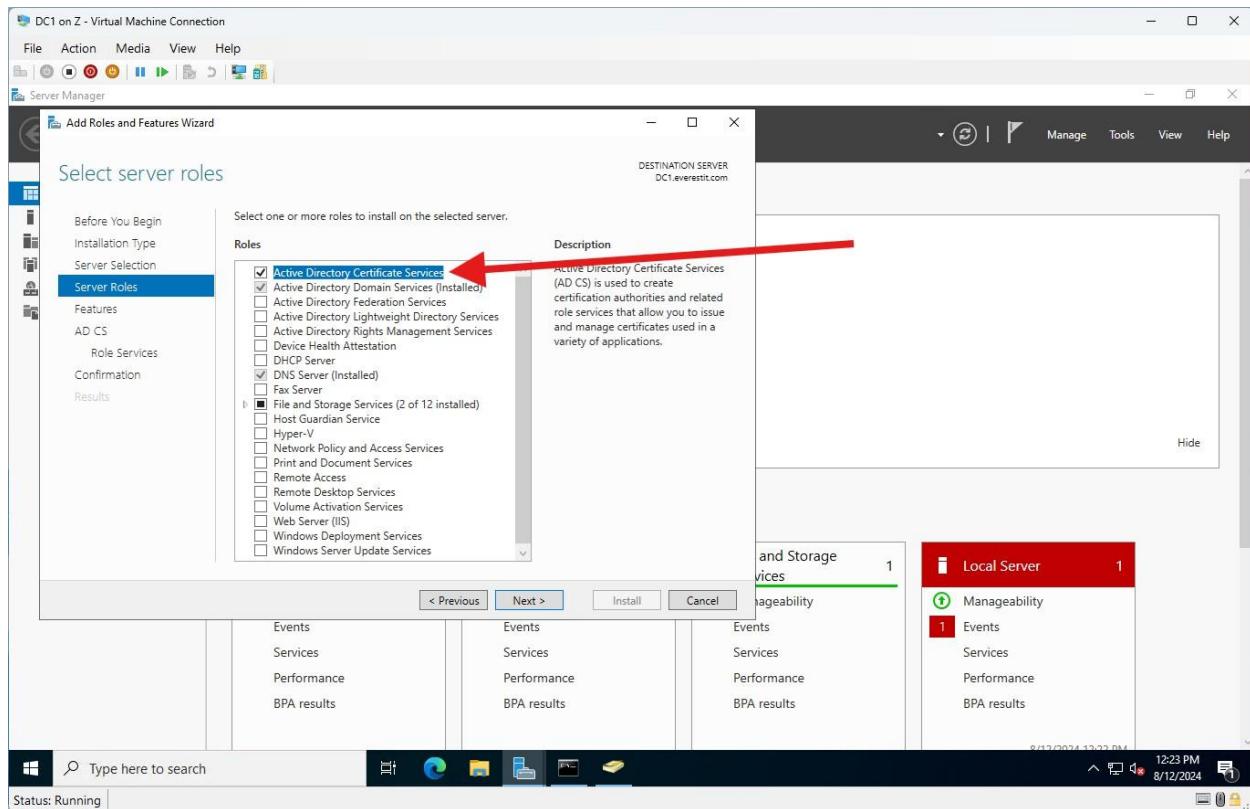
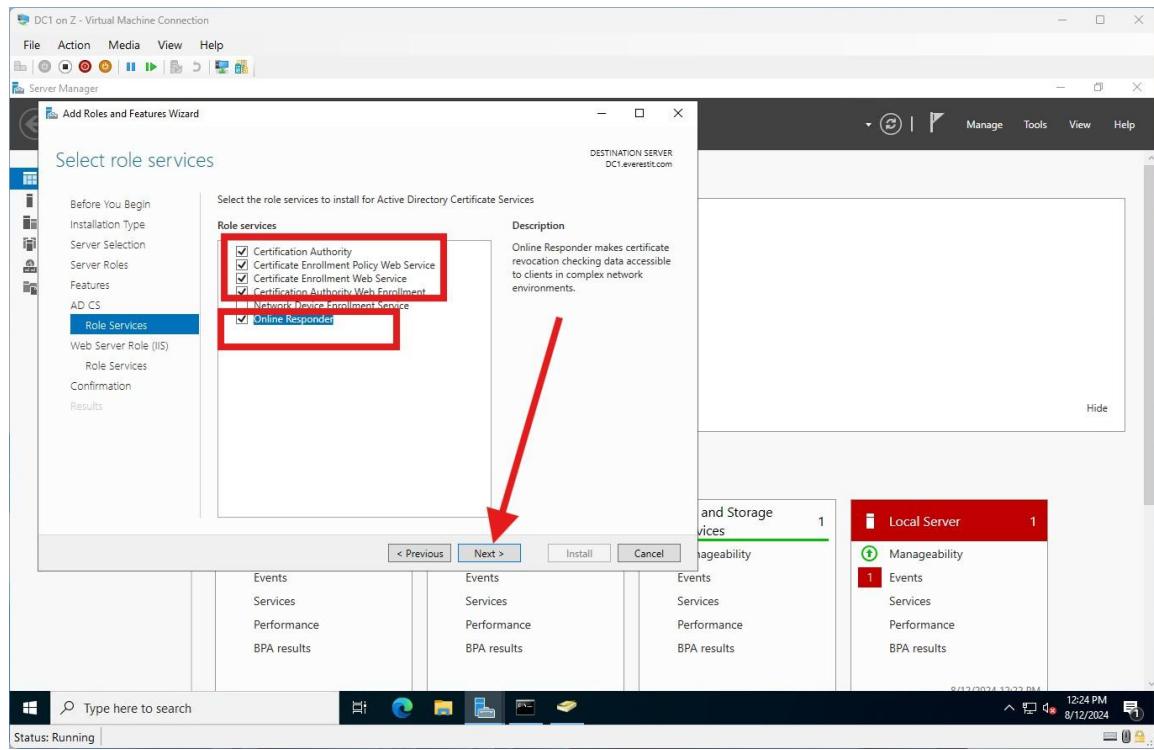


This project provides a step-by-step guide to deploy Active Directory Certificate Services and then create a self-signed SSL certificate for Microsoft Exchange Server 2019. Deploying the certificate ensures that the Exchange server can start its services properly and is ready to send and receive emails internally within the organization immediately after deployment. While a self-signed certificate is sufficient for internal mail flow and Outlook connectivity, external email communication requires a CA-signed SSL certificate to establish trusted connections with other mail servers and clients and to ensure secure email encryption. Even when using a public CA-signed certificate, the CSR (Certificate Signing Request) process must still be performed on the Exchange server so the steps following the creation of a self-signed certificate, including importing, enabling for services, and restarting IIS, remain the same. This guide helps configure certificates correctly to make the Exchange server fully operational and secure in a production-ready environment.

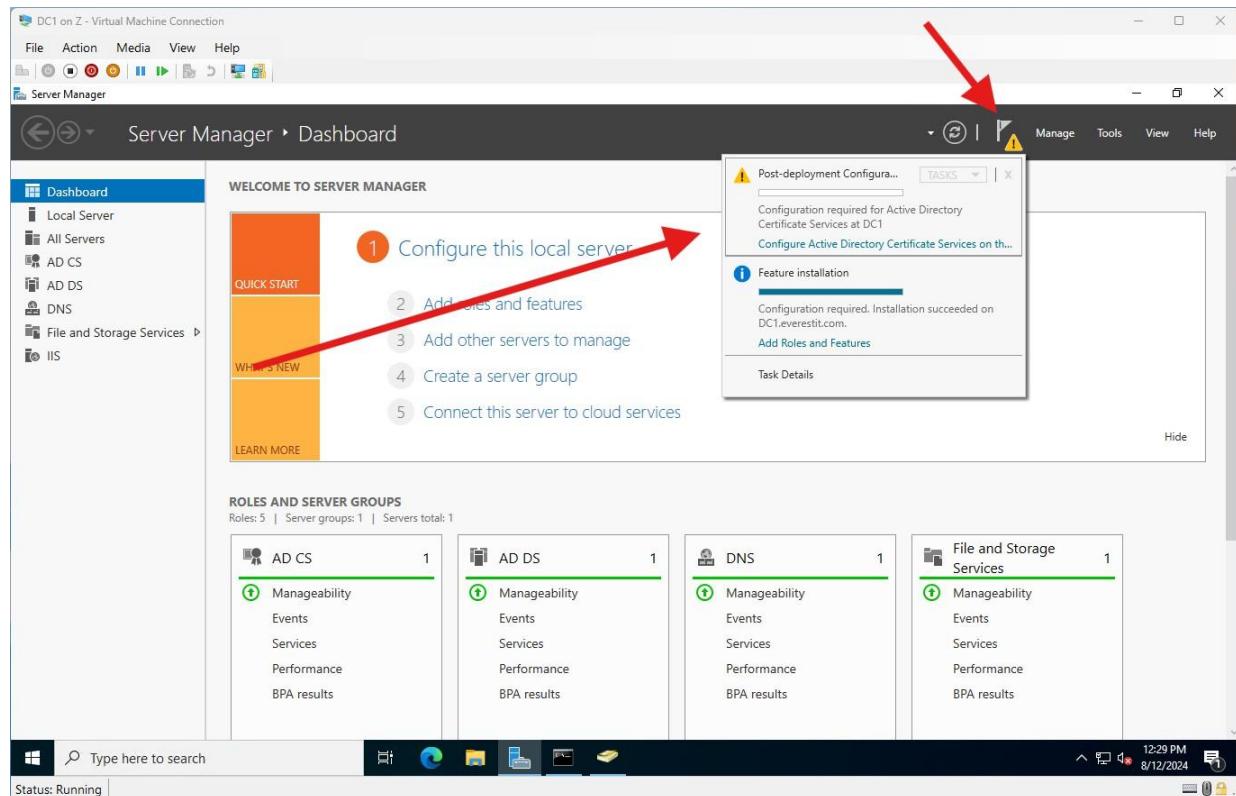
- DOMAIN CONTROLLER “DC1”
- EXCHANGE SERVER “MAIL”
- Go to the domain controller
- Manage>add roles and features
- Select active directory certificate services
- And install it

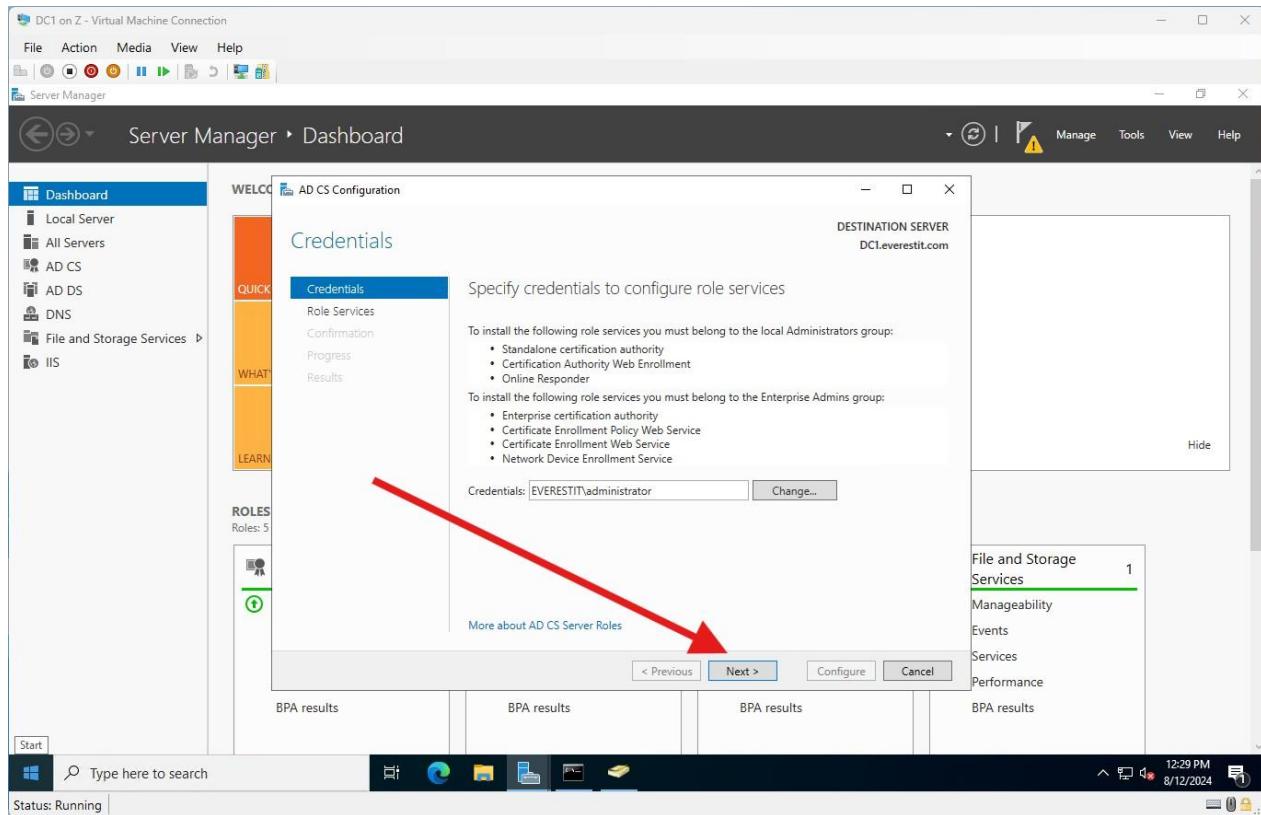


- Select these four options

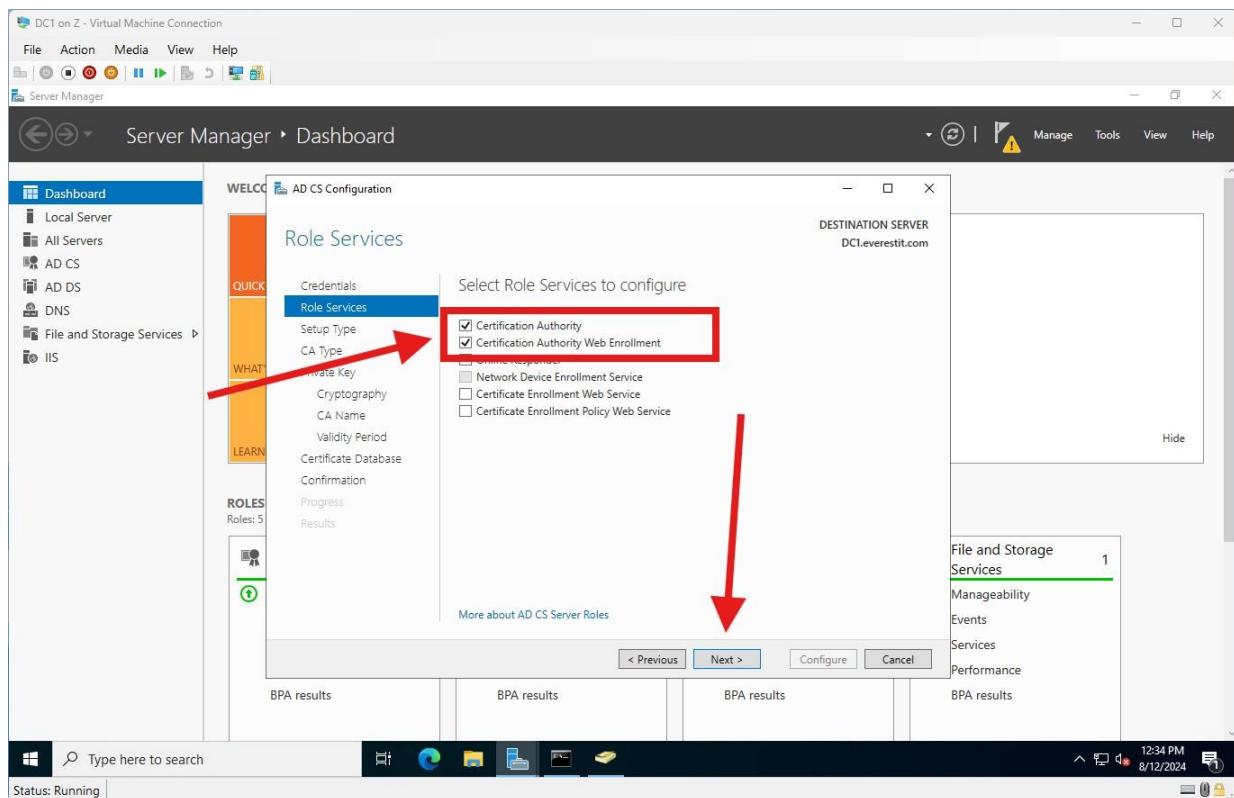


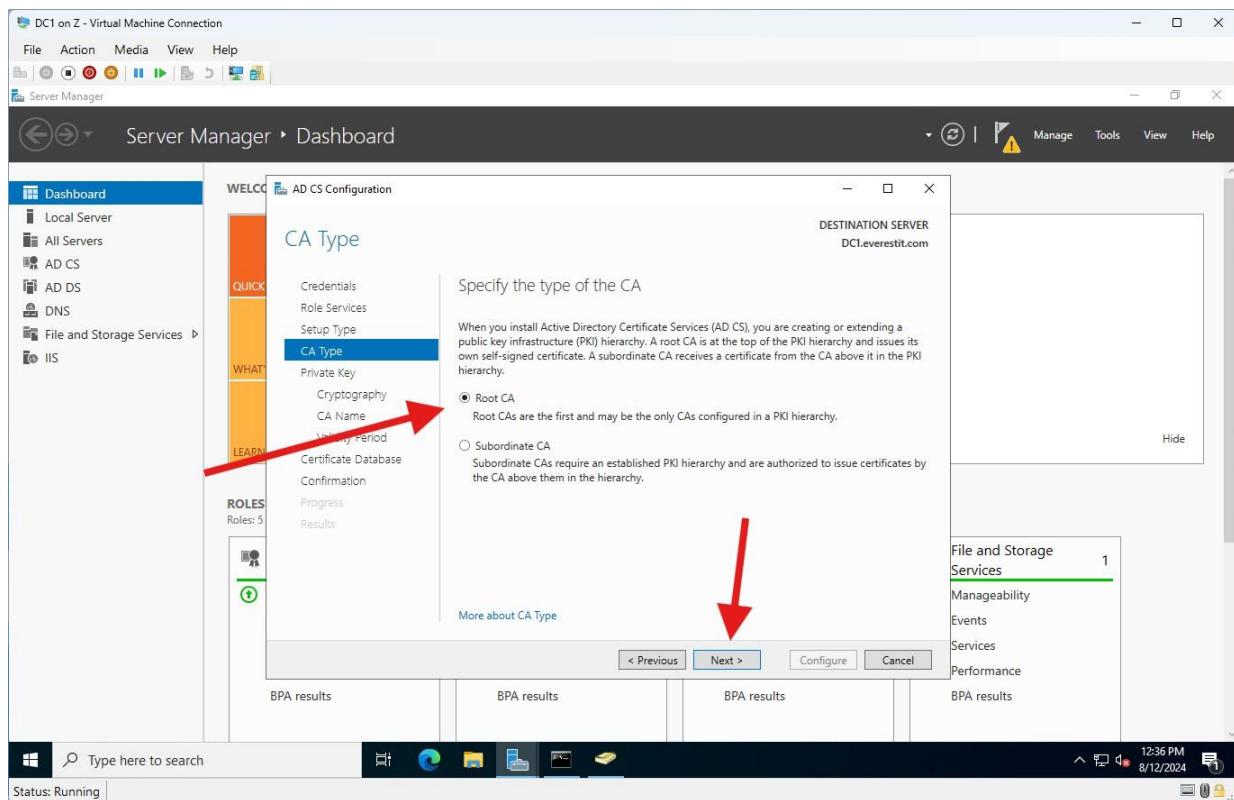
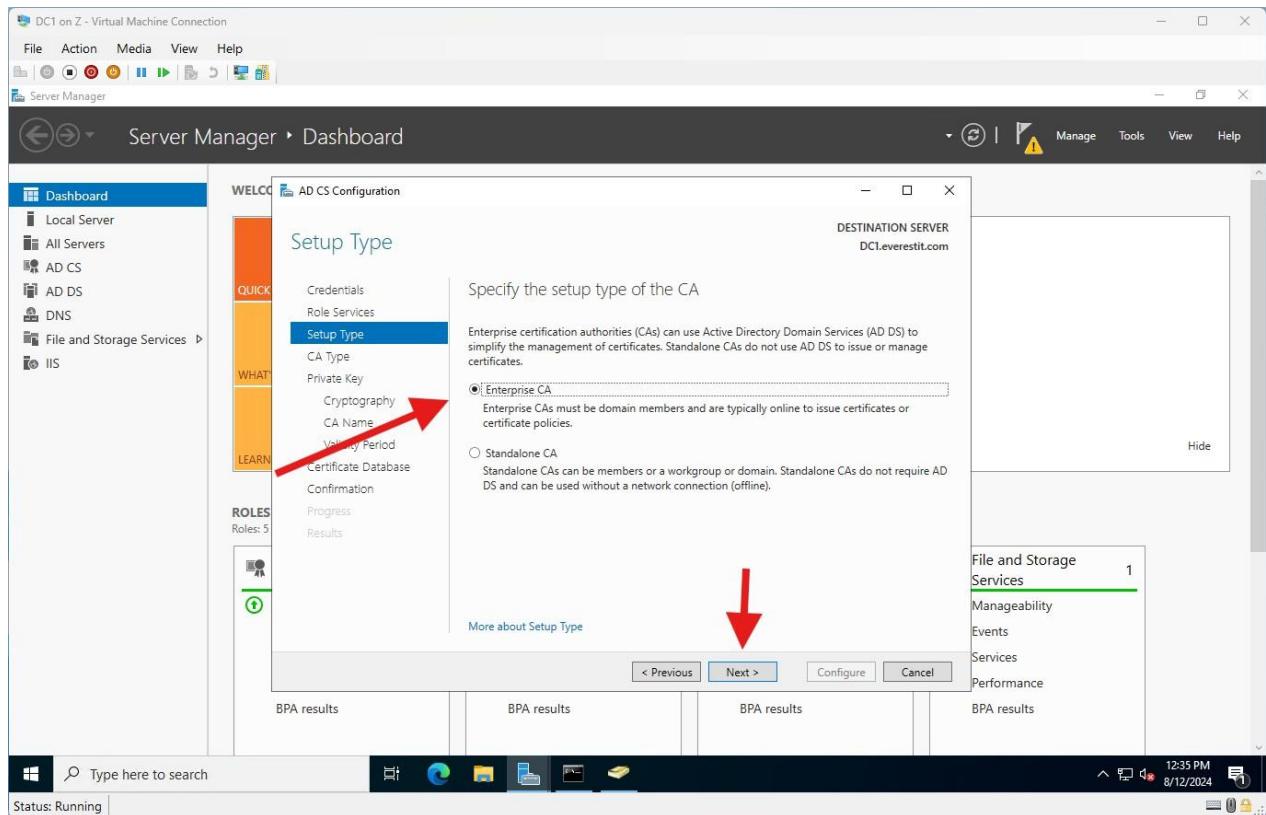
- Once installation is complete configure it

