incoming message size. Resend the message without attachments, or set the server-side limit or the client-side limit to permit a larger message size. If a message was sent incorrectly by using the MTA route, this delivery status notification is returned to the sender.

Chapter 4 : Dedicated Server: Powerful hardware with flexible cloud features

Get this from a library! Microsoft Exchange Server hosting series. Volume 2, Deployment.

Variations of Linux and Unix open source operating systems are often included at no charge to the customer. Red Hat Enterprise is a commercial version of Linux offered to hosting providers on a monthly fee basis. Other operating systems are available from the open source community at no charge. Support for any of these operating systems typically depends on the level of management offered with a particular dedicated server plan. Operating system support may include updates to the core system in order to acquire the latest security fixes, patches, and system-wide vulnerability resolutions. Updates to core operating systems include kernel upgrades, service packs, application updates, and security patches that keep the server secure and safe. Operating system updates and support relieves the burden of server management from the dedicated server owner. This is also known as Burstable billing. Line speed is measured in bits per second or kilobits per second, megabits per second or gigabits per second. Unmetered bandwidth services usually incur an additional charge. Total transfer method[edit] Some providers will calculate the Total Transfer, which is the measurement of actual data leaving and arriving, measured in bytes. Although it is typically the sum of all traffic into and out of the server, some providers measure only outbound traffic traffic from the server to the internet. Bandwidth pooling[edit] This is a key mechanism for hosting buyers to determine which provider is offering the right pricing mechanism of bandwidth pricing. Let us illustrate this with the help of an example. Suppose you purchased 10 servers then you would have the ability to consume 2 TB of bandwidth per server. However, let us assume that given your application architecture only 2 of these 10 servers are really web facing while the rest are used for storage, search, database or other internal functions then the provider that allows bandwidth pooling would let you consume overall 20 TB of bandwidth as incoming or outbound or both depending on their policy. The provider that does not offer bandwidth pooling would just let you use 4 TB of bandwidth, and the rest of the 16 TB of bandwidth would be practically unusable. This fact is commonly known by all hosting providers, and allows hosting providers to cut costs by offering an amount of bandwidth that frequently will not be used. This is known as overselling , and allows high bandwidth customers to use more than what a host might otherwise offer, because they know that this will be balanced out by those customers who use less than the maximum allowed. One of the reasons for choosing to outsource dedicated servers is the availability of high powered networks from multiple providers. As dedicated server providers utilize massive amounts of bandwidth, they are able to secure lower volume based pricing to include a multi-provider blend of bandwidth. To achieve the same type of network without a multi-provider blend of bandwidth, a large investment in core routers, long term contracts, and expensive monthly bills would need to be in place. The expenses needed to develop a network without a multi-provider blend of bandwidth does not make sense economically for hosting providers. Many dedicated server providers include a service level agreement based on network up-time. One aspect of higher quality providers is they are most likely to be multi-homed across multiple quality up-link providers, which in turn, provides significant redundancy in the event one goes down in addition to potentially improved routes to destinations. Bandwidth consumption over the last several years has shifted from a per megabit usage model to a per gigabyte usage model. Bandwidth was traditionally measured in line speed access that included the ability to purchase needed megabits at a given monthly cost. As the shared hosting model developed, the trend towards gigabyte or total bytes transferred, replaced the megabit line speed model so dedicated server providers started offering per gigabyte. It is not uncommon for major players to provide dedicated servers with 1Terabyte TB of bandwidth or higher. Usage models based on the byte level measurement usually include a given amount of bandwidth with each server and a price per gigabyte after a certain threshold has been reached. Expect to pay additional fees for bandwidth overage usage. For example, if a dedicated server has been given gigabytes of bandwidth per month and the customer uses gigabytes of bandwidth within the billing period, the additional gigabytes of

bandwidth will be invoiced as bandwidth overage. Each provider has a different model for billing. No industry standards have been set yet. Management[edit] Dedicated hosting services primarily differ from managed hosting services in that managed hosting services usually offer more support and other services. As such, managed hosting is targeted towards clients with less technical knowledge, whereas dedicated hosting services, or unmanaged hosting services, are suitable for web development and system administrator professionals. To date, no industry standards have been set to clearly define the management role of dedicated server providers. What this means is that each provider will use industry standard terms, but each provider will define them differently. For some dedicated server providers, fully managed is defined as having a web based control panel while other providers define it as having dedicated system engineers readily available to handle all server and network related functions of the dedicated server provider. Server management can include some or all of the following:

Chapter 5 : Dedicated hosting service - Wikipedia

The Microsoft Exchange Server Upgrade series is specifically created to assist you in the process of planning, deploying, and operating Exchange Server.

Chapter 6 : Microsoft Exchange Server licensing and FAQâ€“ email for business

Microsoft Exchange Server - complete package Series Specs. Overview Specs; Microsoft Exchange Server - box pack - 1 server, 5 clients. Part Number: Microsoft Exchange.

Chapter 7 : Microsoft eLearning

Microsoft eLearning-Networking Edition: The Networking Edition contains the latest product information and tools to assist IT Professionals install, manage and support Microsoft software and servers. The Networking Edition features everything your faculty an.

Chapter 8 : Creating Protection Groups | Microsoft Docs

1 The Exchange Enterprise CAL is available in two variants: with and without Services. The Enterprise CAL with Services also includes Exchange Online Protection (anti-malware and anti-spam services), plus cloud DLP in Office

Chapter 9 : Microsoft Exchange Role Requirement Calculator â€“ Part 1

This document gives Microsoft Volume Licensing customers an overview of licensing for Microsoft Exchange Server , Exchange Server , and Exchange Server , as well as guidance on how to assess the licenses needed.