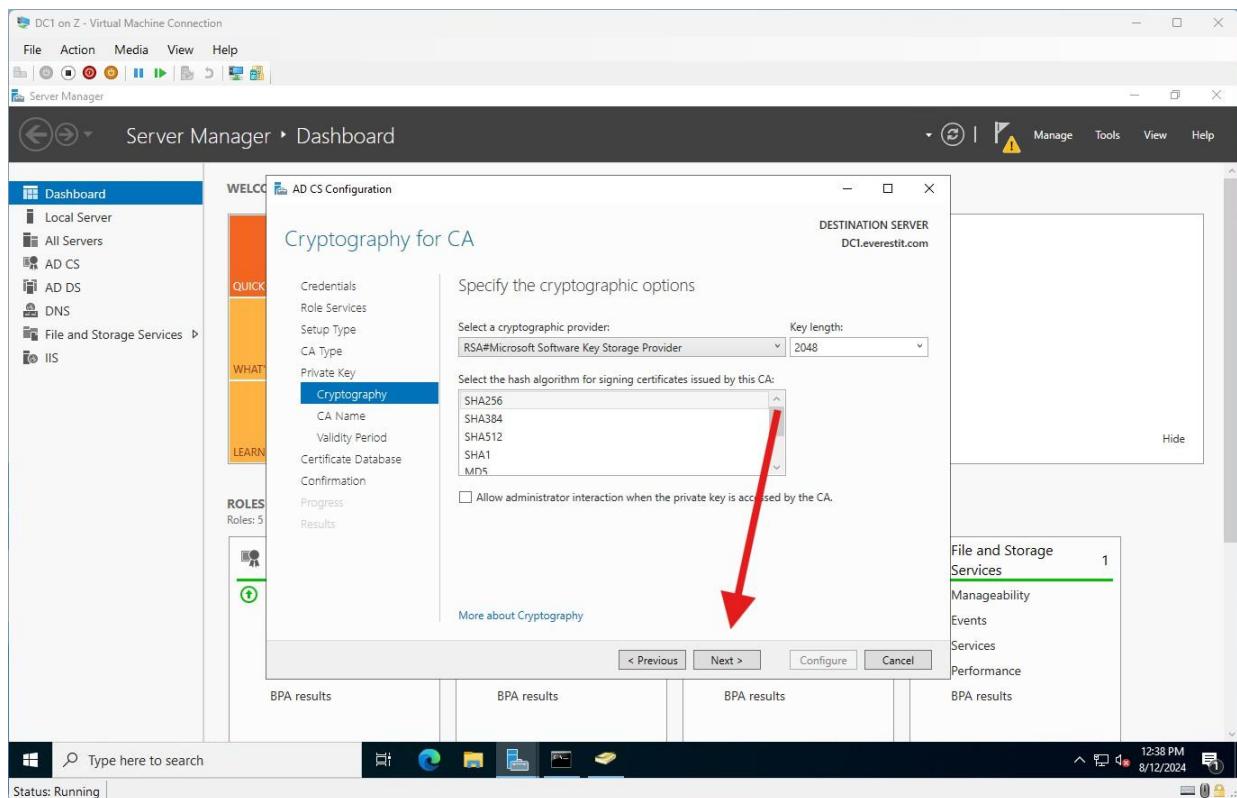
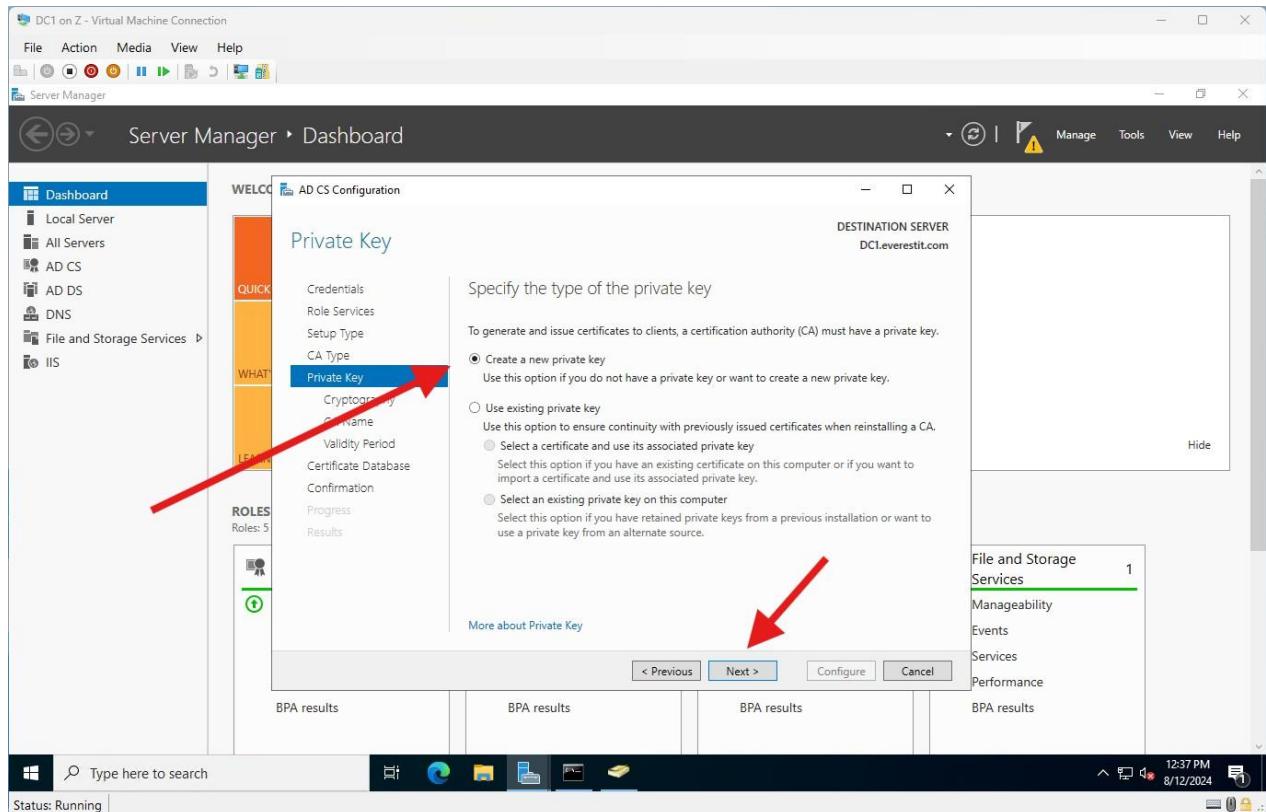


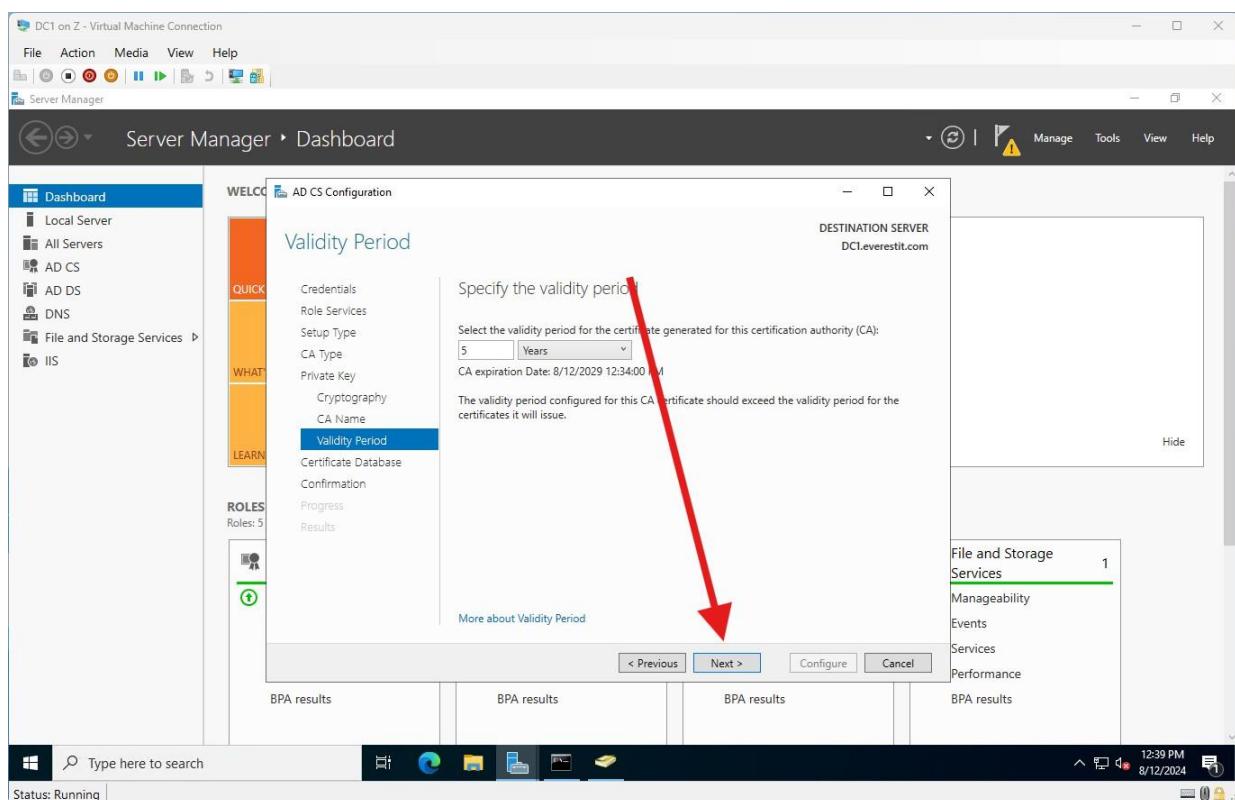
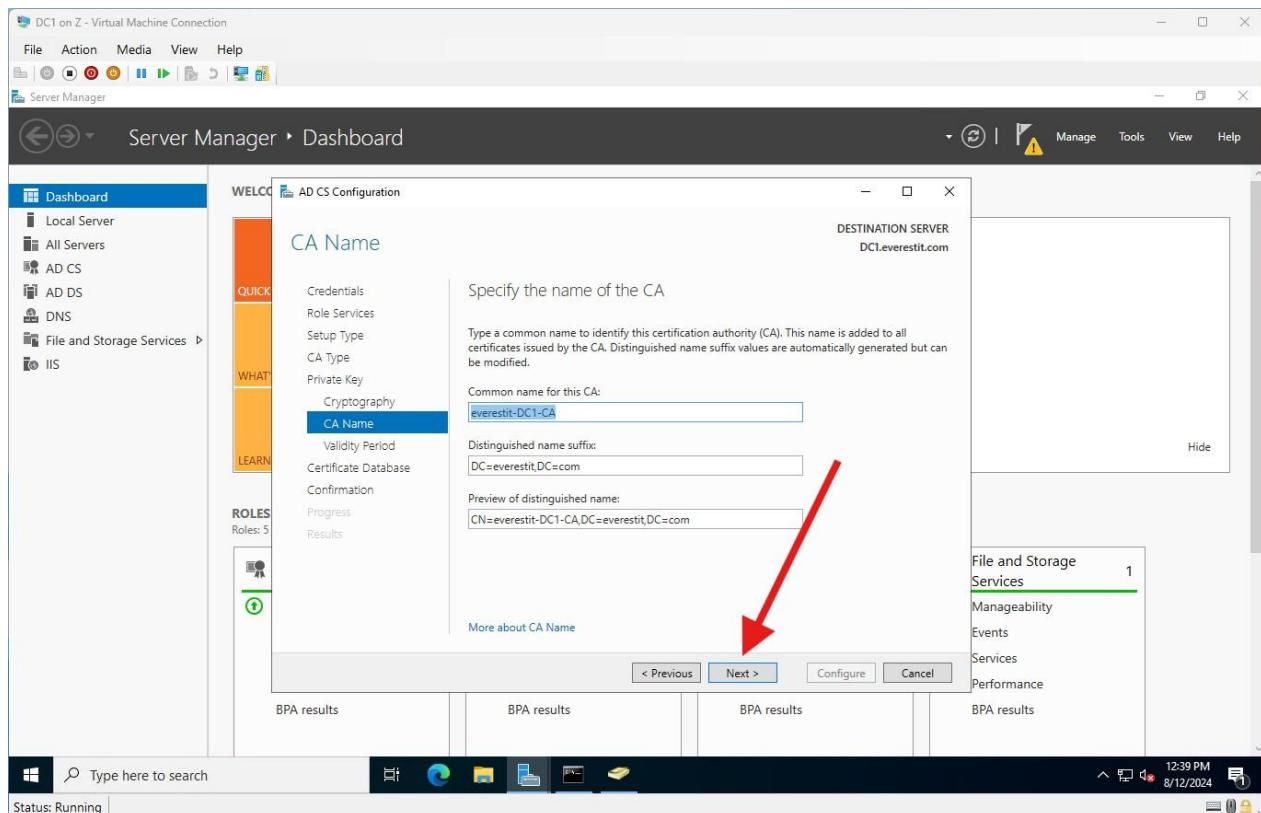


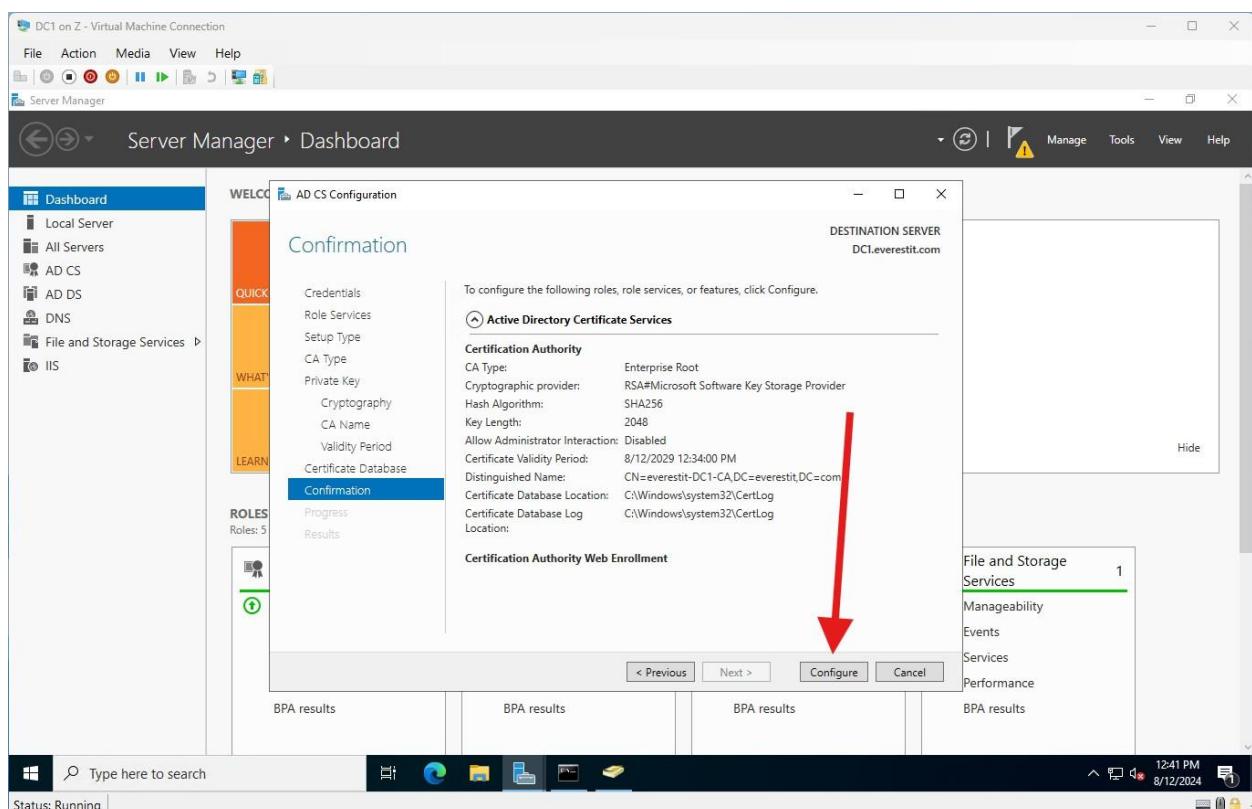
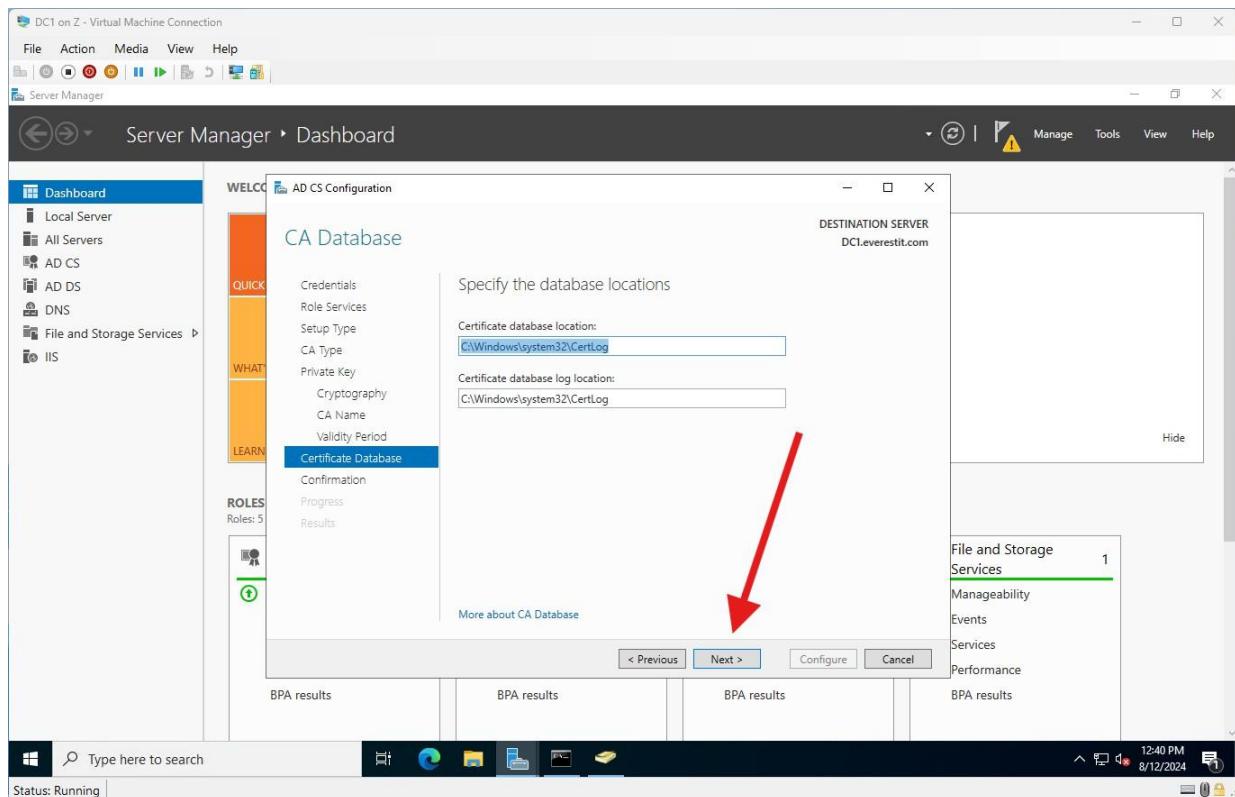
- Select the first two option

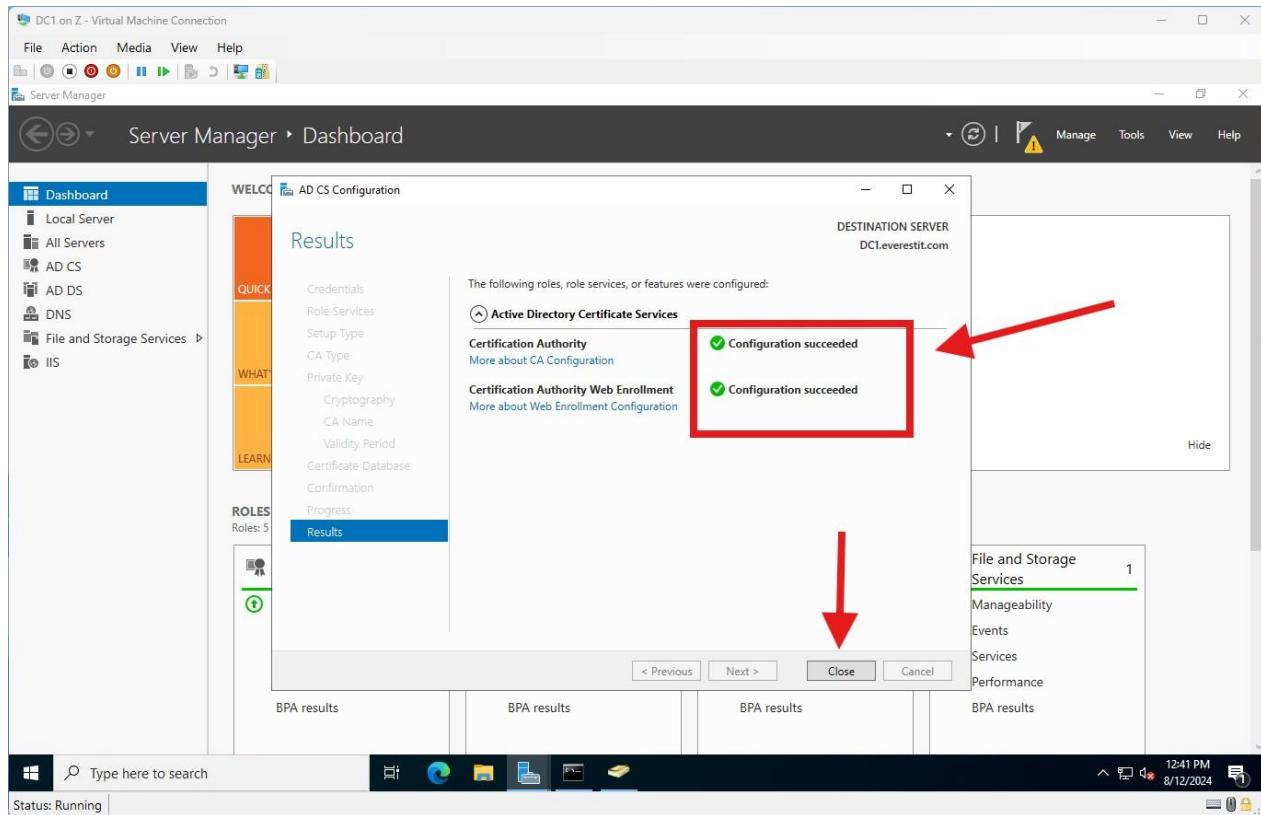




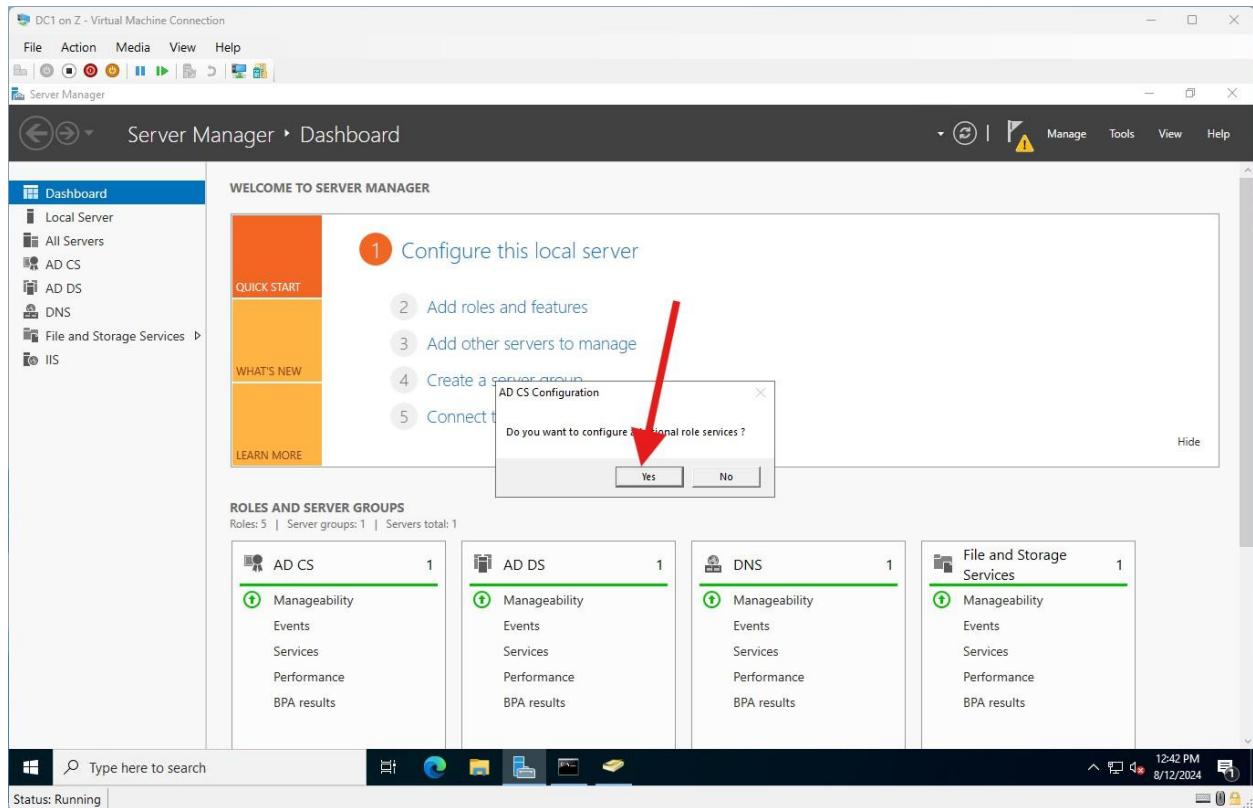


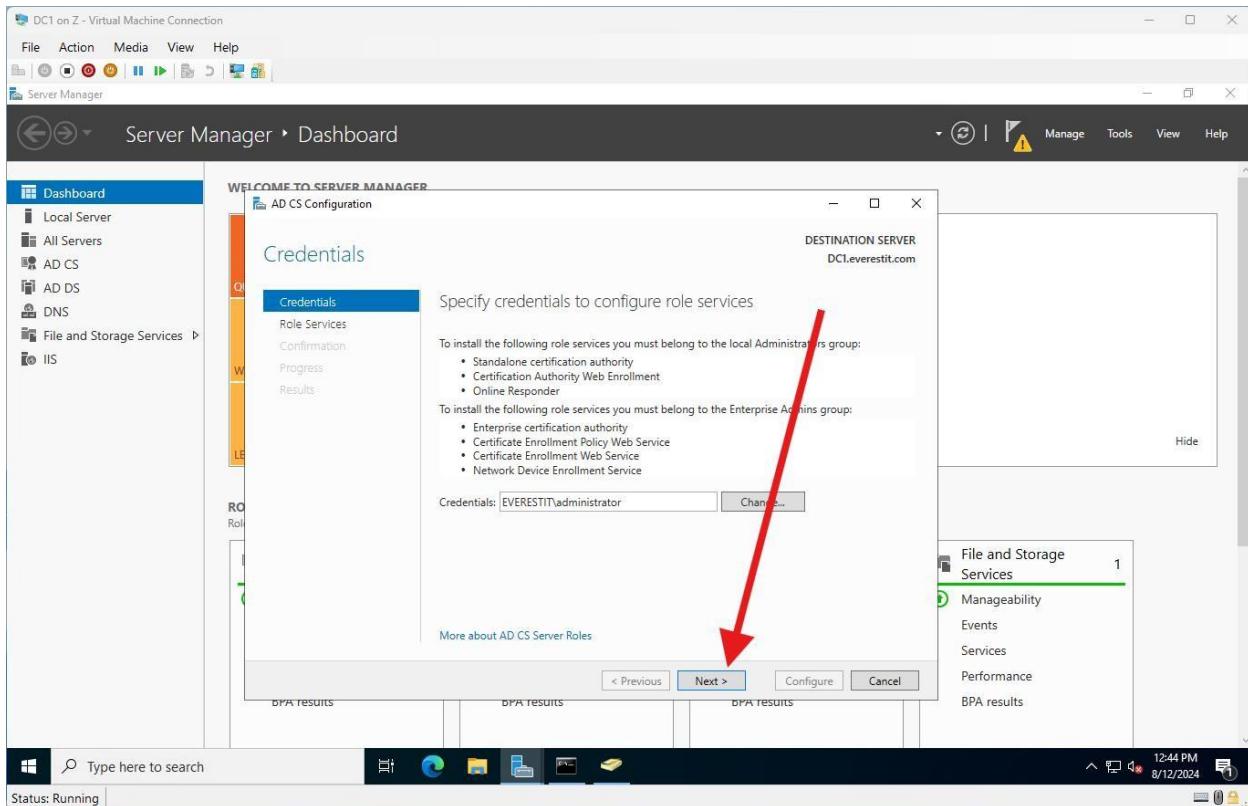




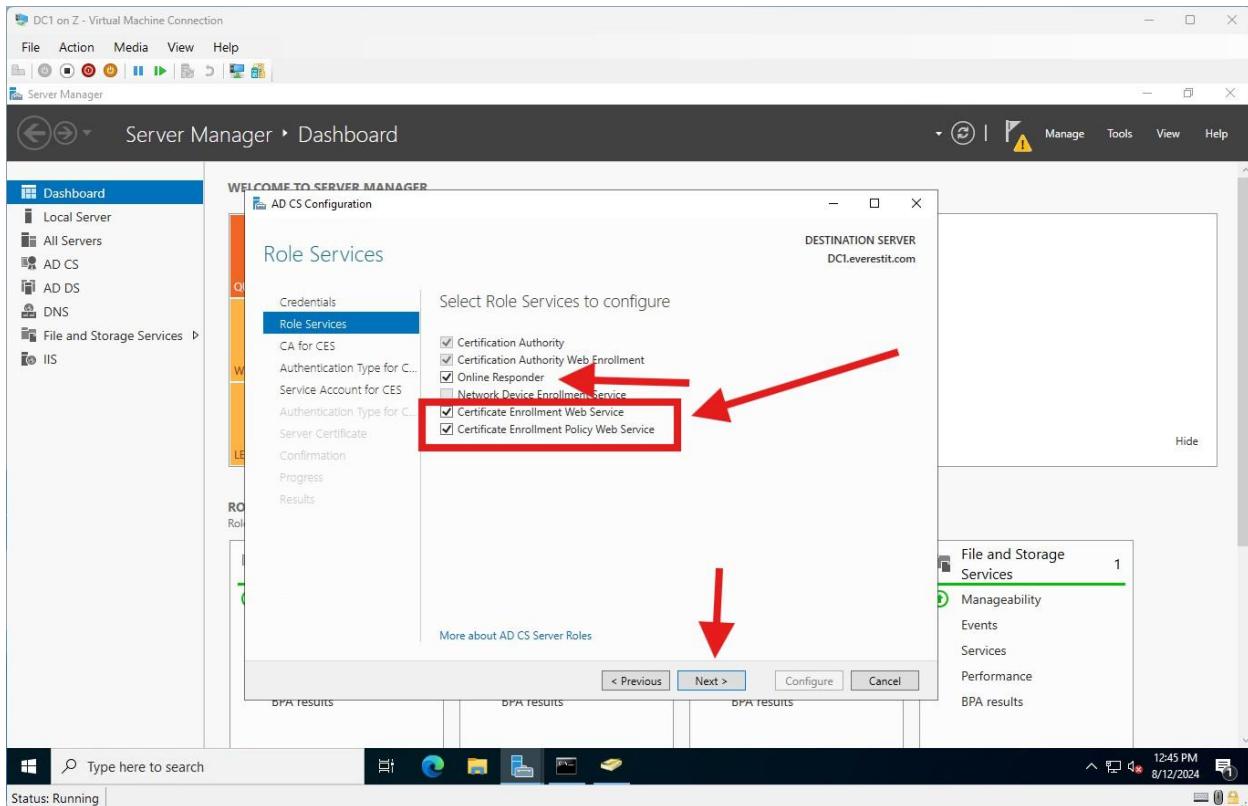


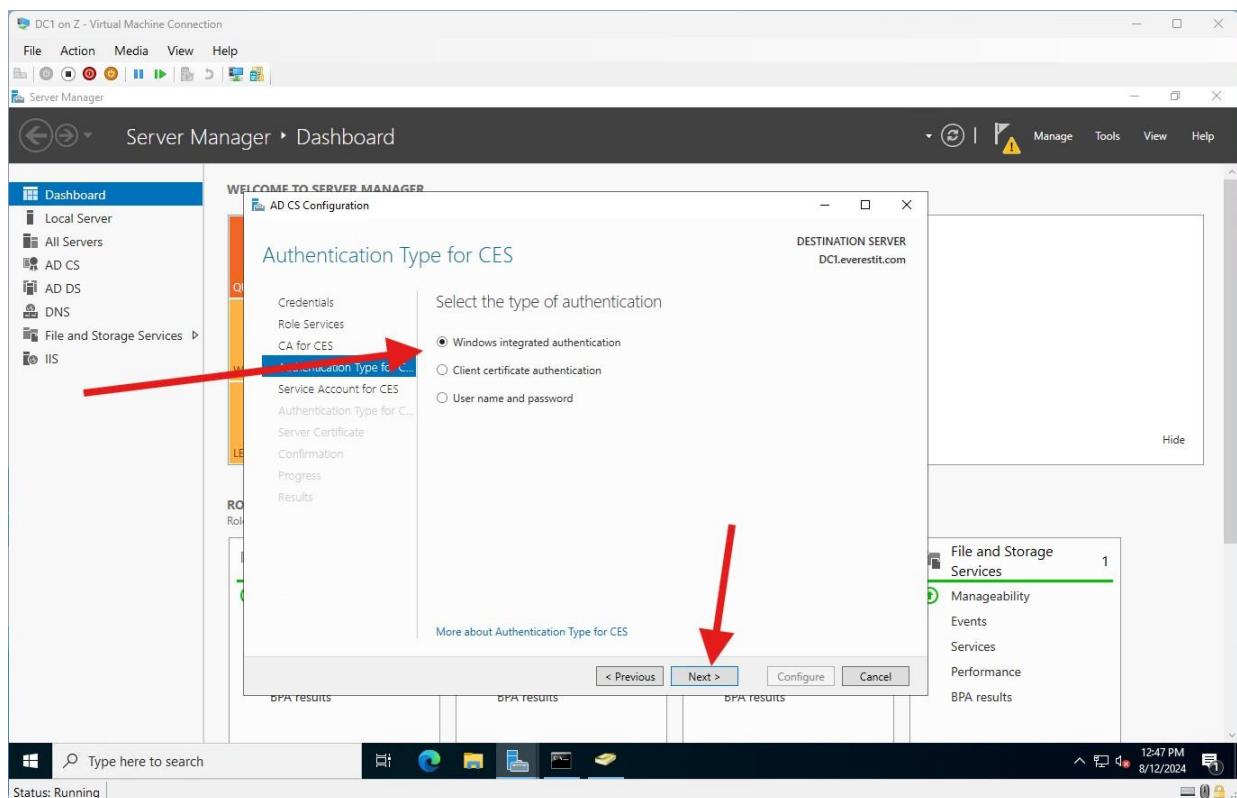
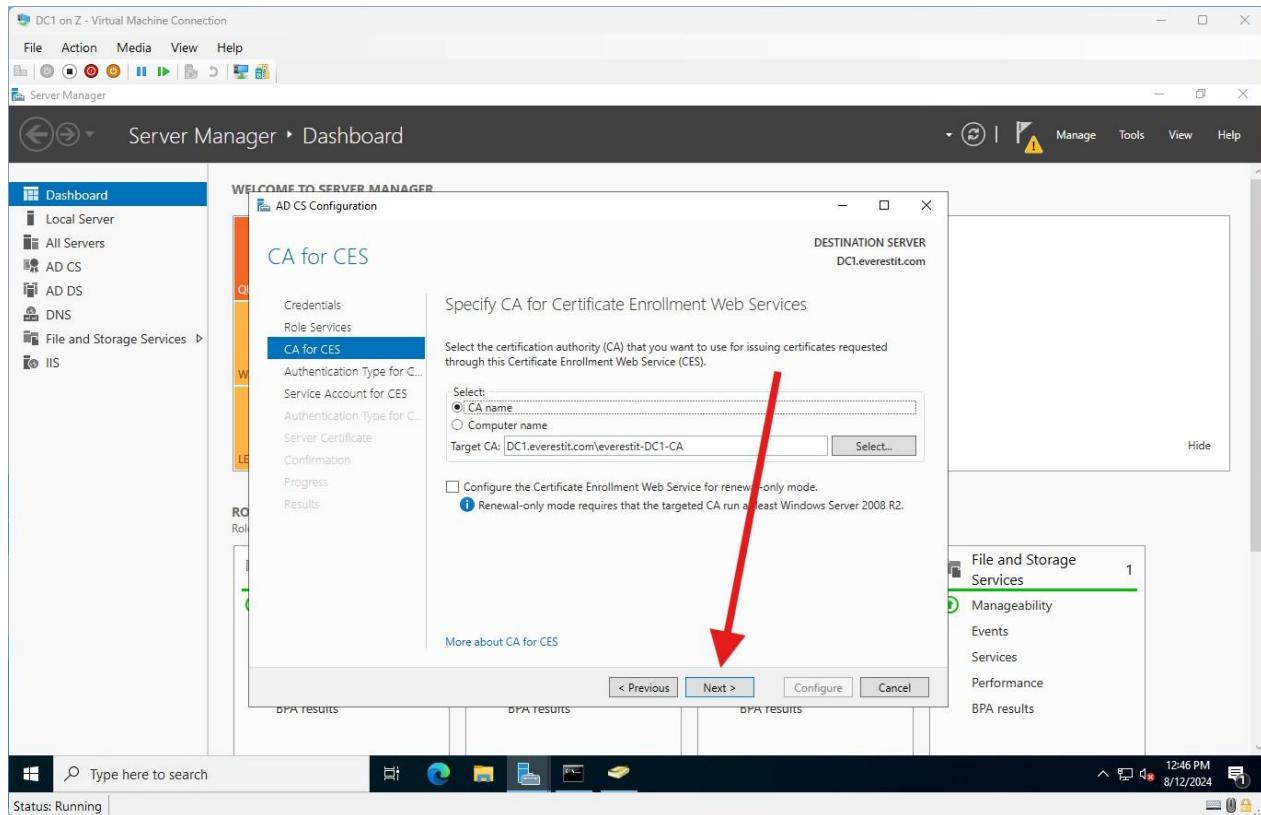
- Once the configuration is completed
- Confirmation screen will pop up
- Hit yes



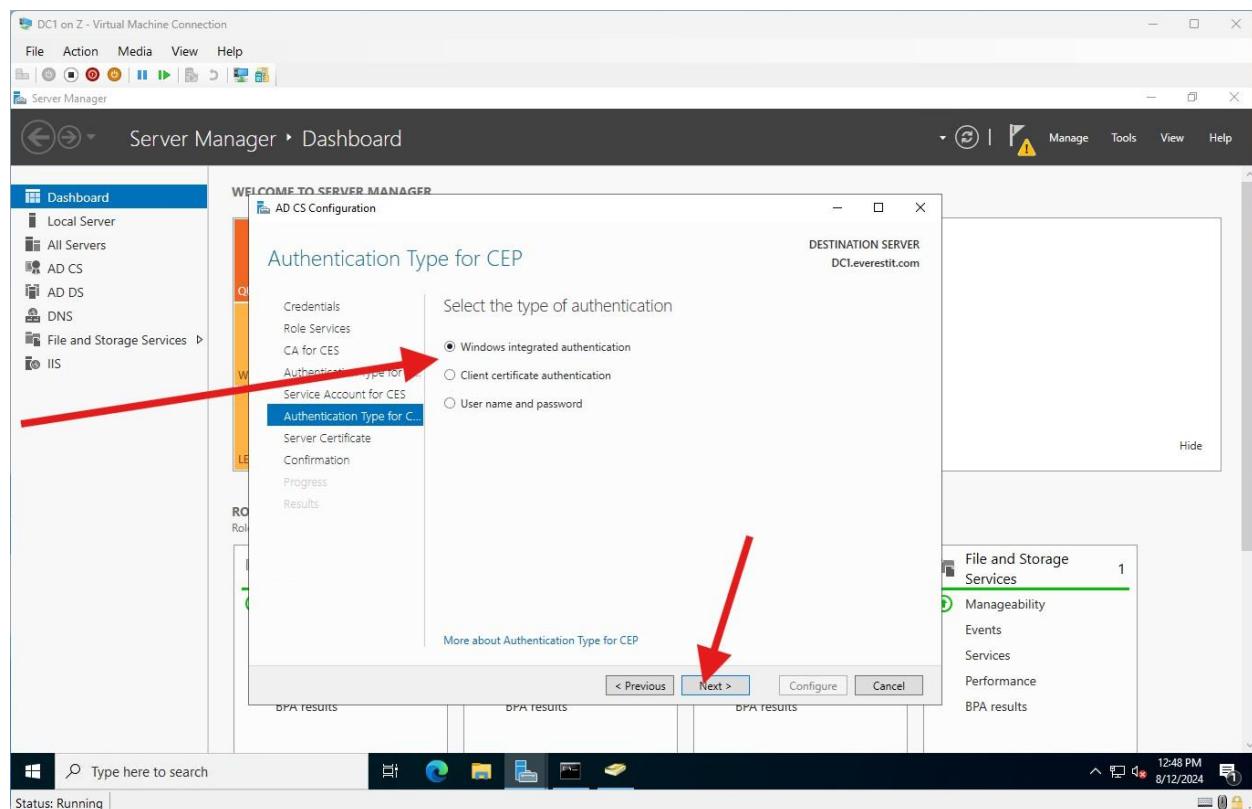
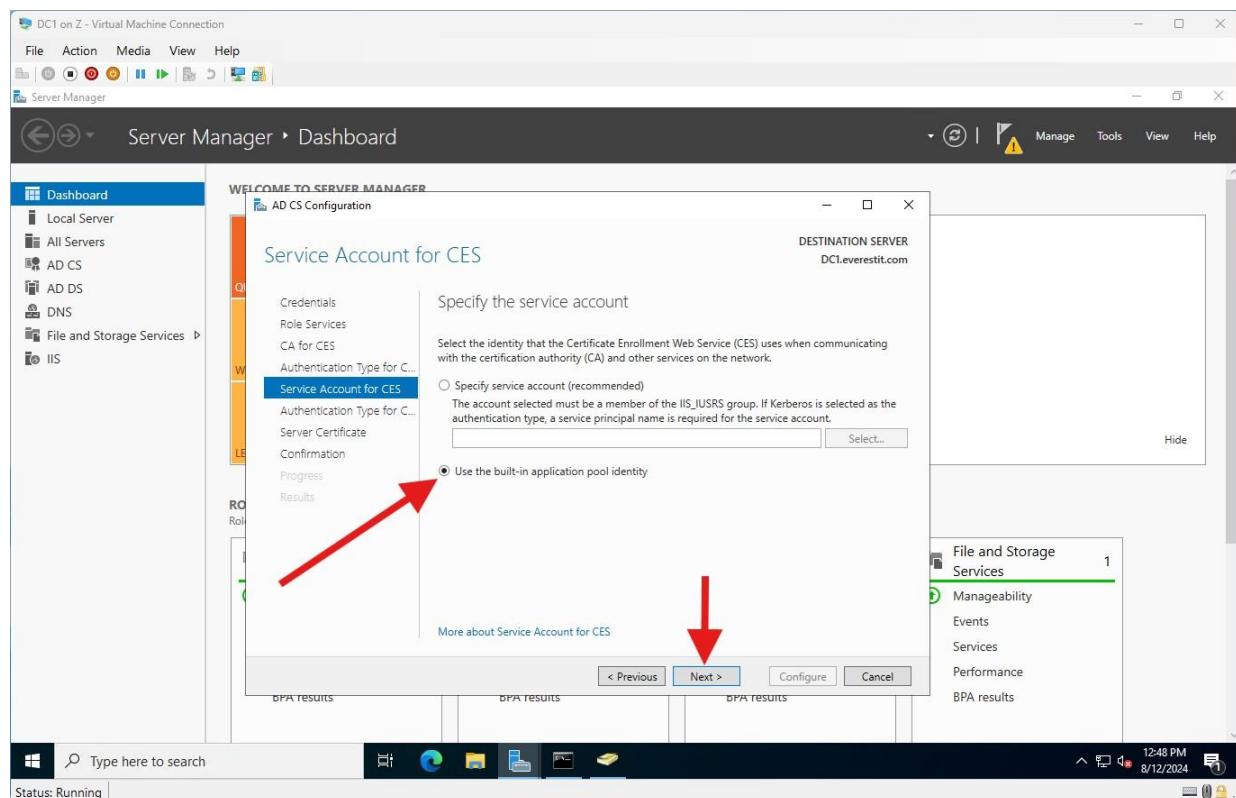


- Select the following three options in the next screen

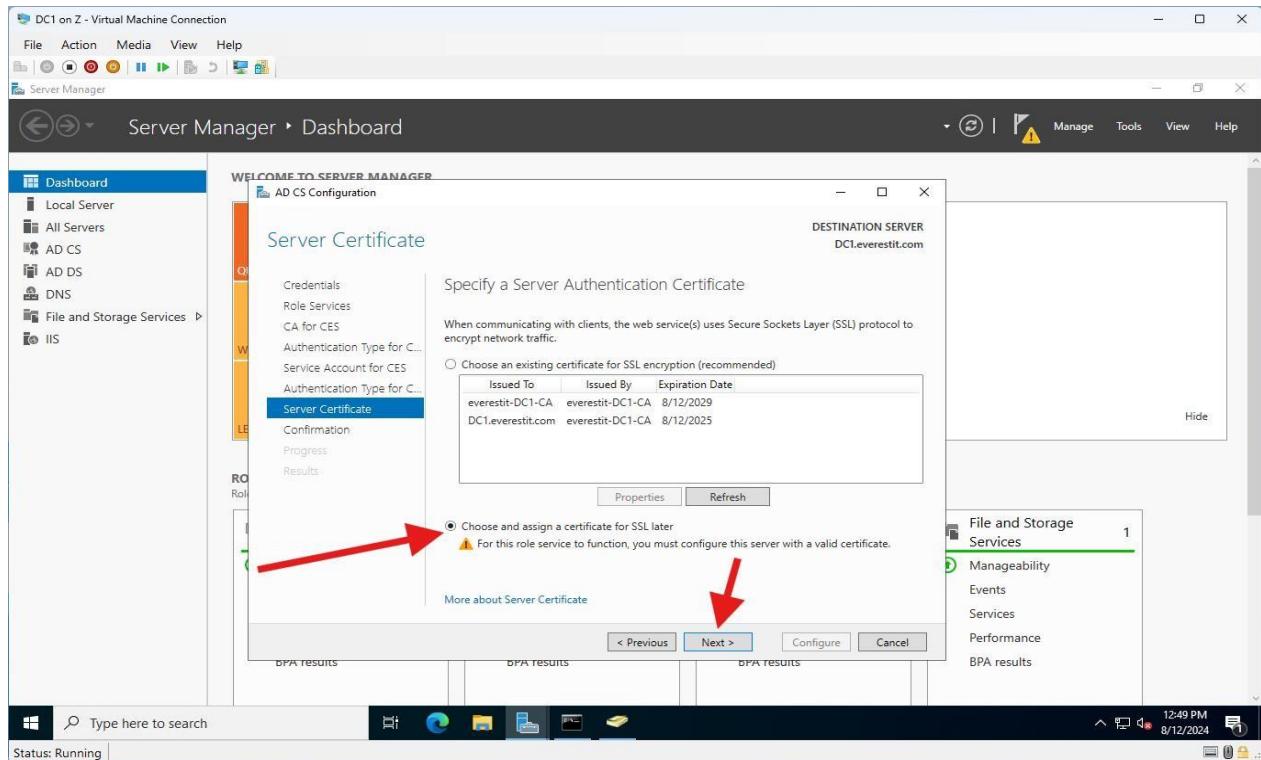




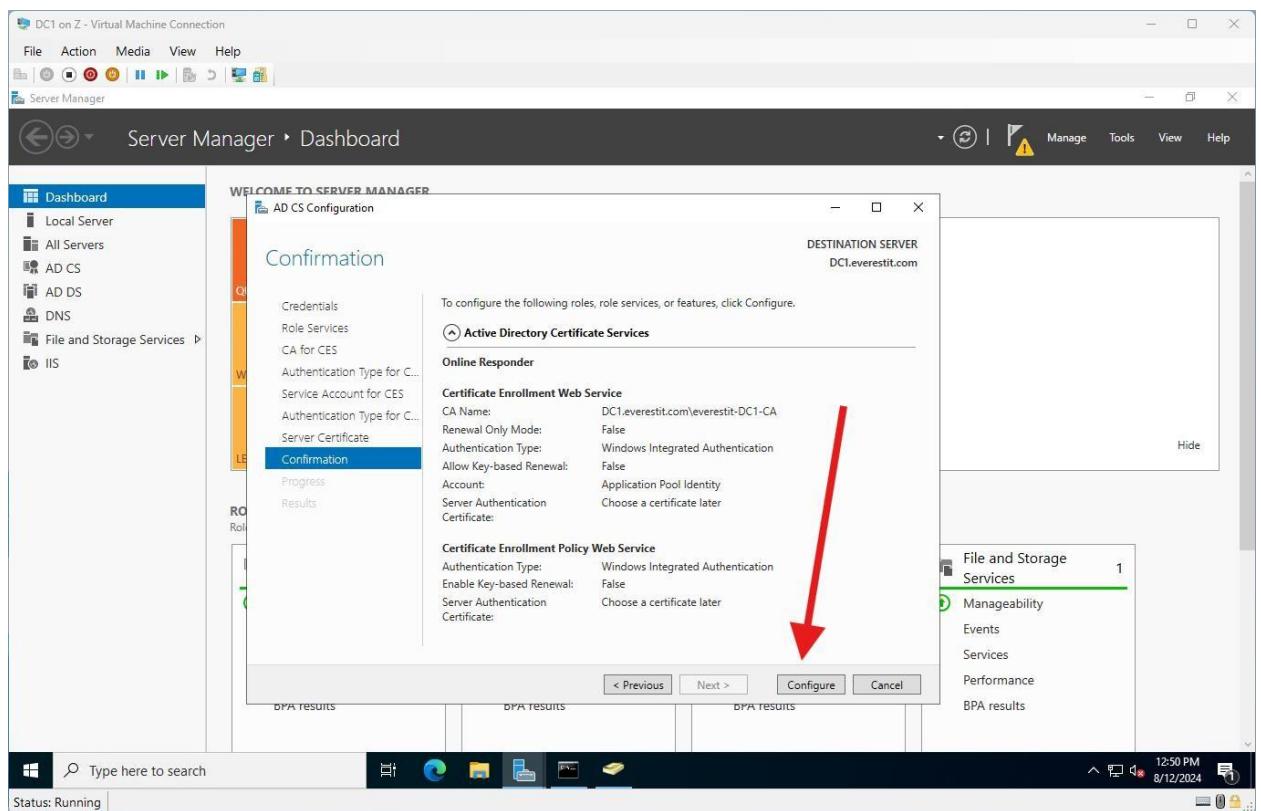
- Select built-in application pool identity

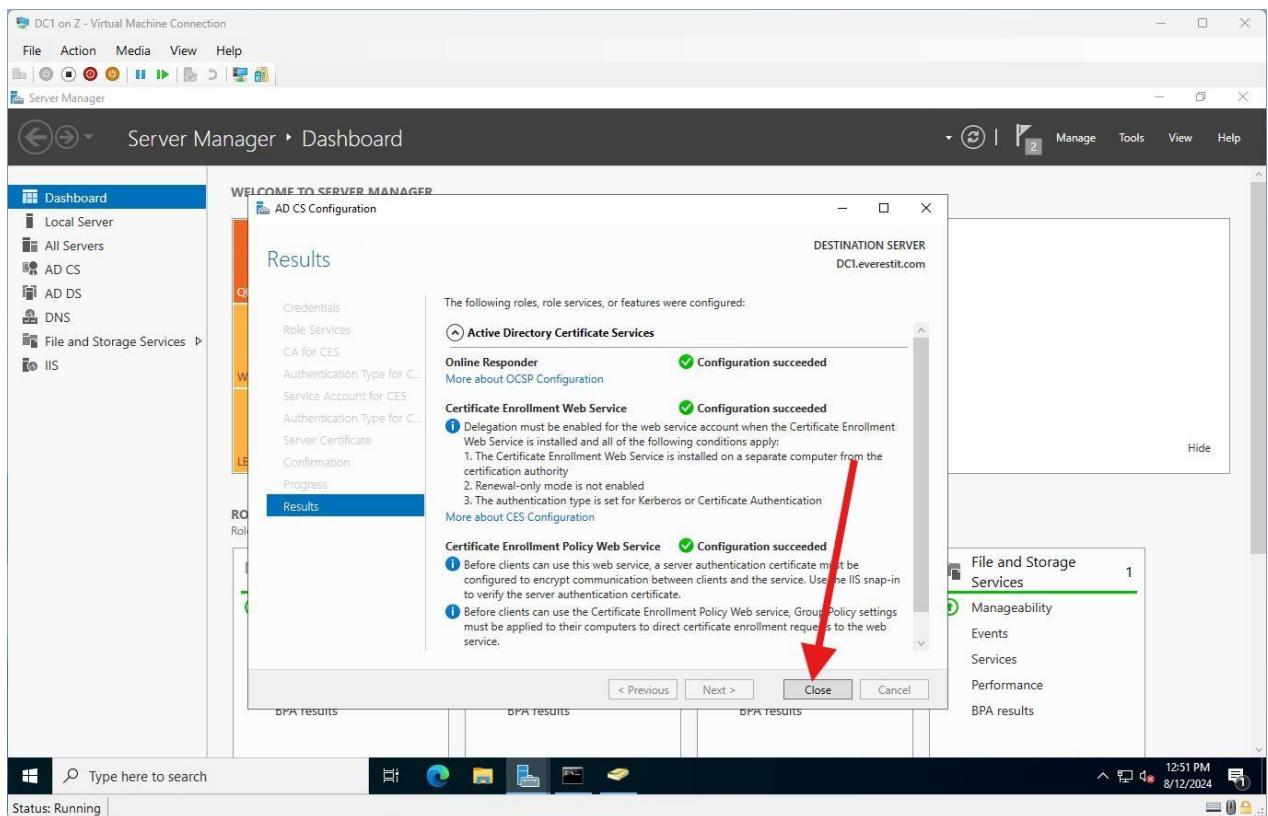


- Here select the option on the bottom of the screen



- Hit configure

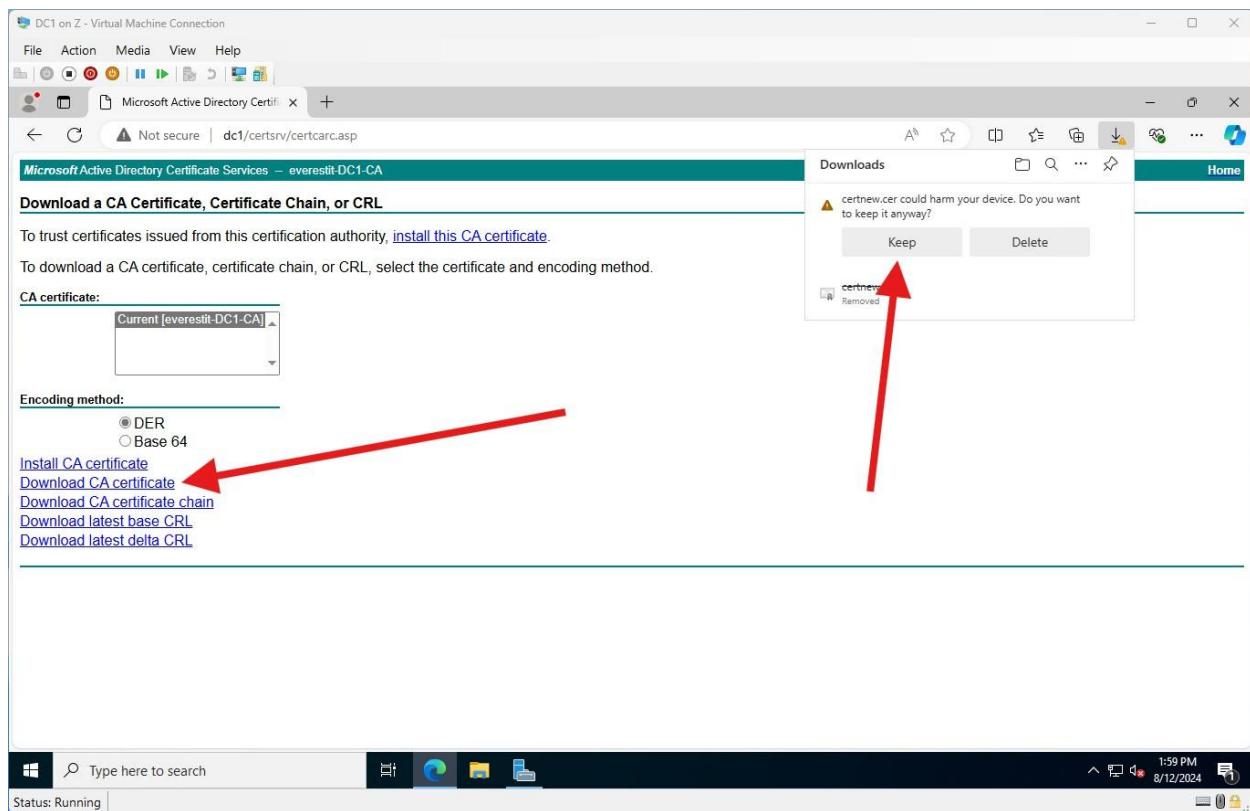
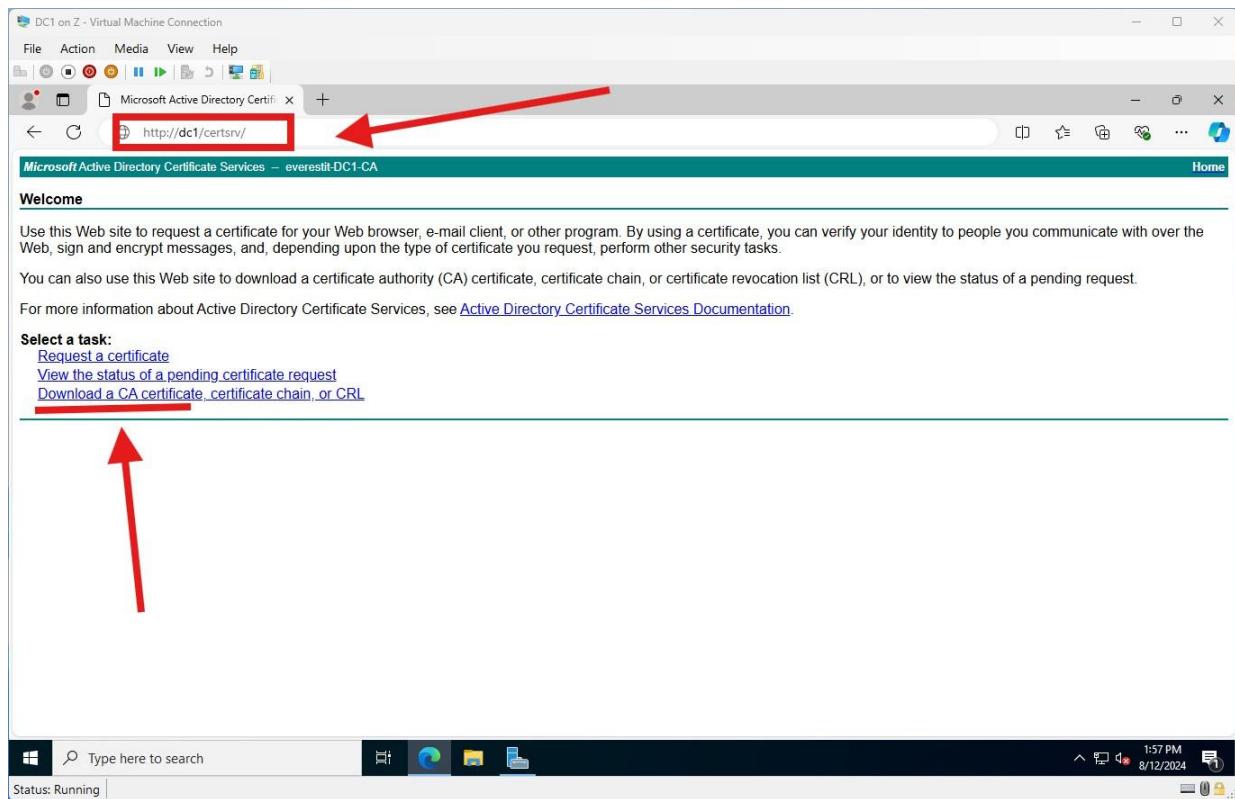




- Close out of this screen
- We just made dc1 our certificate authority so now it can issue the certificates

- In the domain controller pc
- Open a browser and go to
- <http://dc1/certsrv>
- Make sure to type in **http** not https
- In my case here **dc1** is the **hostname** of my domain controller so this is a variable depending on what name is your domain controller type accordingly.

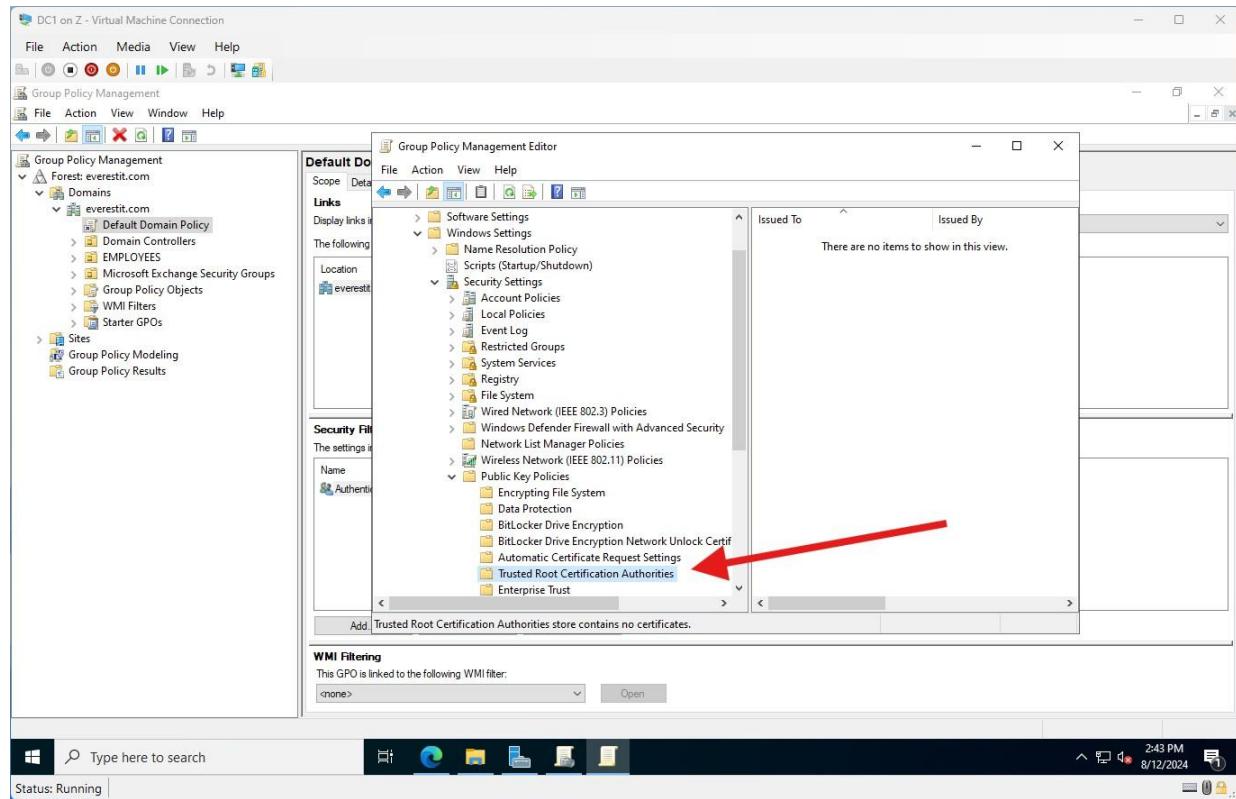
- Click on download a CA certificate



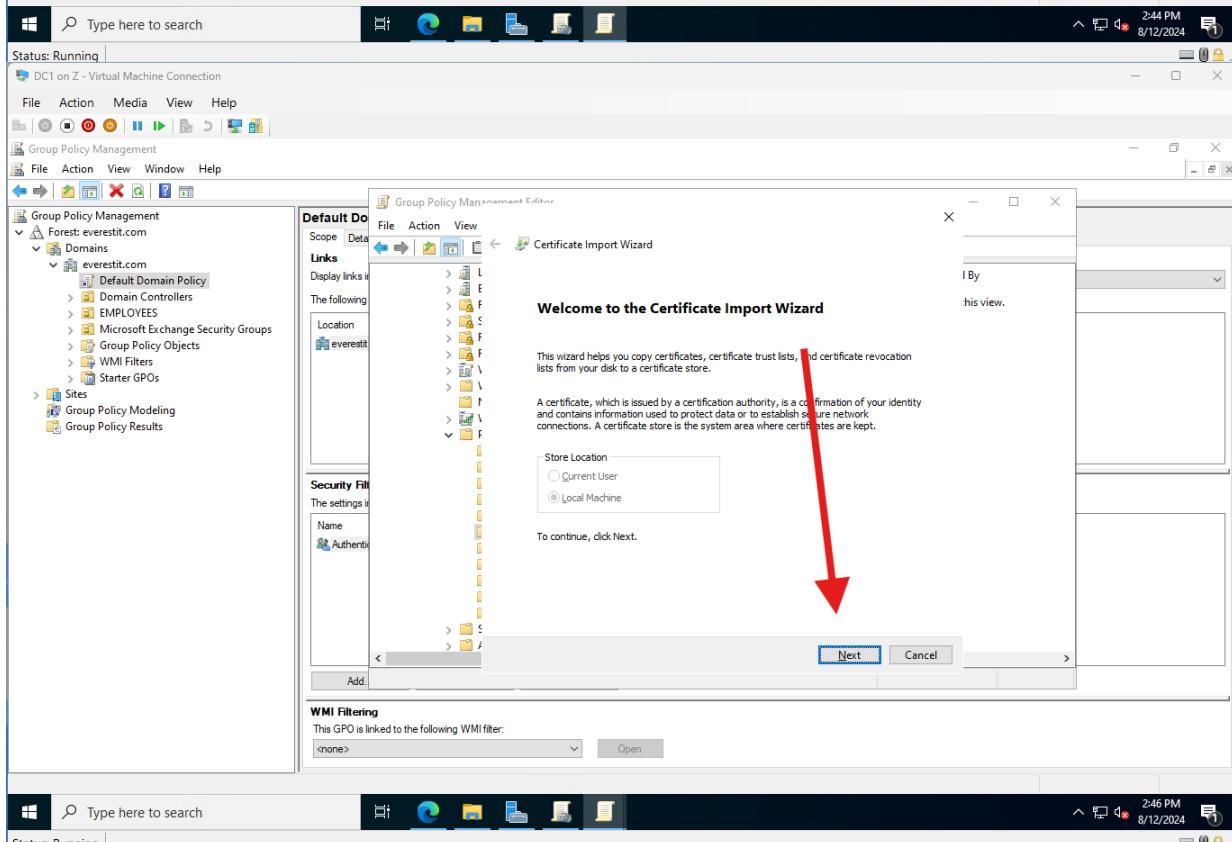
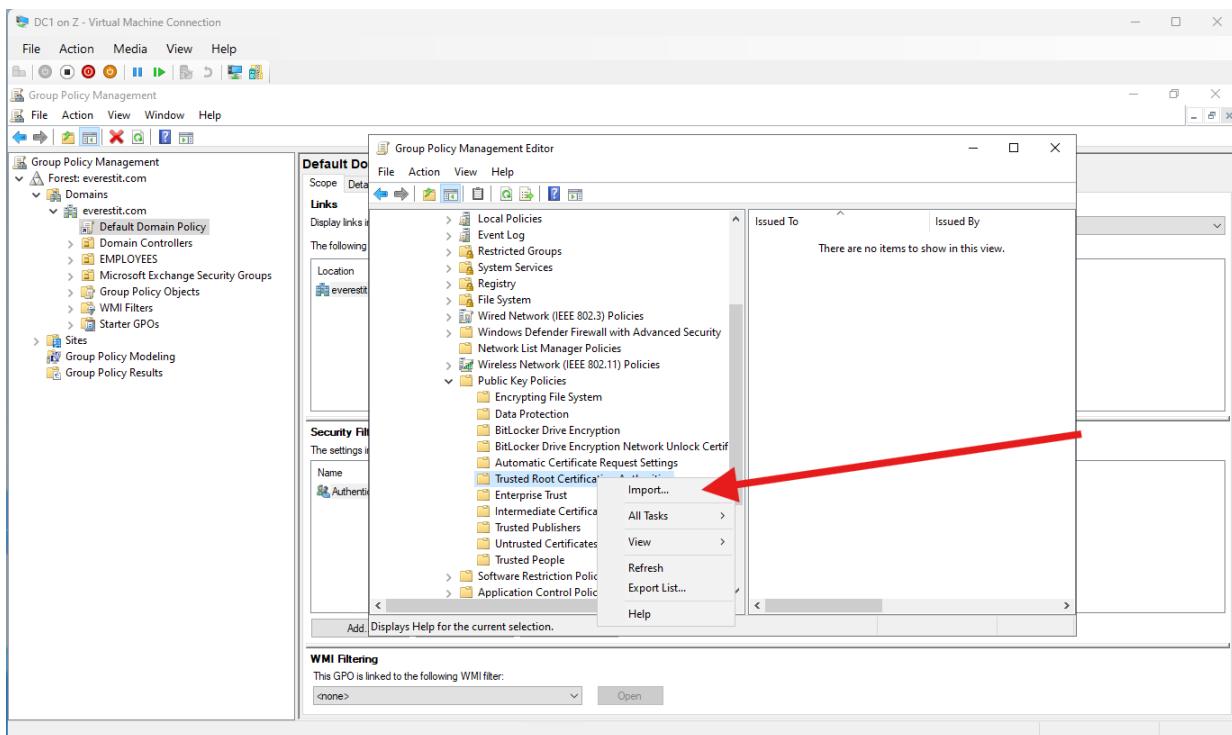
- Warning will pop up just click save
- This certificate we just downloaded
- We need to push it to all the client pcs that are connected to the domain
- In order to do that we need to use group policy

CONFIGURE GROUP POLICY

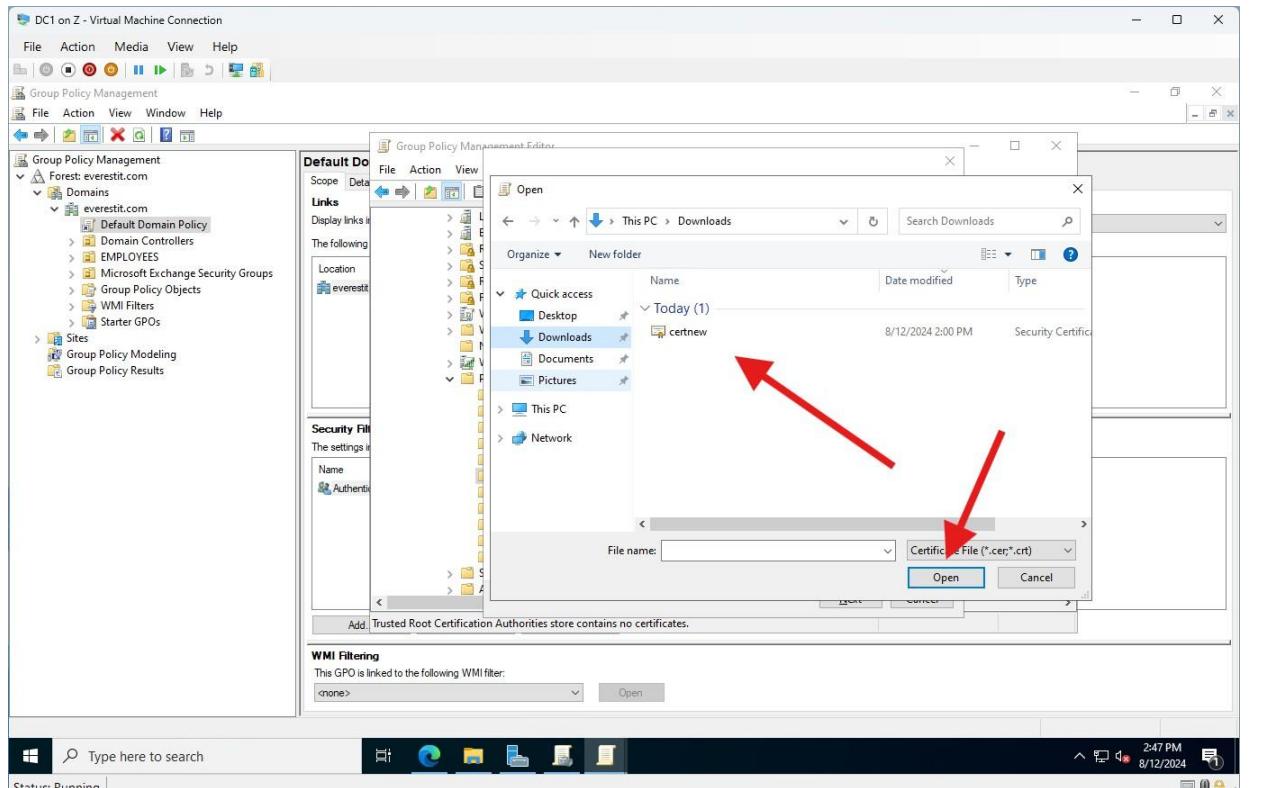
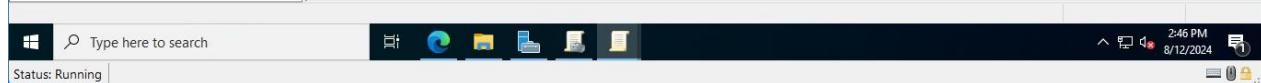
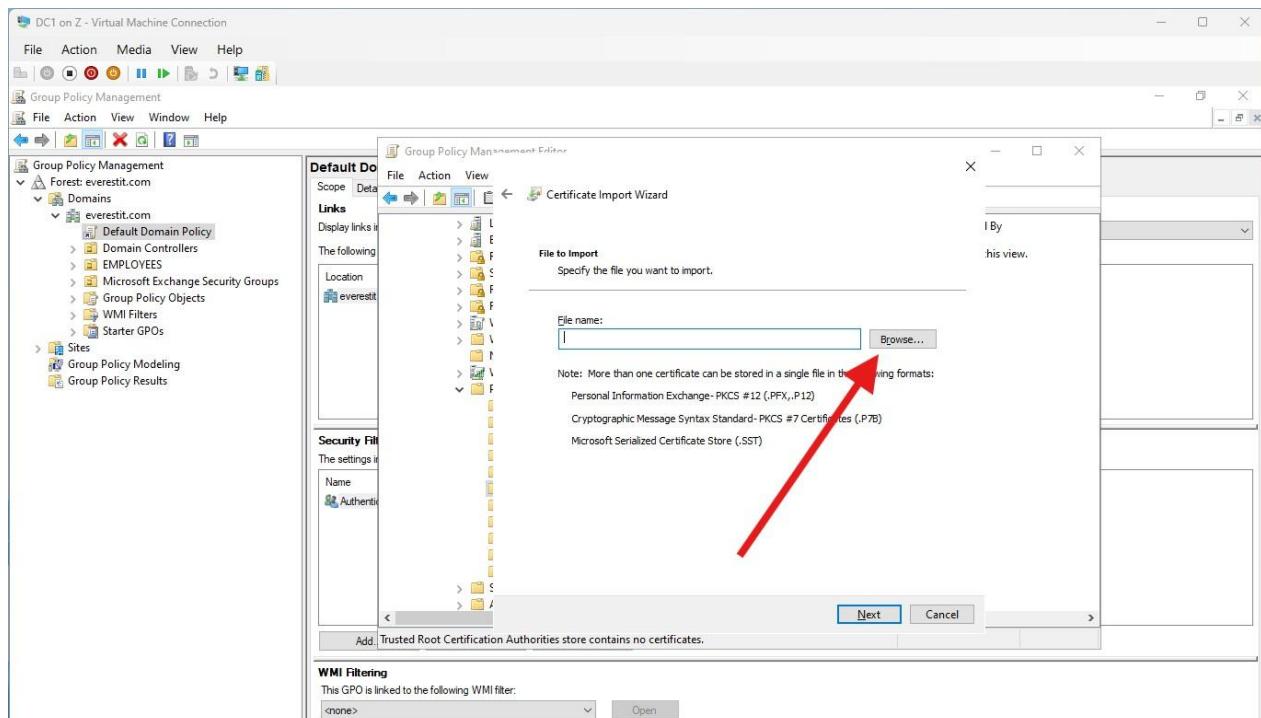
- Open group policy management
- Go to default domain policy and edit
- Under computer configuration >policies>windows settings>security settings>public key policies>trusted root certification authorities

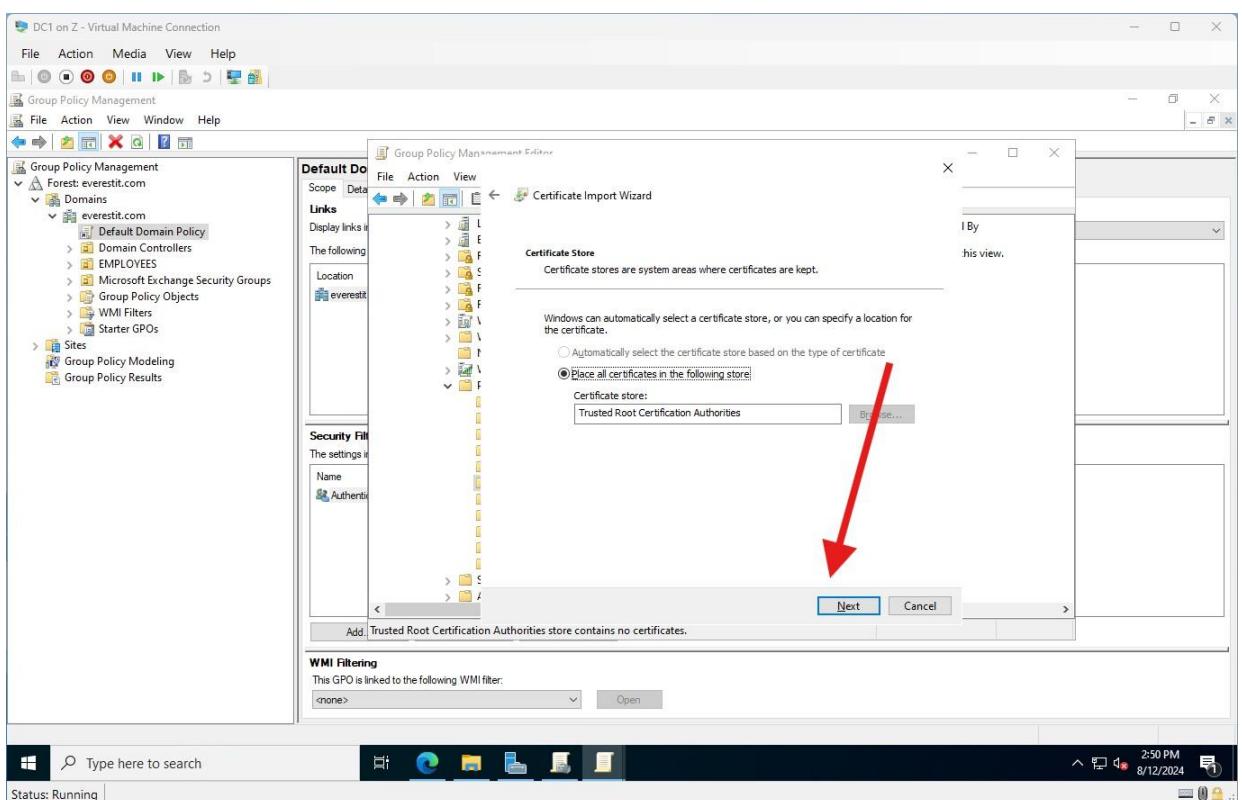
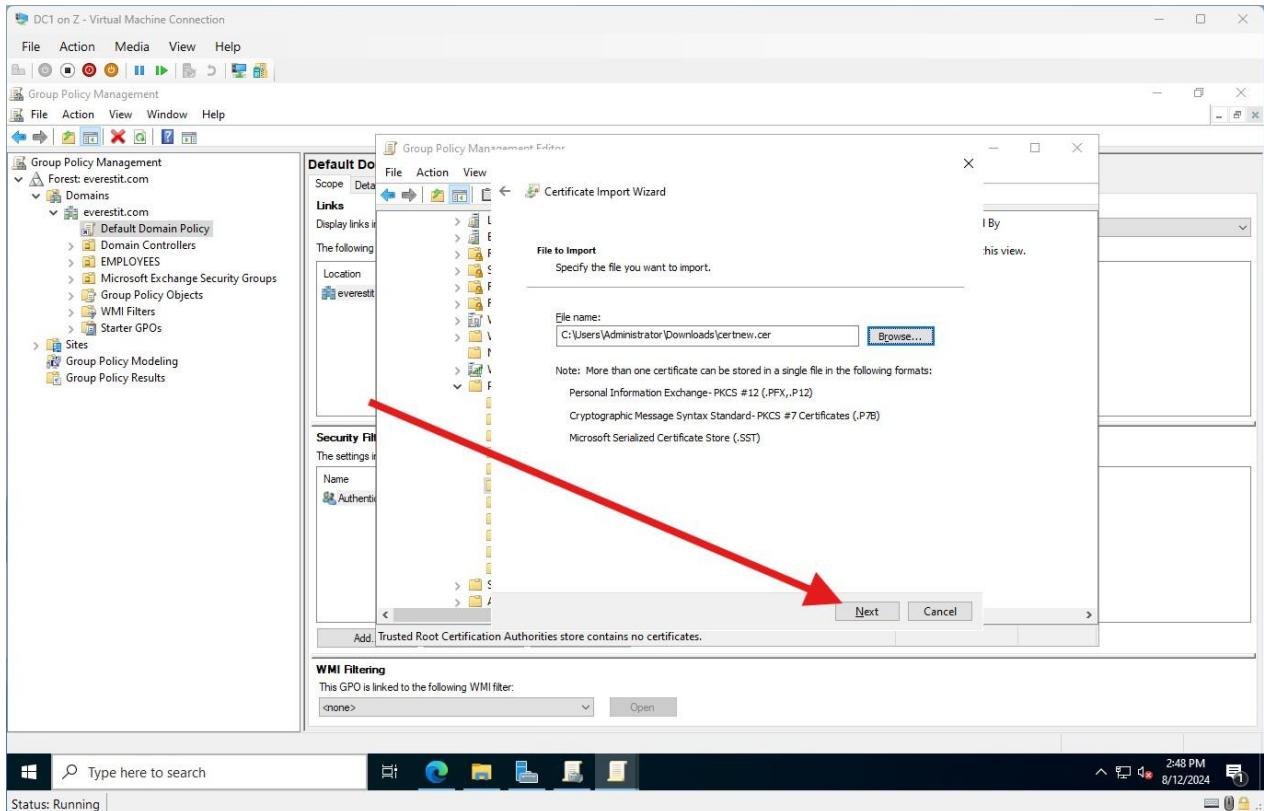


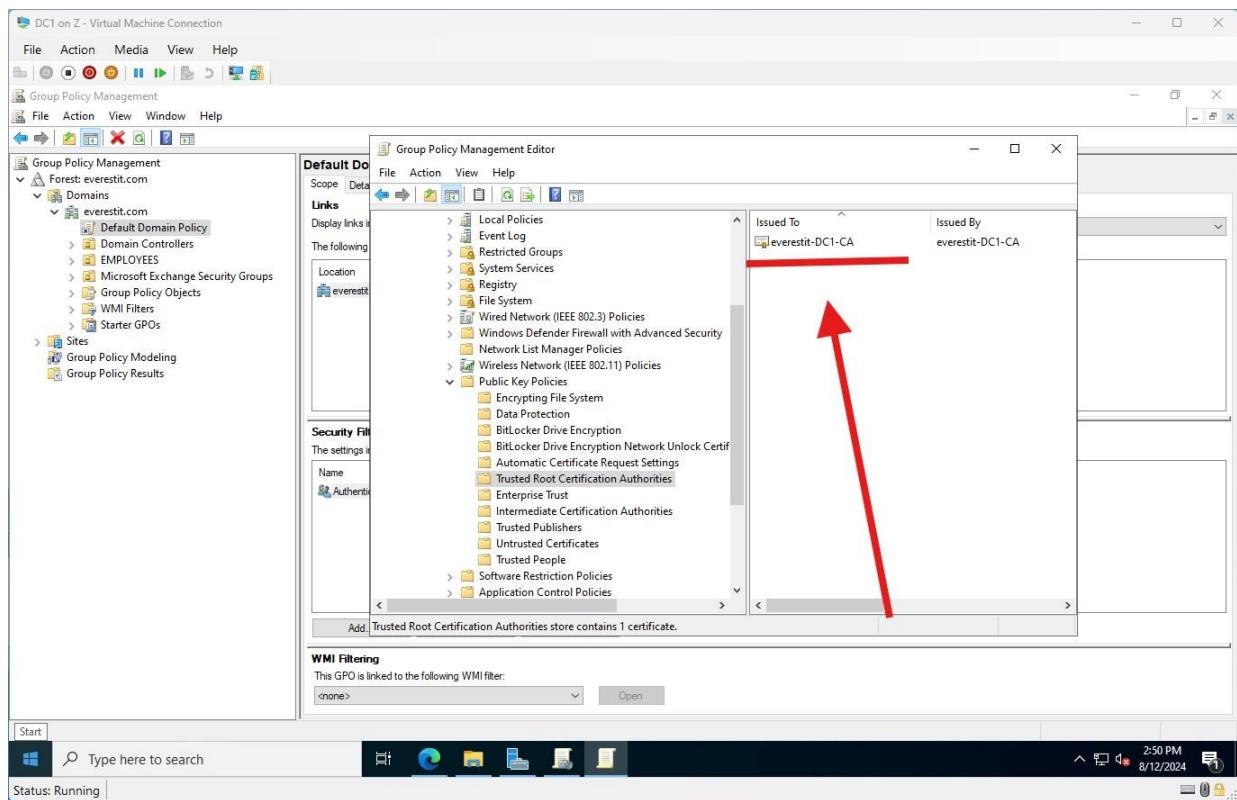
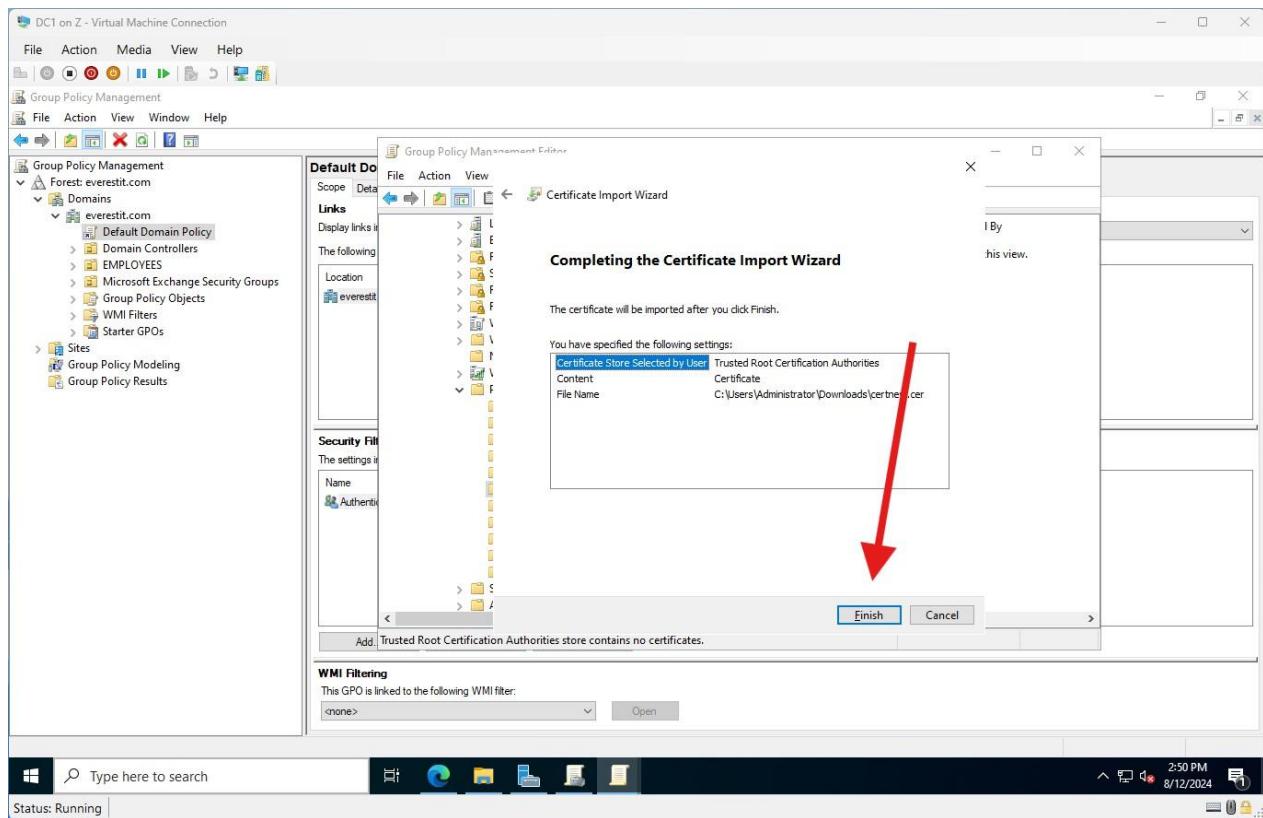
- Right click on trusted root certification authority and import



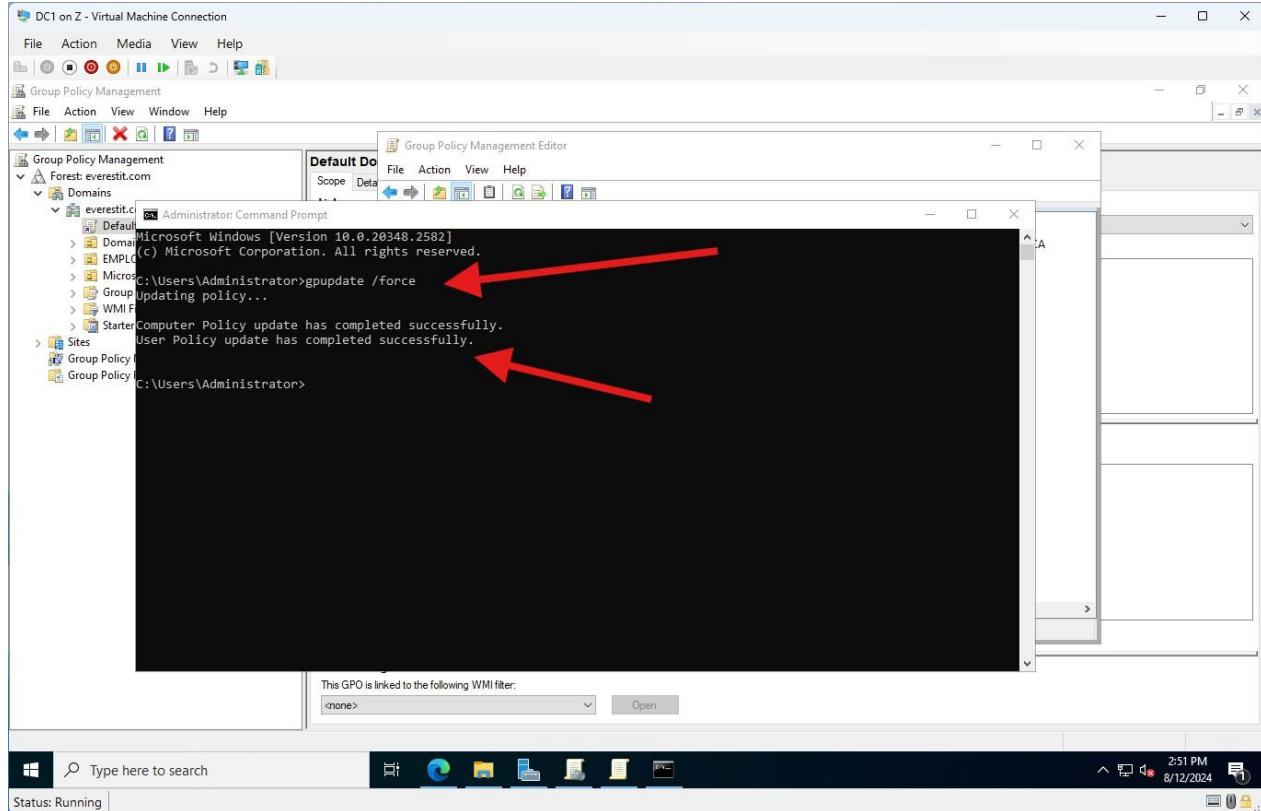
- Select browse and go to the folder where you downloaded it earlier select it and open



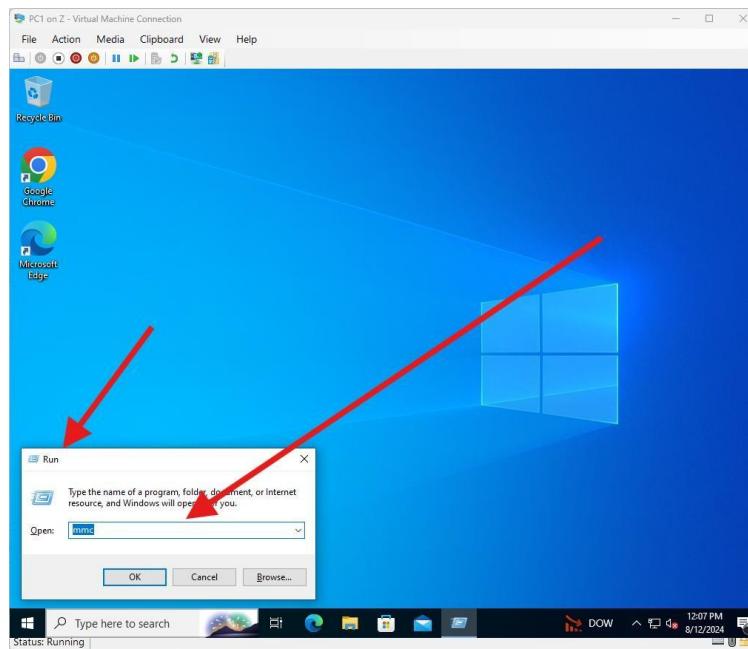




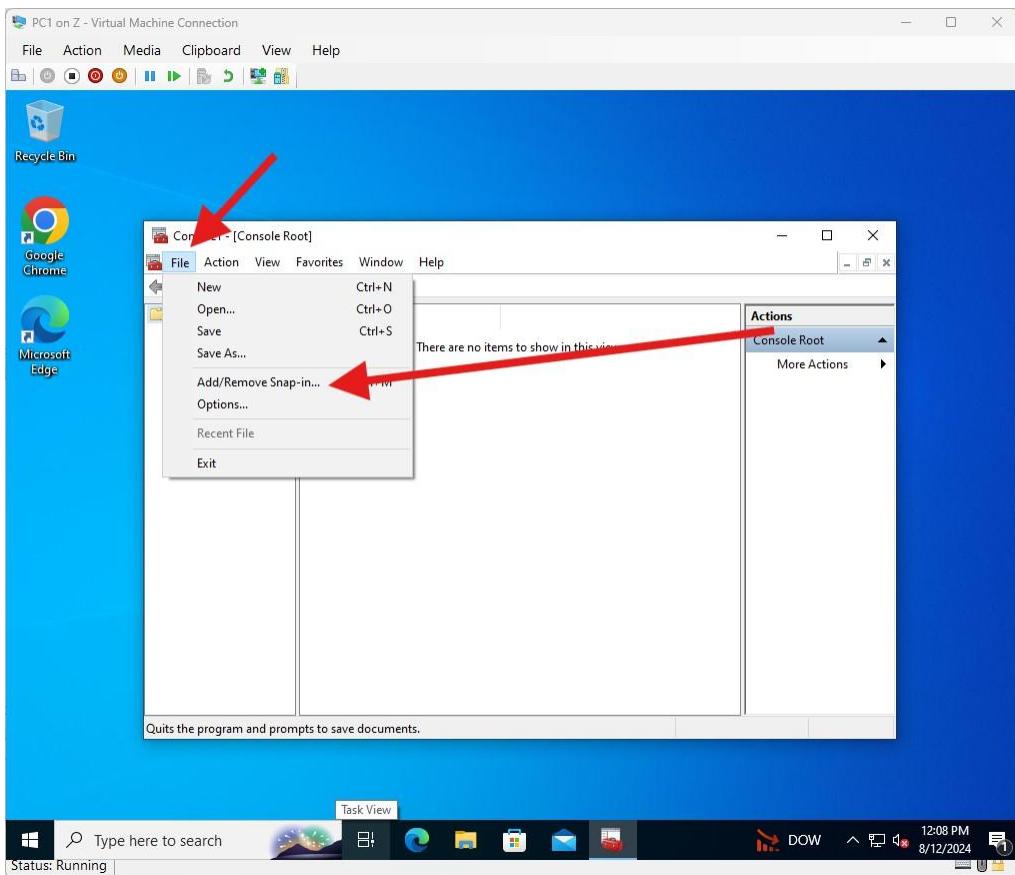
- Once that's done open cmd prompt in admin mode
- And update the group policy



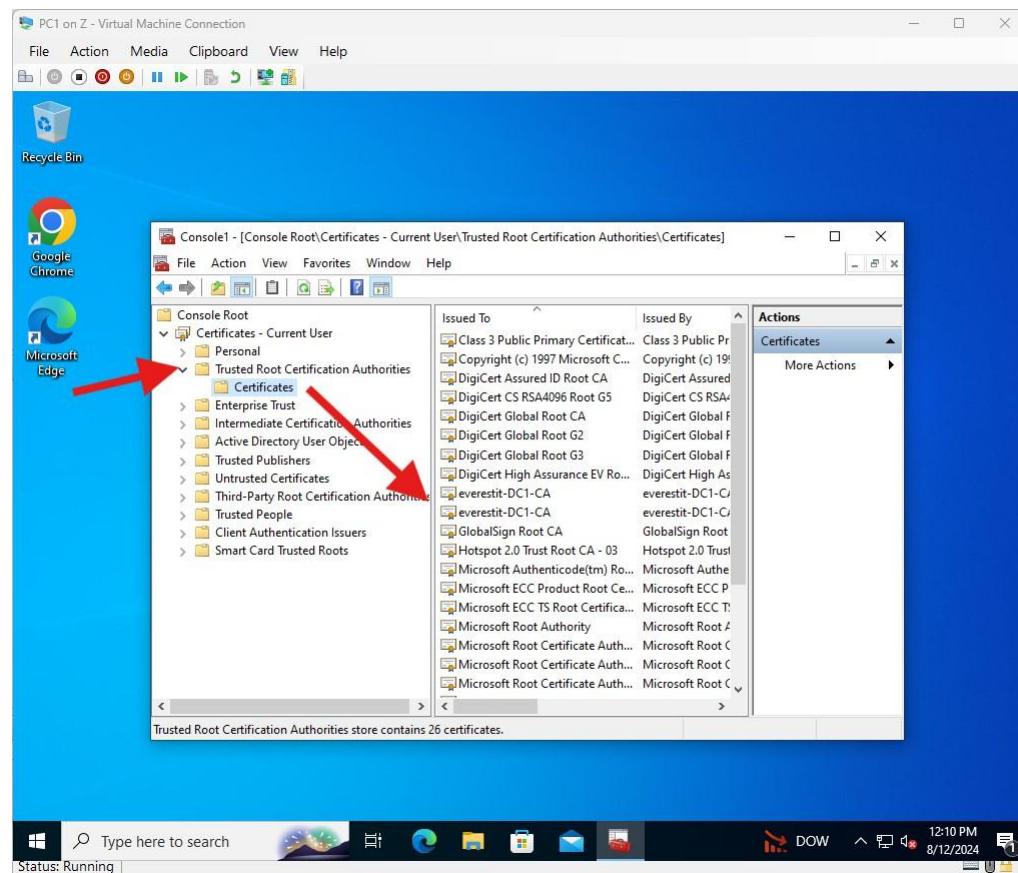
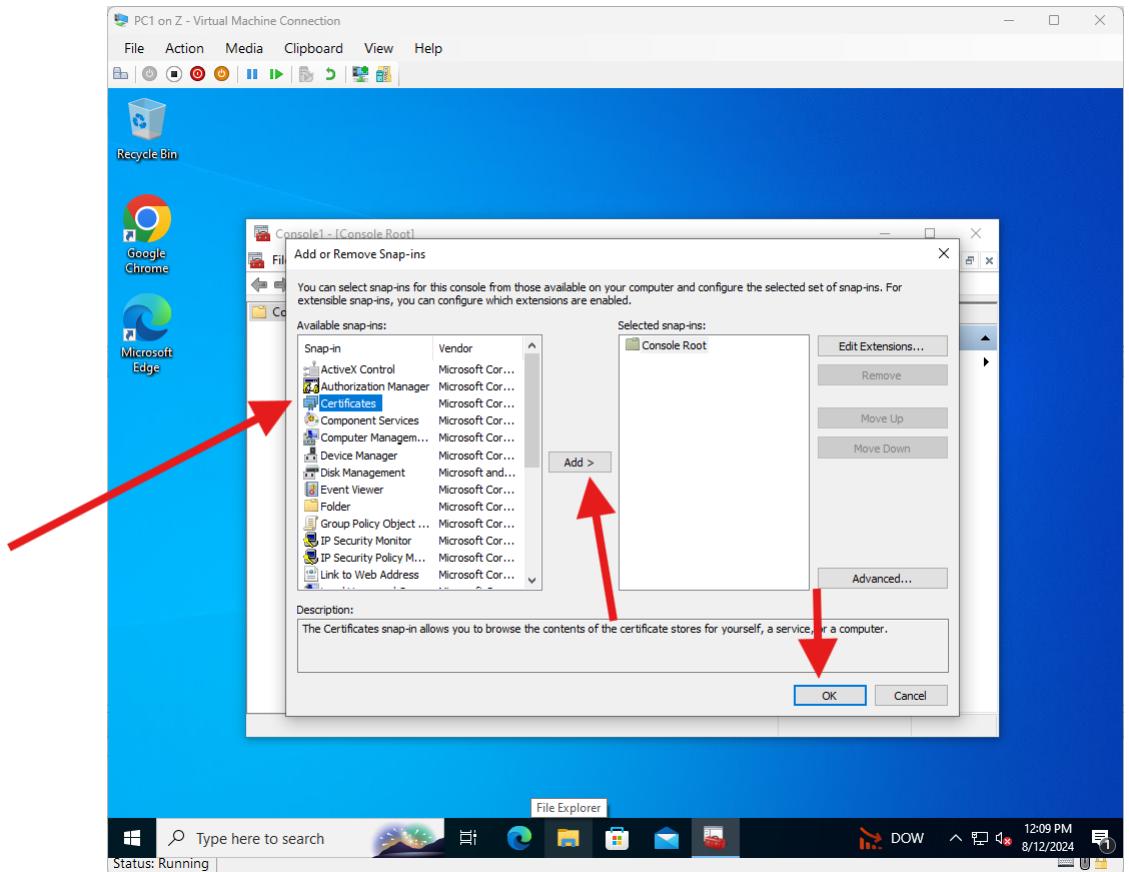
- If u want to see if this policy got updated in your client pc
- Login to it
- Run >mmc



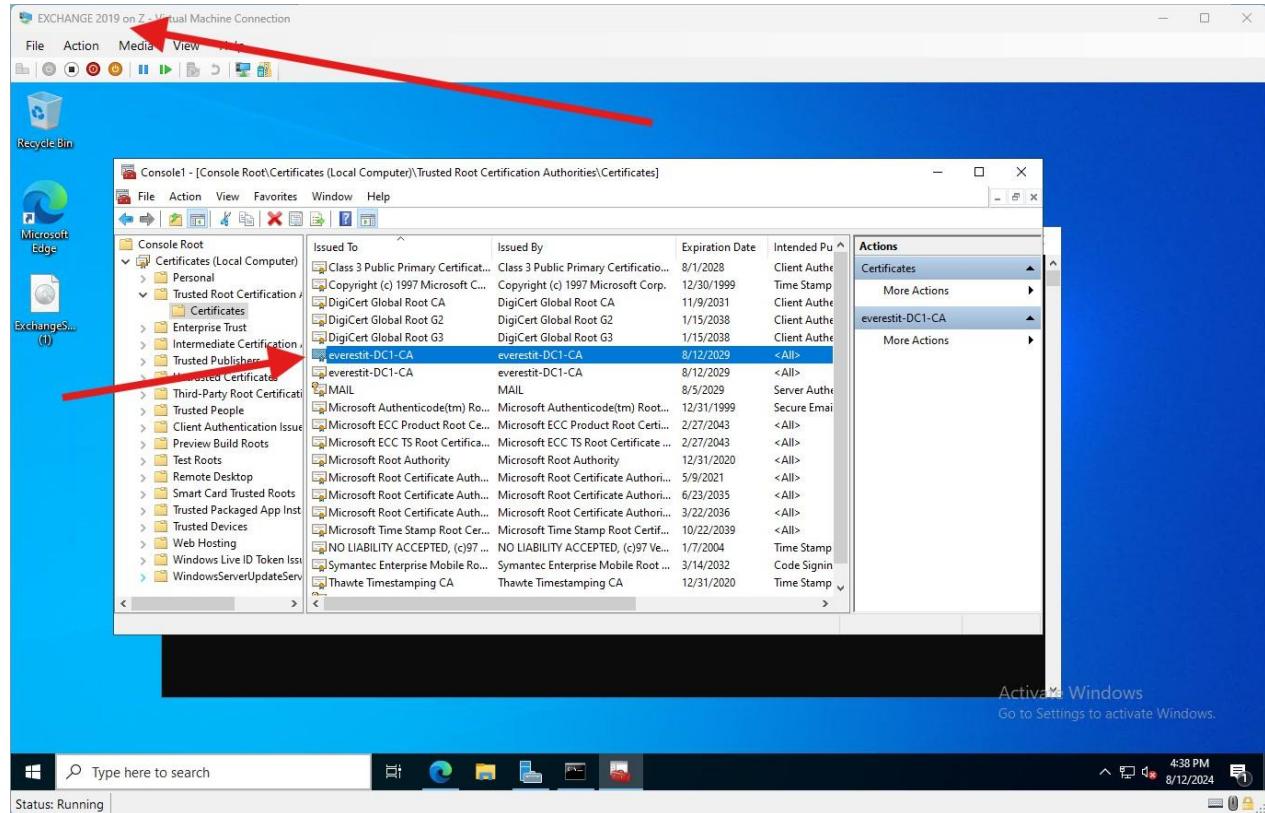
- File>add/remove snapin



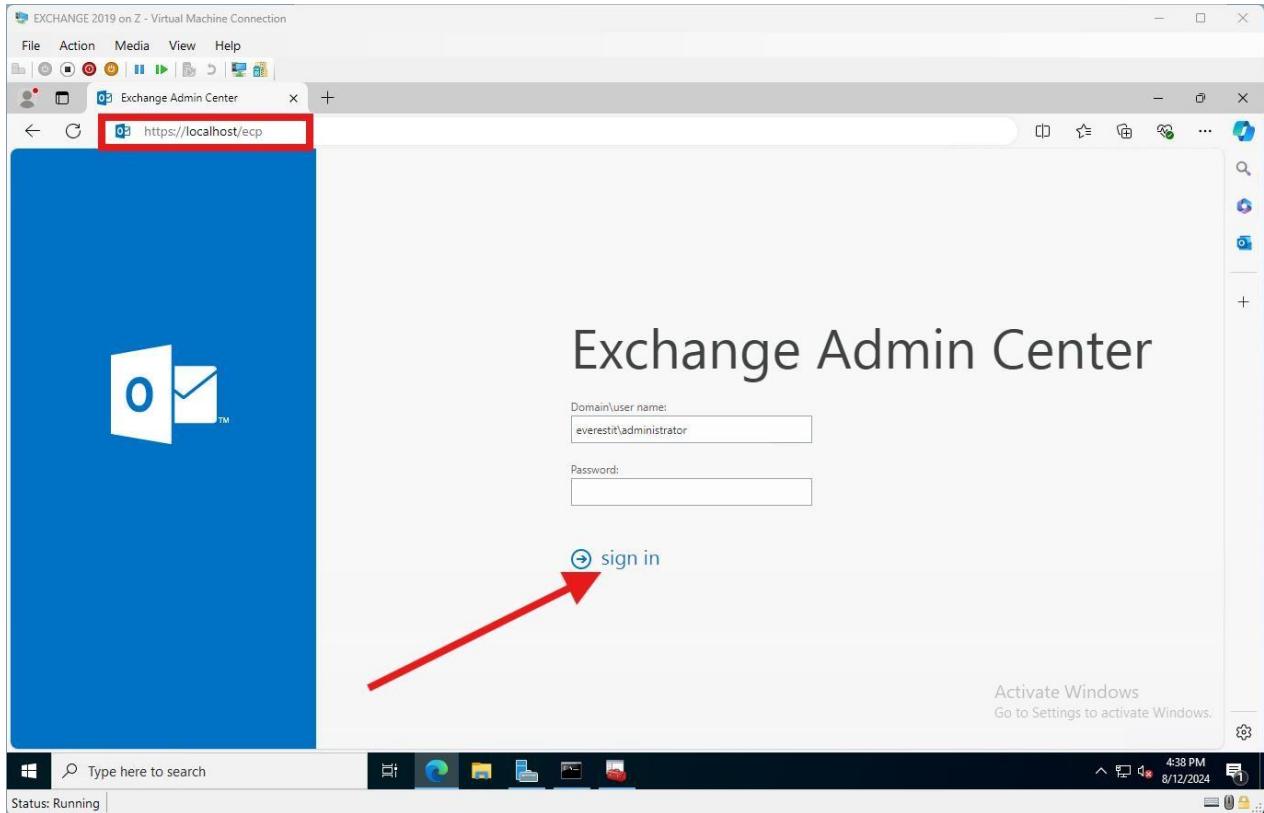
- Select certificates
- add
- ok
- Once out
- Go to trusted root certification authorities > certificates
- Here you can see the new certificates



- Now go to exchange server
- Check to see if the certificate we pushed out using group policy is updated here or not
- Follow the same process as before but this time in exchange server to check the certificate
- And verify the certificate

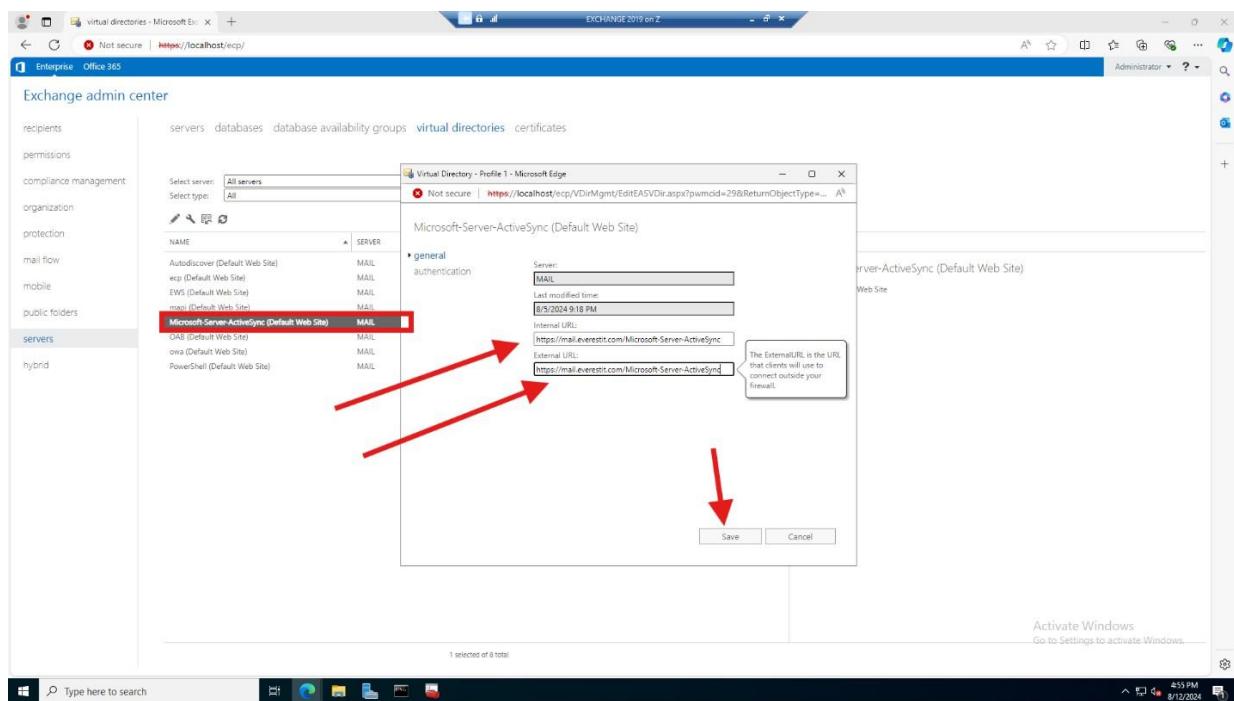
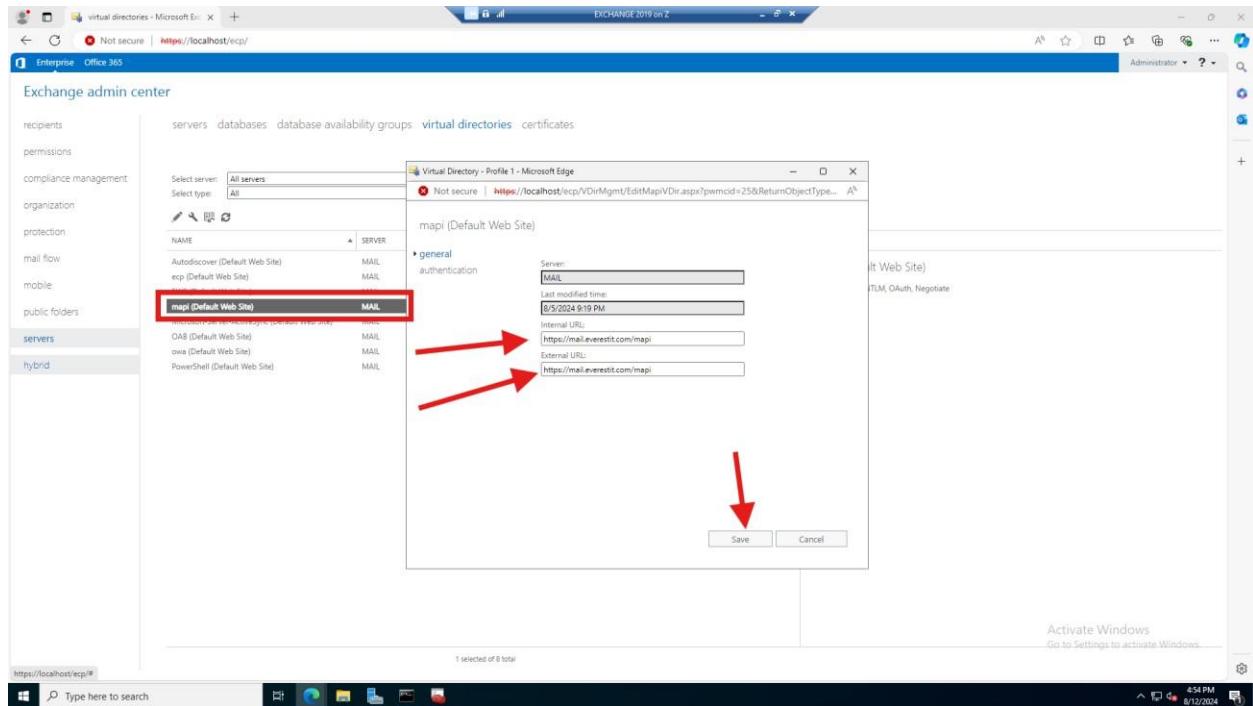


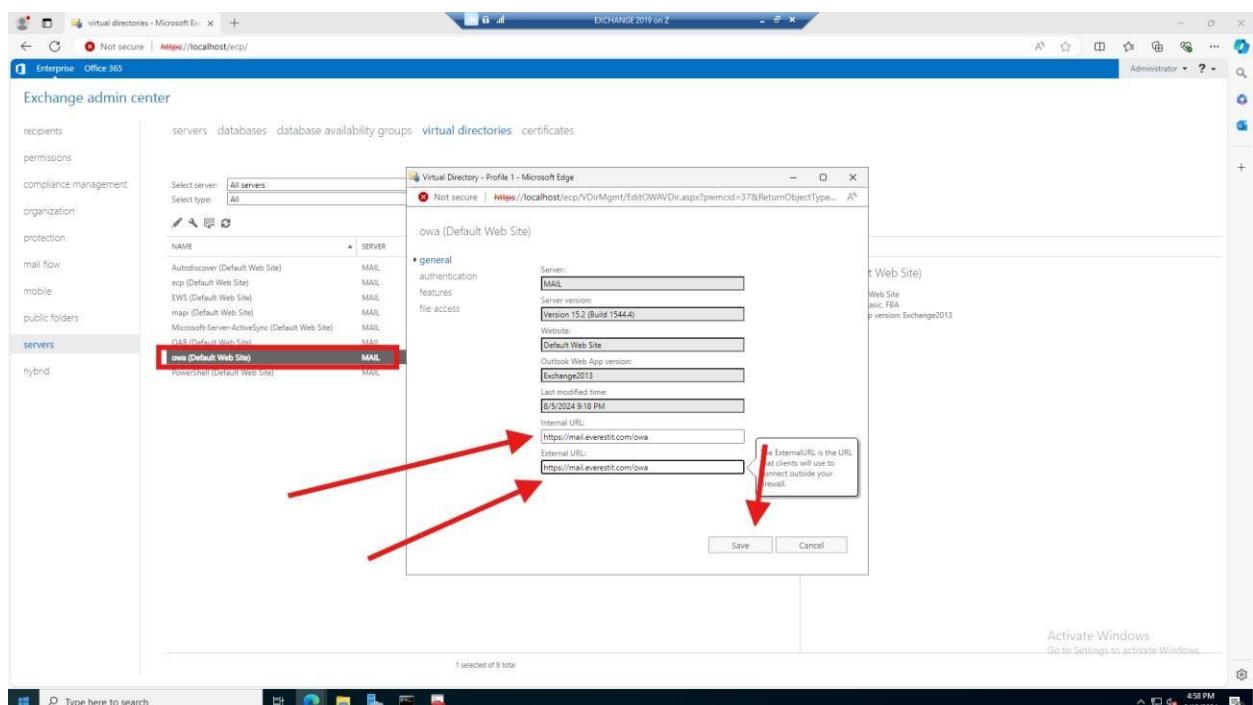
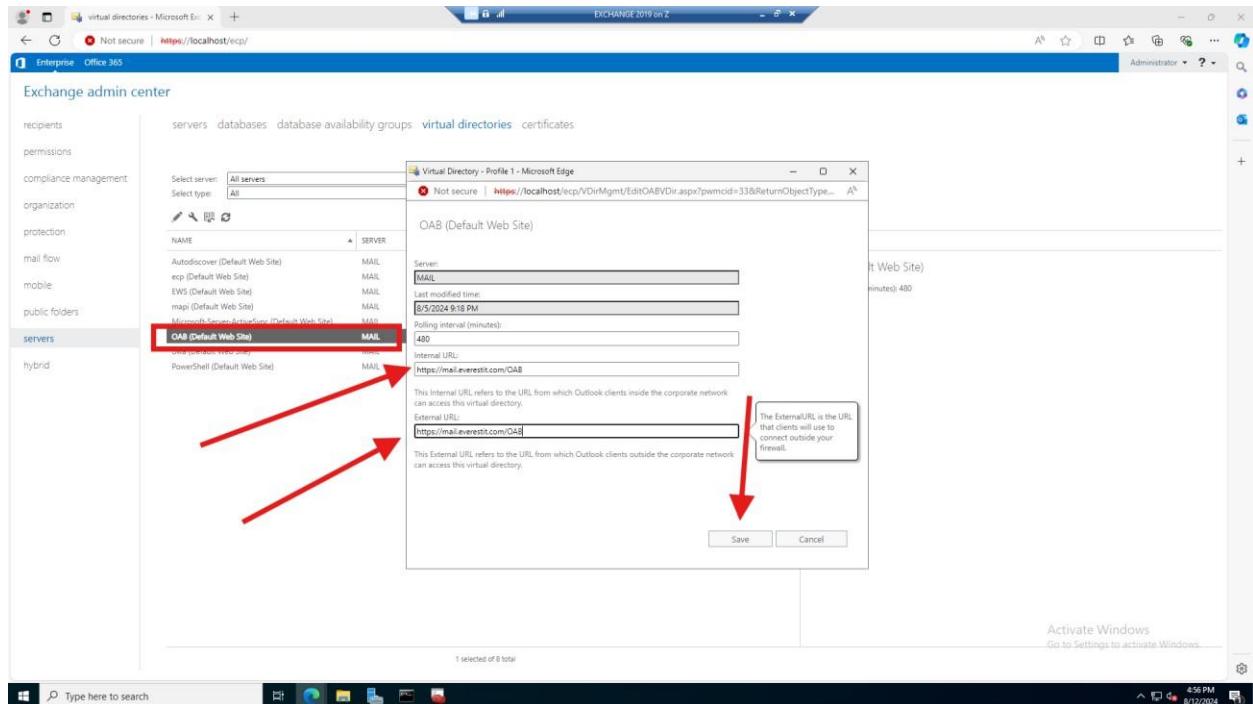
- While in the exchange server
- Open a browser and login to ecp



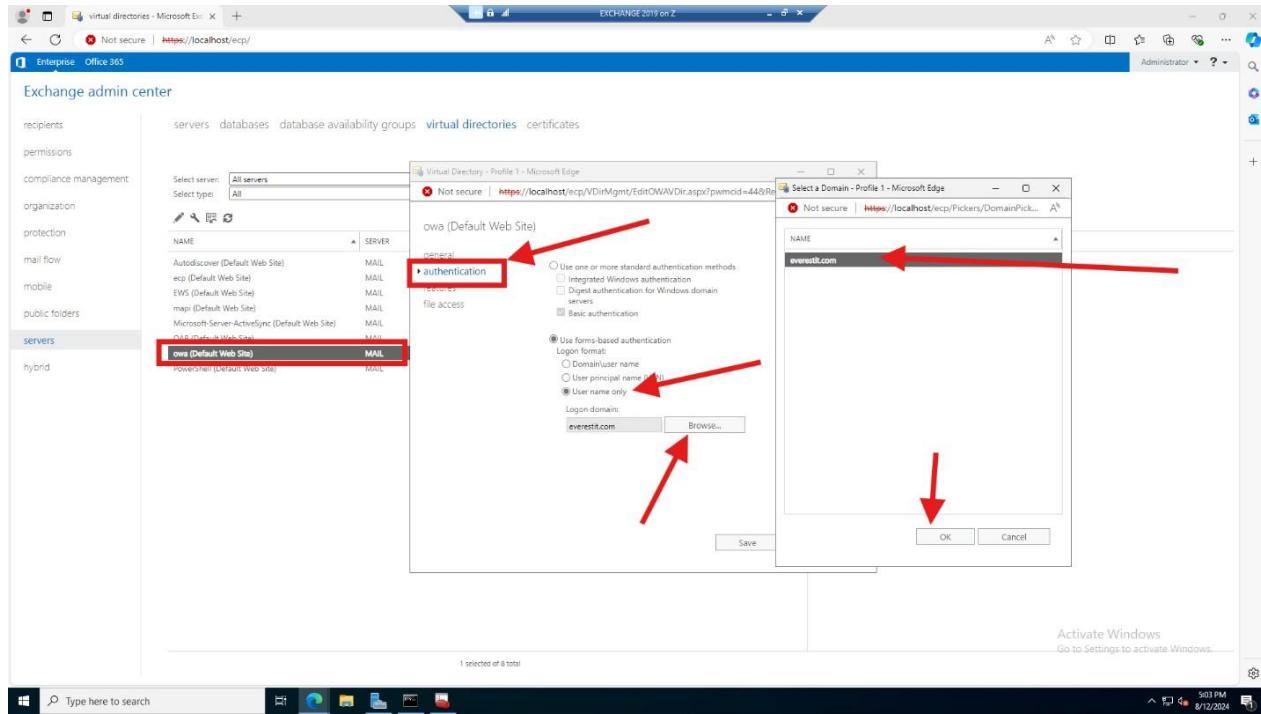
- Once inside
- Click on servers then virtual directories
- Since at this time we are not configuring mail from outside of the firewall
- For each of the options below copy the internal url and paste in the external url
- Make it the same

The screenshot shows the Exchange Admin Center interface with the "virtual directories" tab selected. The left navigation pane highlights the "servers" category. A red box highlights the "virtual directories" tab. On the right, a table lists various virtual directories, including "ecp (Default Web Site)" which is selected. A configuration dialog is open for this selection, showing fields for "Server" (MAIL), "Version" (Version 15.2 (Build 1544.4)), "Website" (Default Web Site), and "Internal URL" (`https://mail.everestit.com/ecp`). A red arrow points from the "Internal URL" field to its corresponding entry in the table. Another red arrow points from the "External URL" field to its corresponding entry in the table. The "Save" button is visible at the bottom of the dialog.

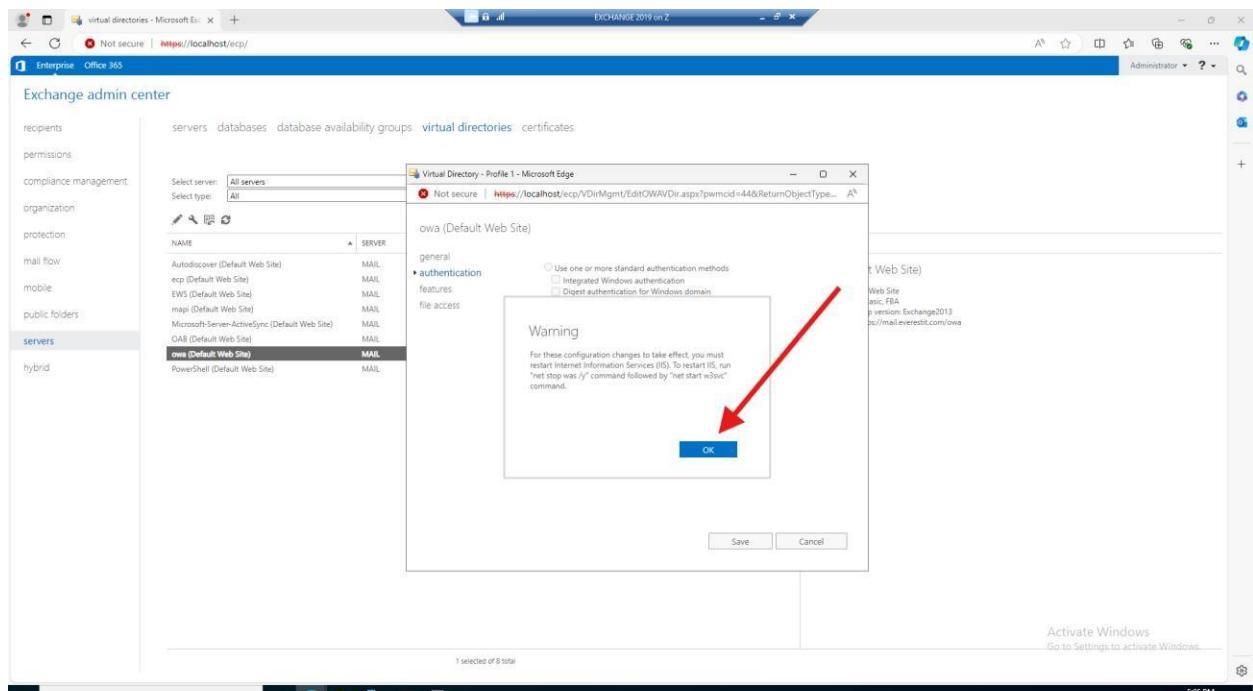




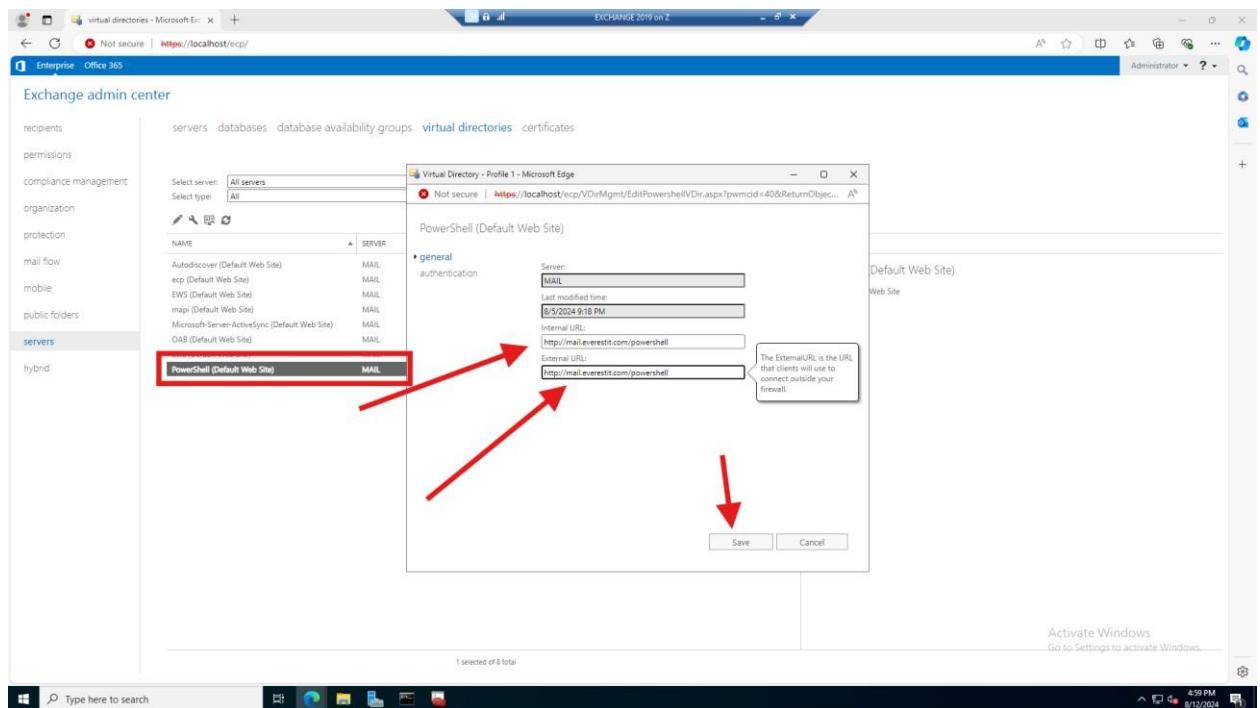
- In owa window go to authentication and also select user name only so it removes the hassle of typing the domain name all the time
- Select browse and select the domain and hit ok



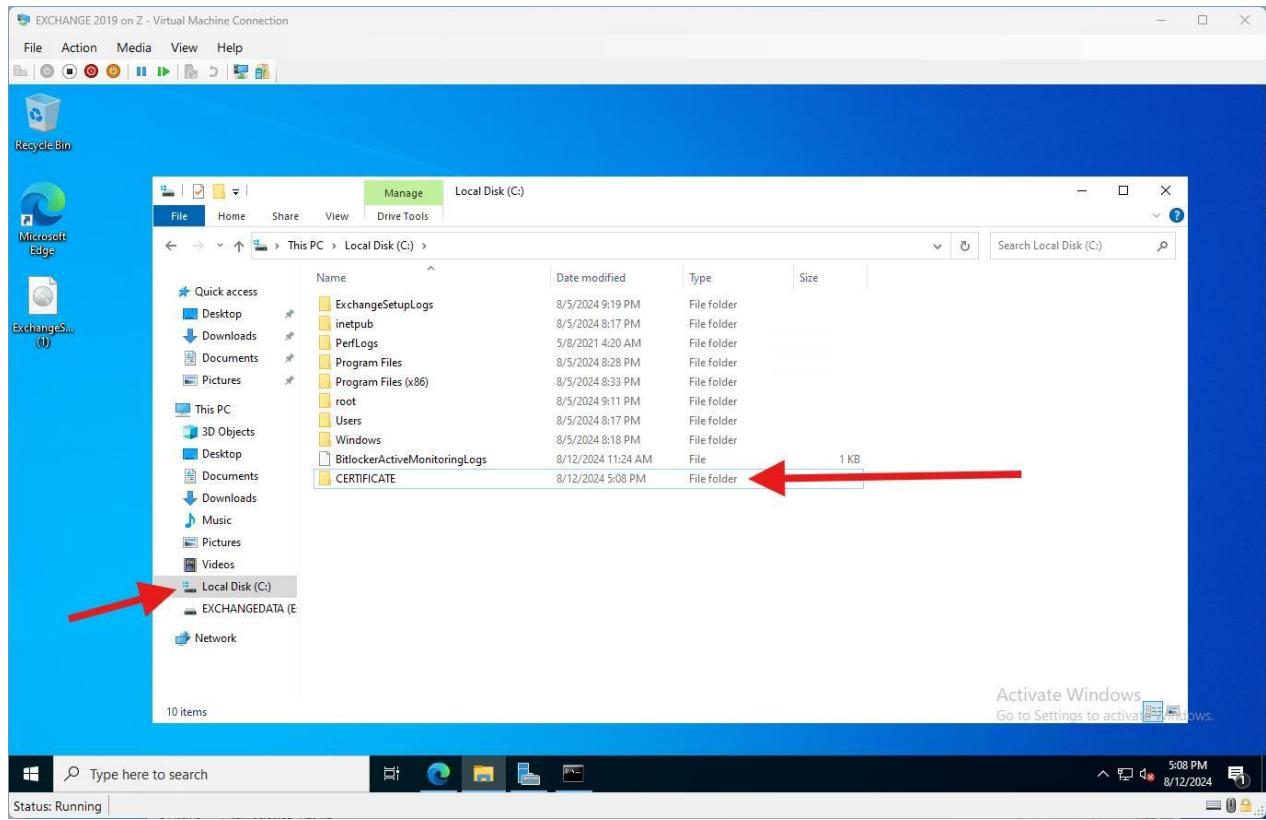
- Following warning will pop up, select ok



- Continue to the last option



NOW GO TO C DRIVE AND CREATE A FOLDER AND SHARE IT WITH DOMAIN ADMIN



- RT CLICK /PROPERTIES /SHARING /SHARE
- Share it with the domain admins only

AFTER THAT GO BACK TO EXCHANGE ADMIN CENTER

- In a browser login to `ecp`
- Go to servers / certificates, here we see only 3 certificated but now our task is to add another certificate issued by our own certificate authority that is in the domain controller

The screenshot shows the Exchange Admin Center interface. On the left, there's a navigation menu with items like recipients, permissions, compliance management, organization, protection, mail flow, mobile, public folders, servers (which is selected and highlighted with a red box), and hybrid. The main content area has tabs for certificates, servers, databases, database availability groups, virtual directories, and certificates (also highlighted with a red box). Below these tabs, there's a message about certificate functionality being removed. A dropdown for 'Select server' shows 'MAILeverestit.com'. The main table displays three certificates:

NAME	STATUS	EXPIRES ON
Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate	Valid	7/10/2029
Microsoft Exchange	Valid	8/5/2029
WMSVC-SHA2	Valid	8/3/2034

An arrow points from the bottom of the table towards the detailed view on the right, which shows the Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate with its status as valid and expiration date of 7/10/2029.

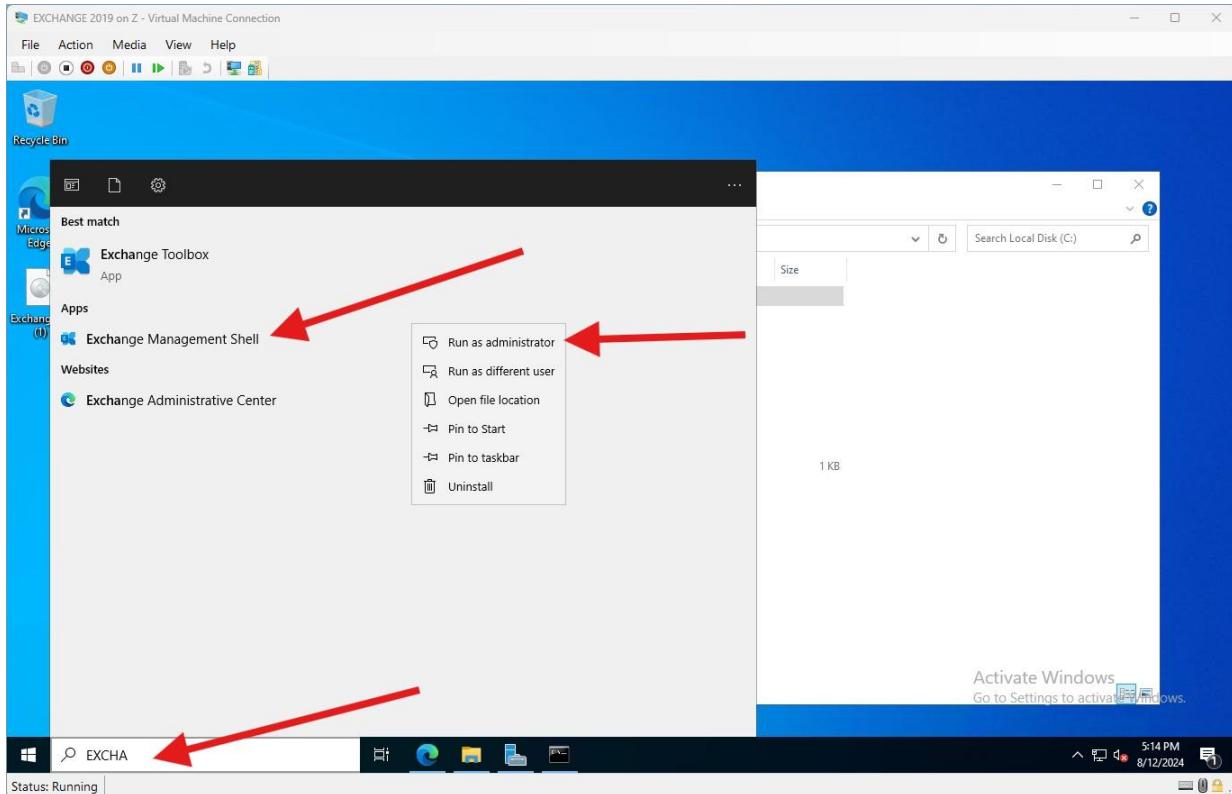
- To complete that task
- We need to create a random key
- In order to do that copy and paste the code below in to exchange Management shell

```
$txtrequest = New-ExchangeCertificate -GenerateRequest -SubjectName "c=US,o=Certificate by EIT,cn=MAIL.everestit.com" -DomainName MAIL.everestit.com,autodiscover.everestit.com [System.IO.File]::WriteAllBytes('\\\\MAIL\\CERTIFICATE\\exchangecert.req', [System.Text.Encoding]::Unicode.GetBytes($txtrequest))
```

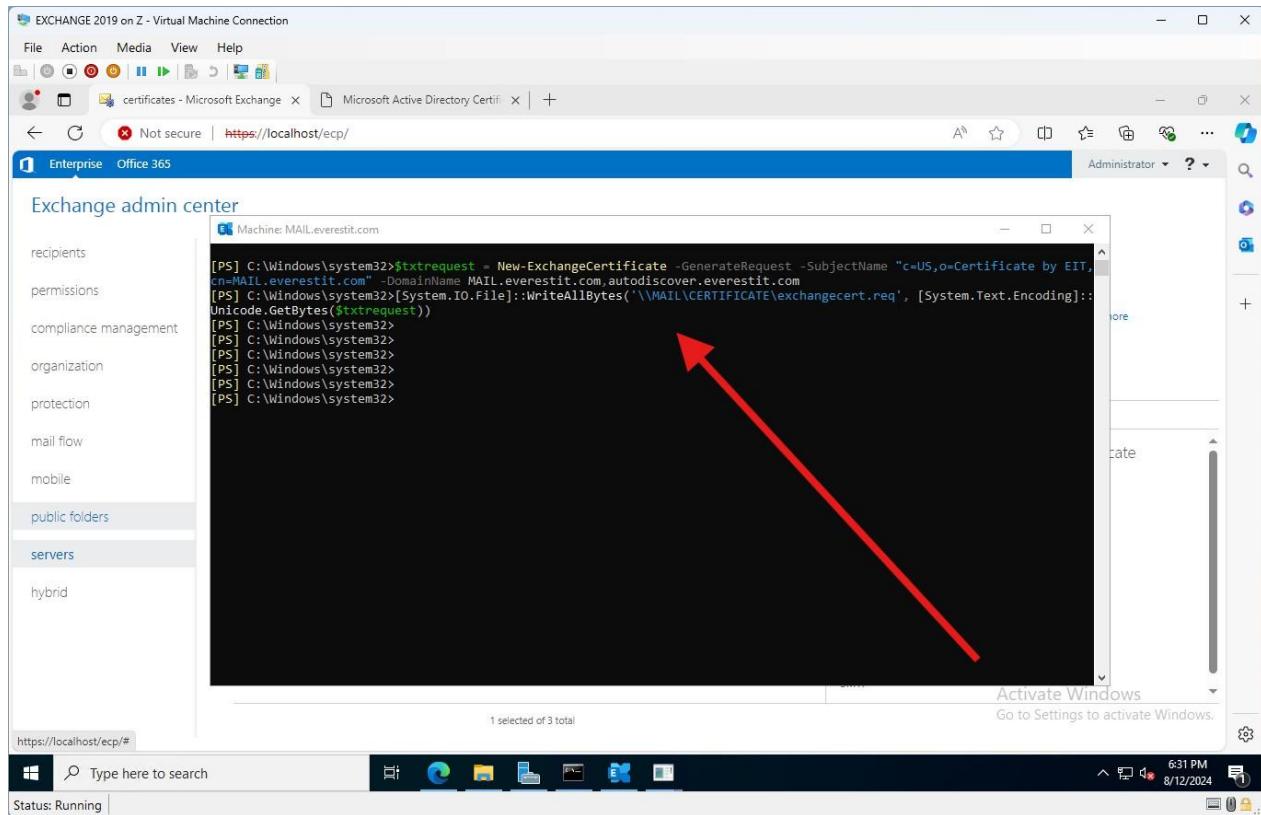
- In my case the “CERTIFICATE” in the red is the name of the folder I created in C drive earlier so be careful and update the code as necessary



- Open exchange management shell



- It will take a few moments for the window to become active for taking in commands
- So be patient
- Once the window becomes active hit enter a few times
- In order to paste the copied code just right click in the window and it will automatically paste
- Hit enter, this will execute the code

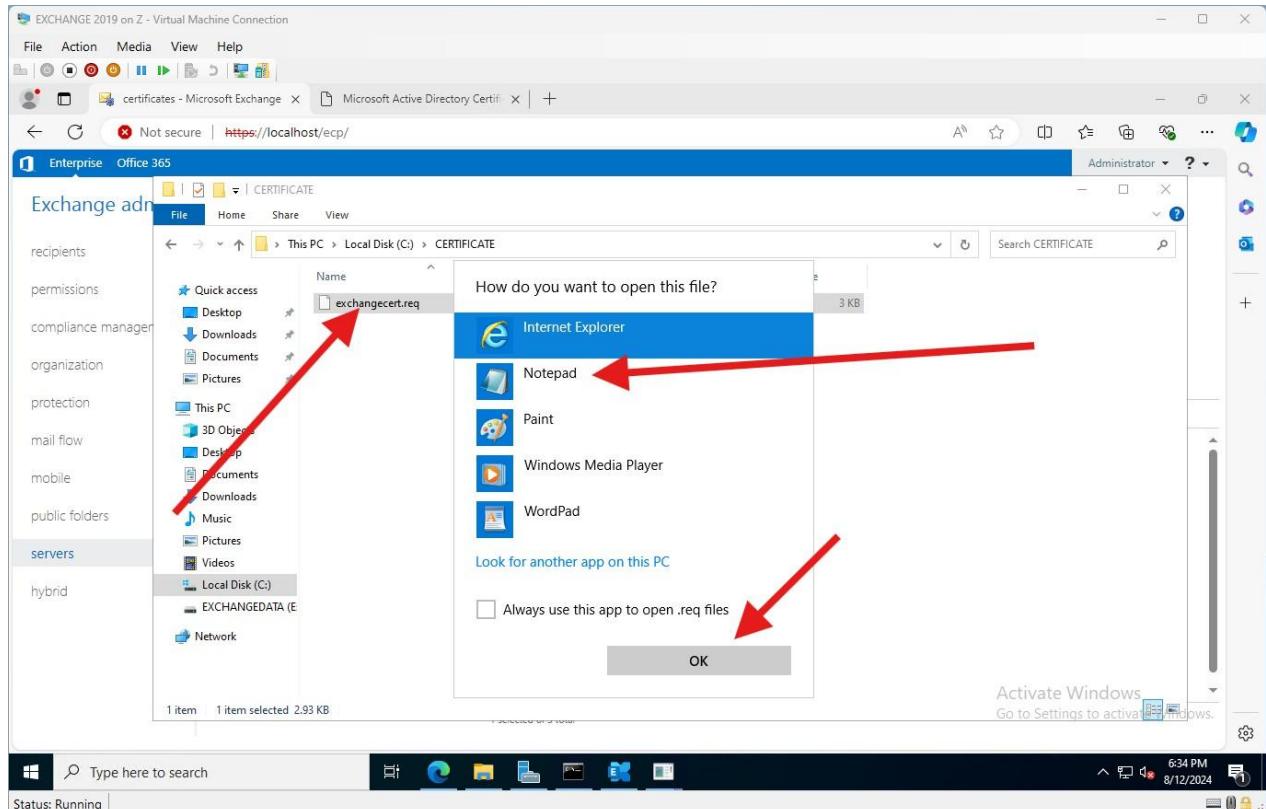


The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window with the title 'EXCHANGE 2019 on Z - Virtual Machine Connection'. The window is running as 'Administrator'. The command line displays the following PowerShell script:

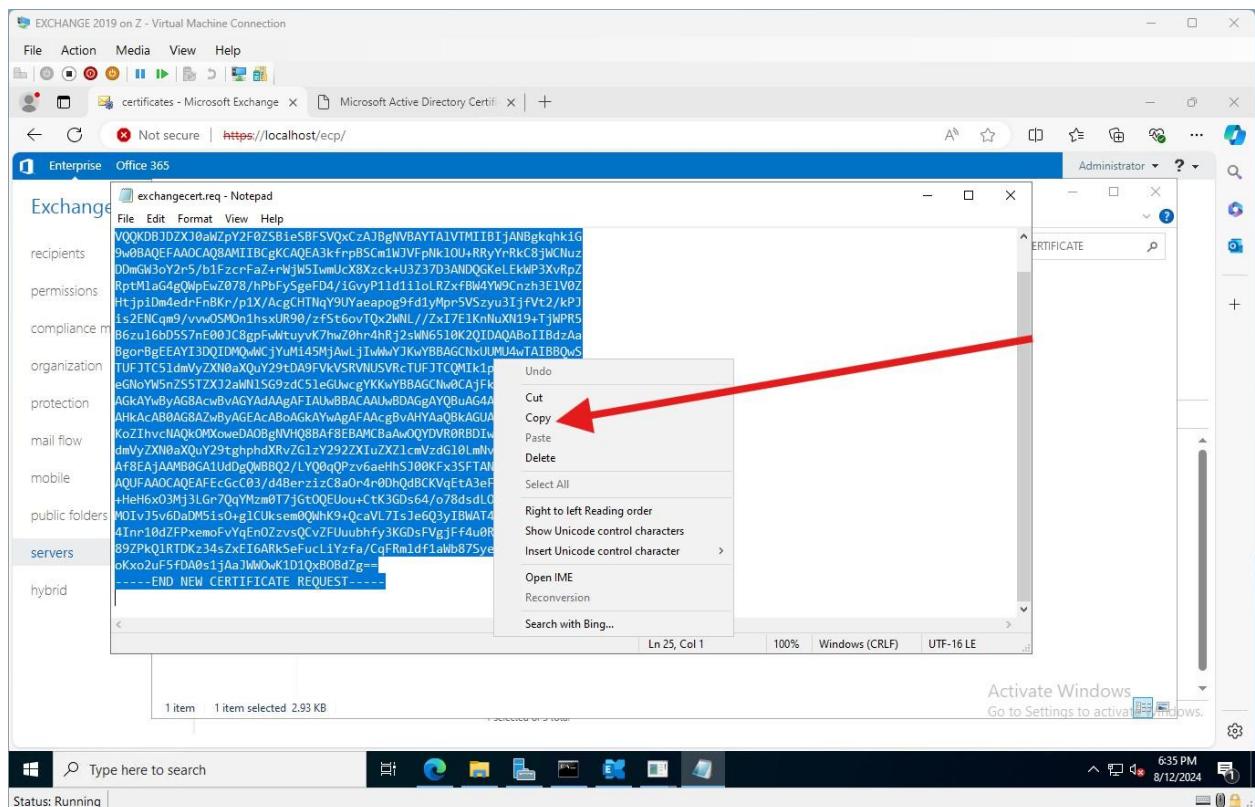
```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>$txtrequest = New-ExchangeCertificate -GenerateRequest -SubjectName "c=US,o=Certificate by EIT,cn=MAIL.everestit.com" -DomainName MAIL.everestit.com.autodiscover.everestit.com
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>[System.IO.File]::WriteAllBytes(''\MAIL\CERTIFICATE\exchange.cert.req'', [System.Text.Encoding]::Unicode.GetBytes($txtrequest))
```

The command line has several blank lines between the two main lines of code. A red arrow points from the top of the slide towards the command line area.

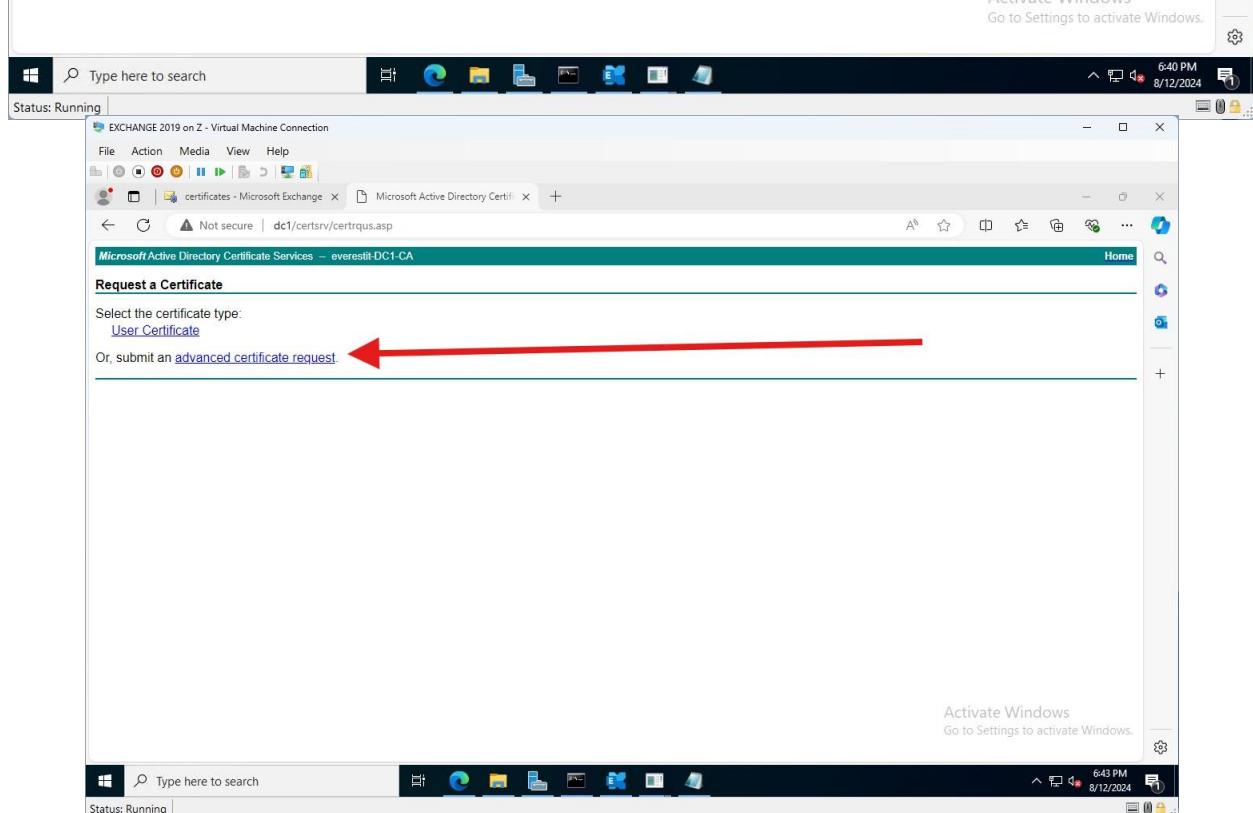
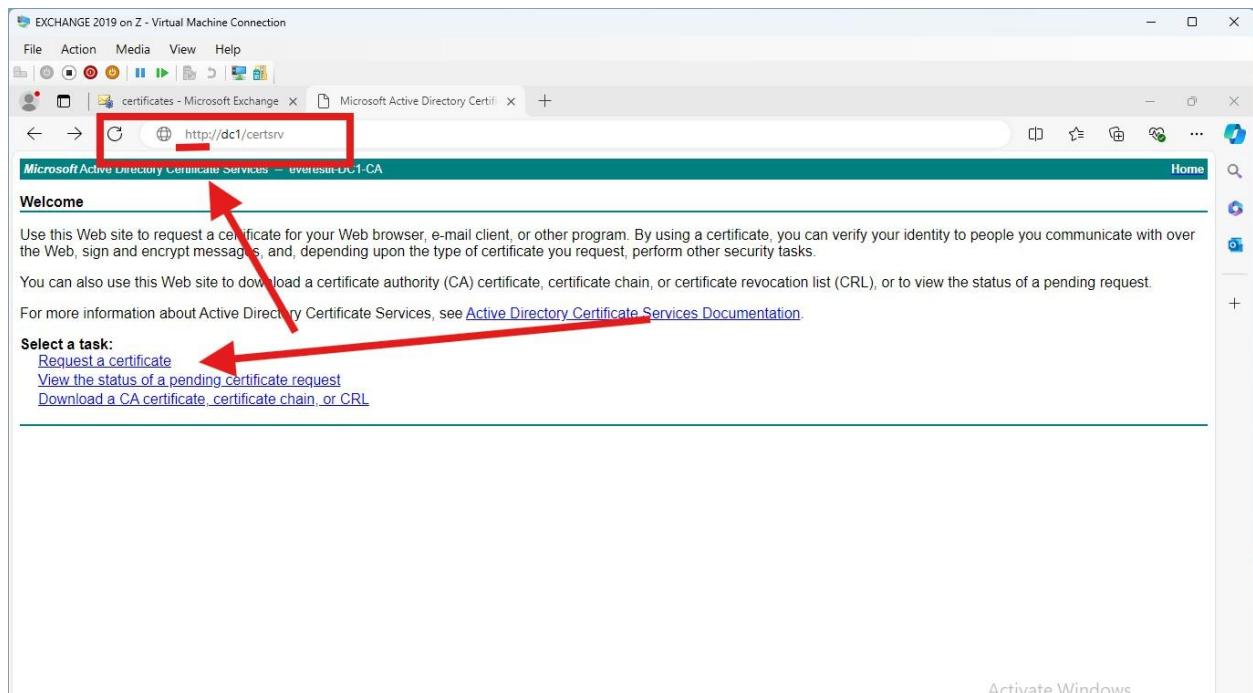
- once the code is executed go back out to the **CERTIFICATE** folder in C drive and you will see the file
- open that file in notepad



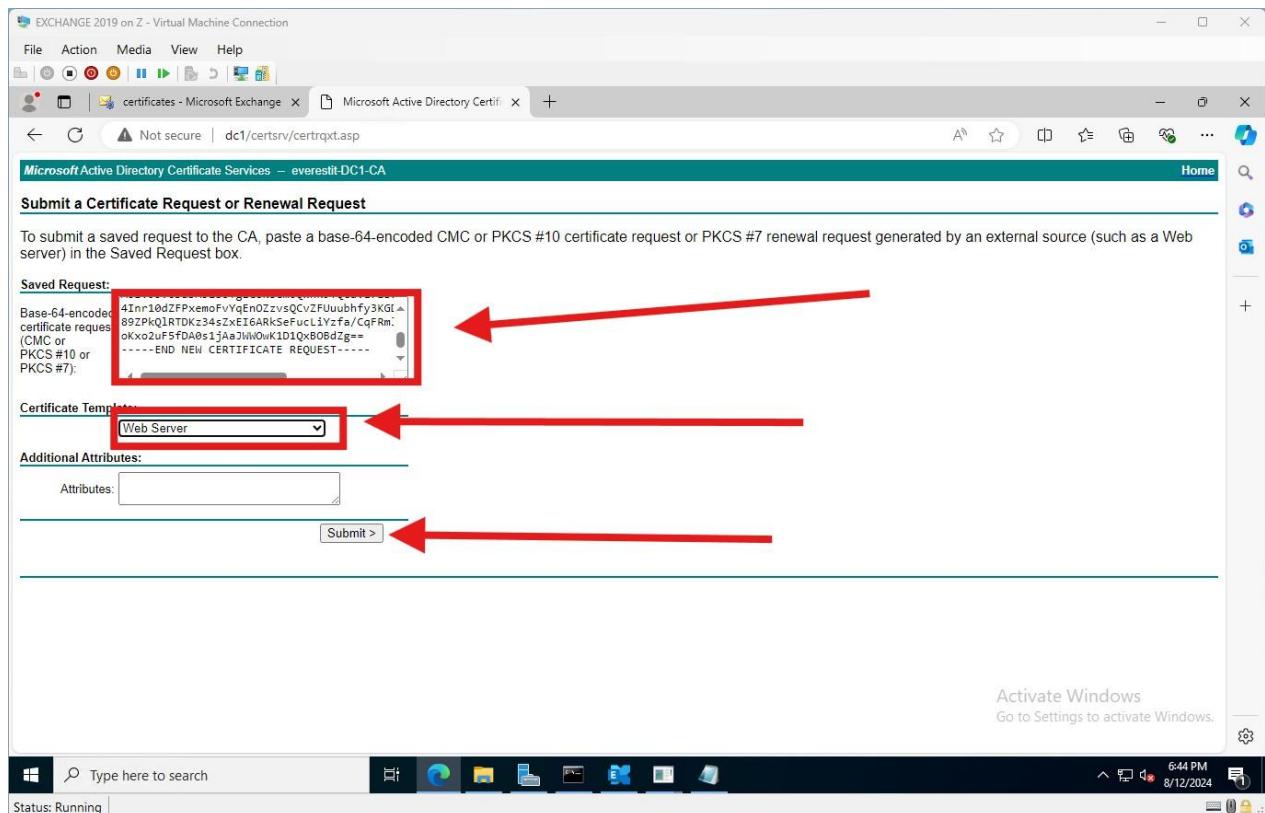
- Next copy all the content in there



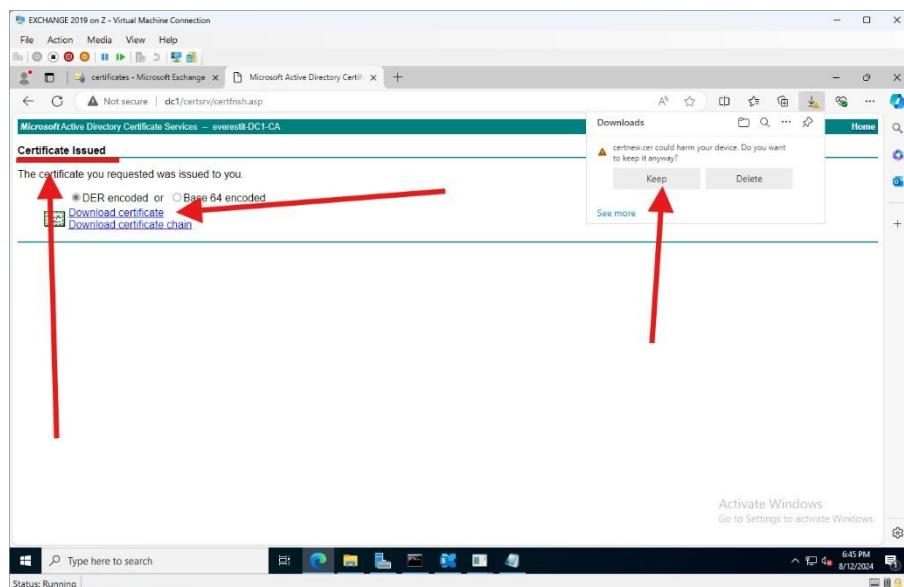
- Now go to the exchange server browser and type
- <http://dc1/certsrv>
- click on request certificate
- Then advanced certificate request



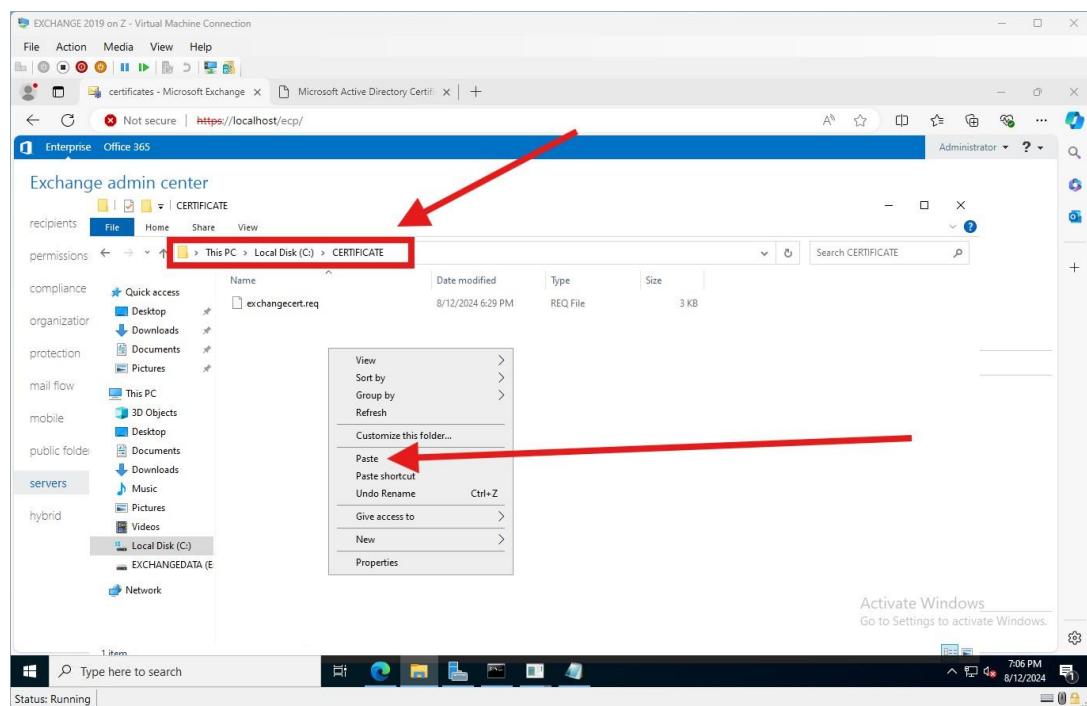
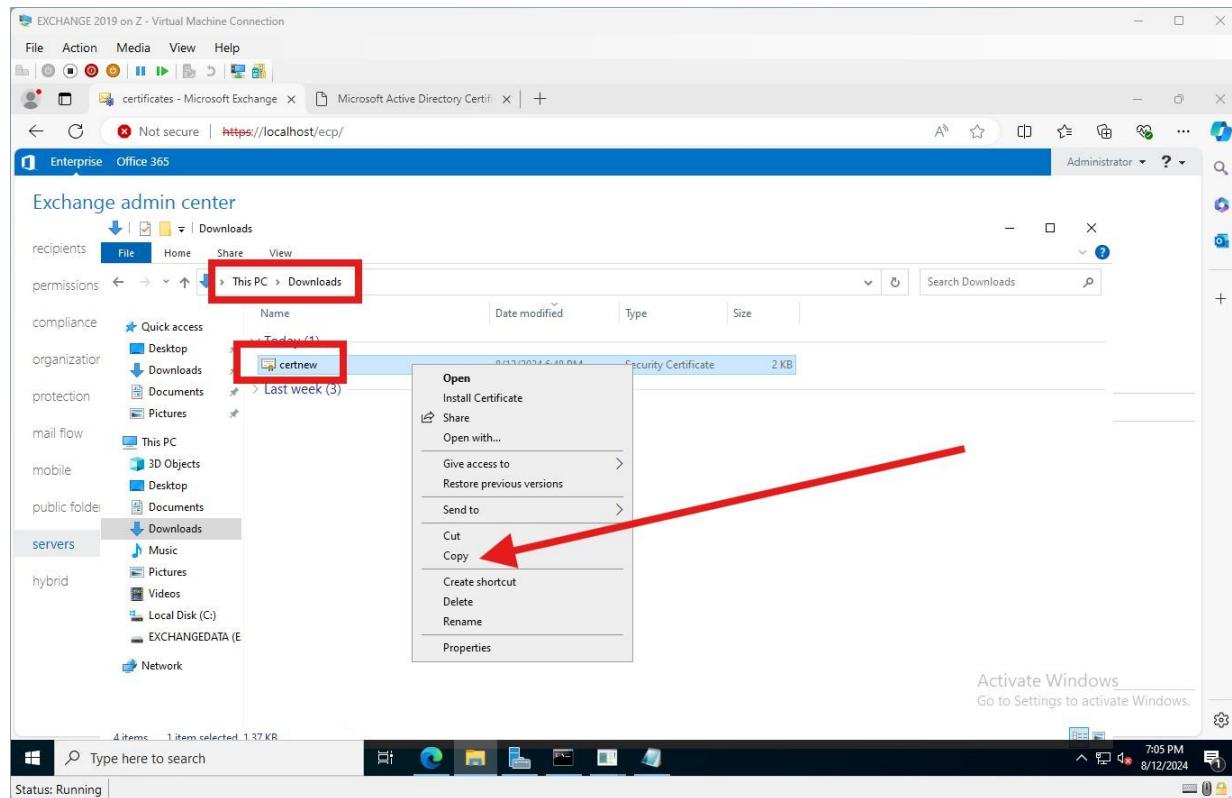
- Paste the content of the notepad that we had copied earlier, in the box that says **saved requests**
- Select the template as web server
- submit

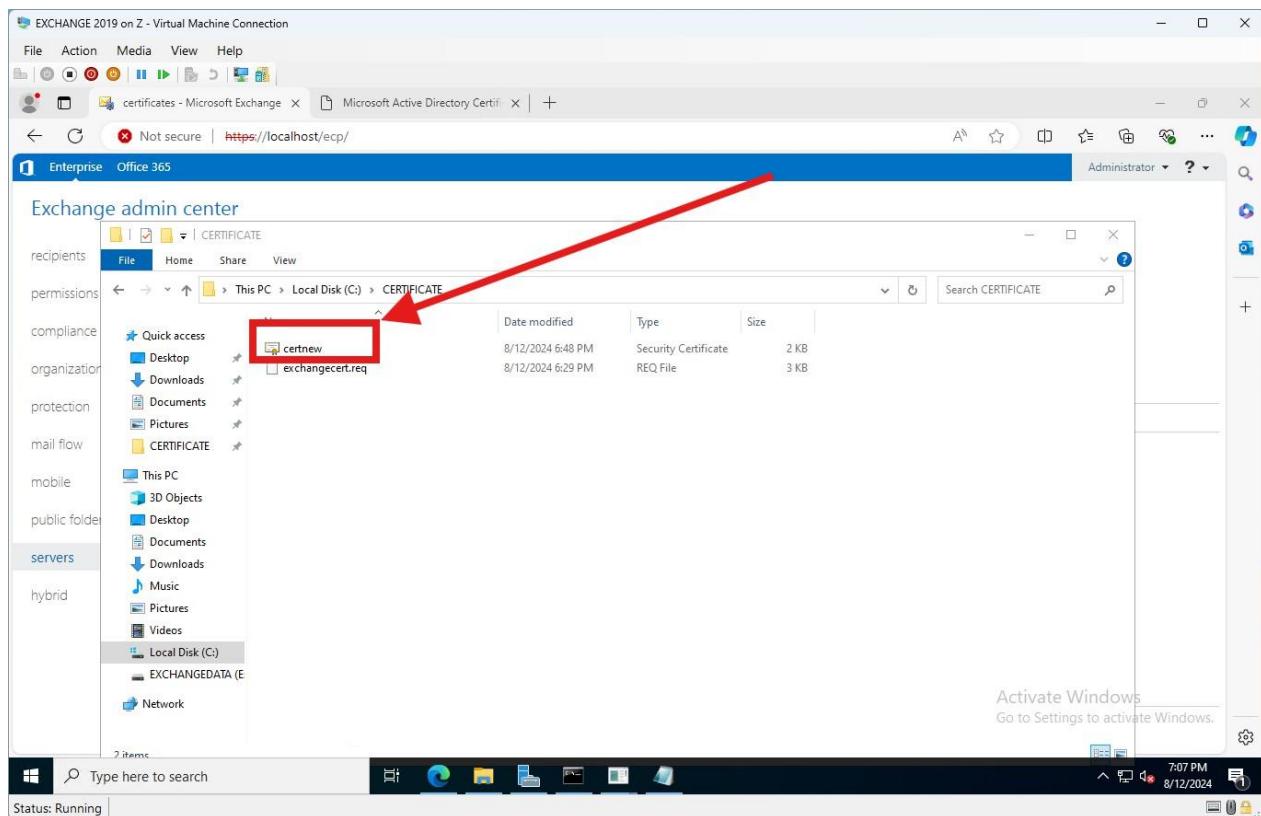


- Hit submit
- A certificate we requested will be issued



- Click on download
- And keep
- Once downloaded go to the download folder and copy it and take it to the C drive where we had created the certificate folder and paste it there





- Go back to exchange admin center and hit refresh
- There you will see a pending request

A screenshot of the Exchange admin center interface. The left navigation pane shows 'servers' selected. The main area displays a table of certificates. A red arrow points to the '+' button in the top-left of the table header. Another red arrow points to the 'Pending request' status of the first row, which corresponds to the 'Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate'. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Status: Running'.

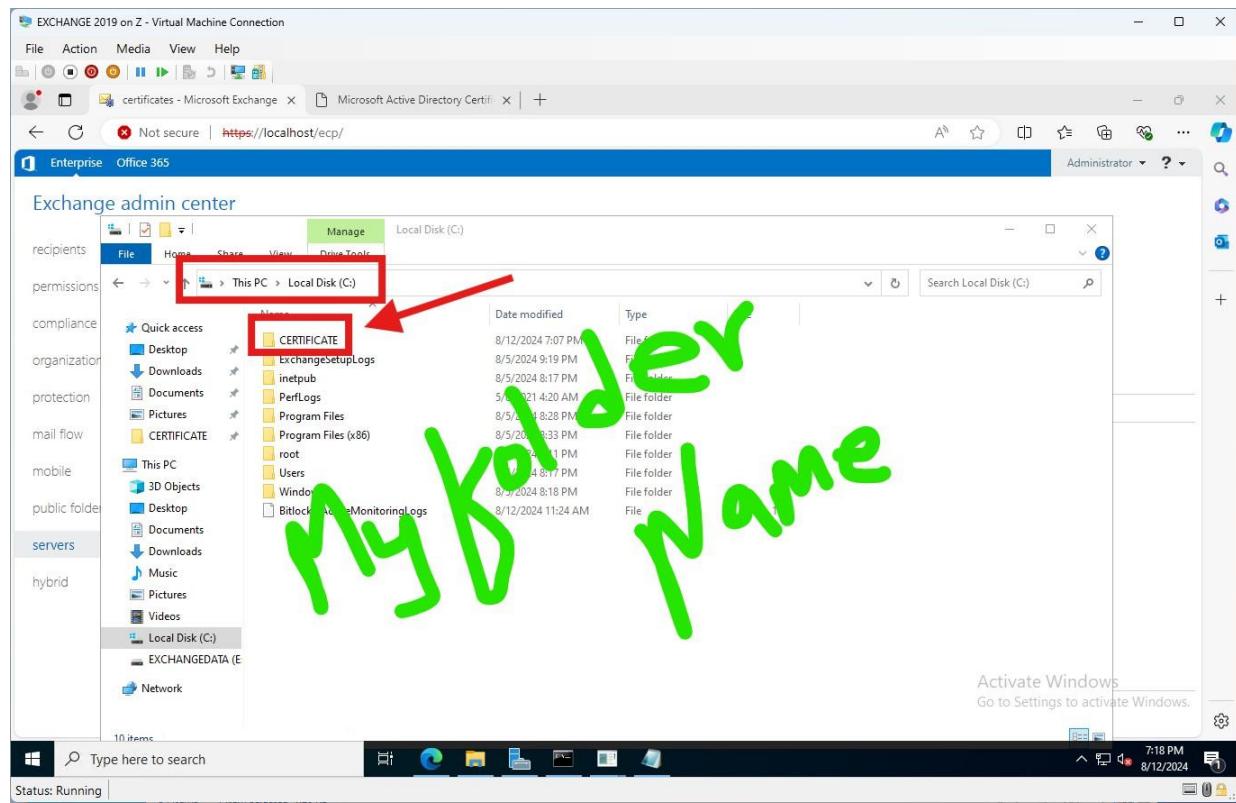
NAME	STATUS	EXPIRES ON
Microsoft Exchange	Pending request	8/12/2025
Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate	Valid	7/10/2029
Microsoft Exchange	Valid	8/5/2029
WMSVC-SHA2	Valid	8/3/2034

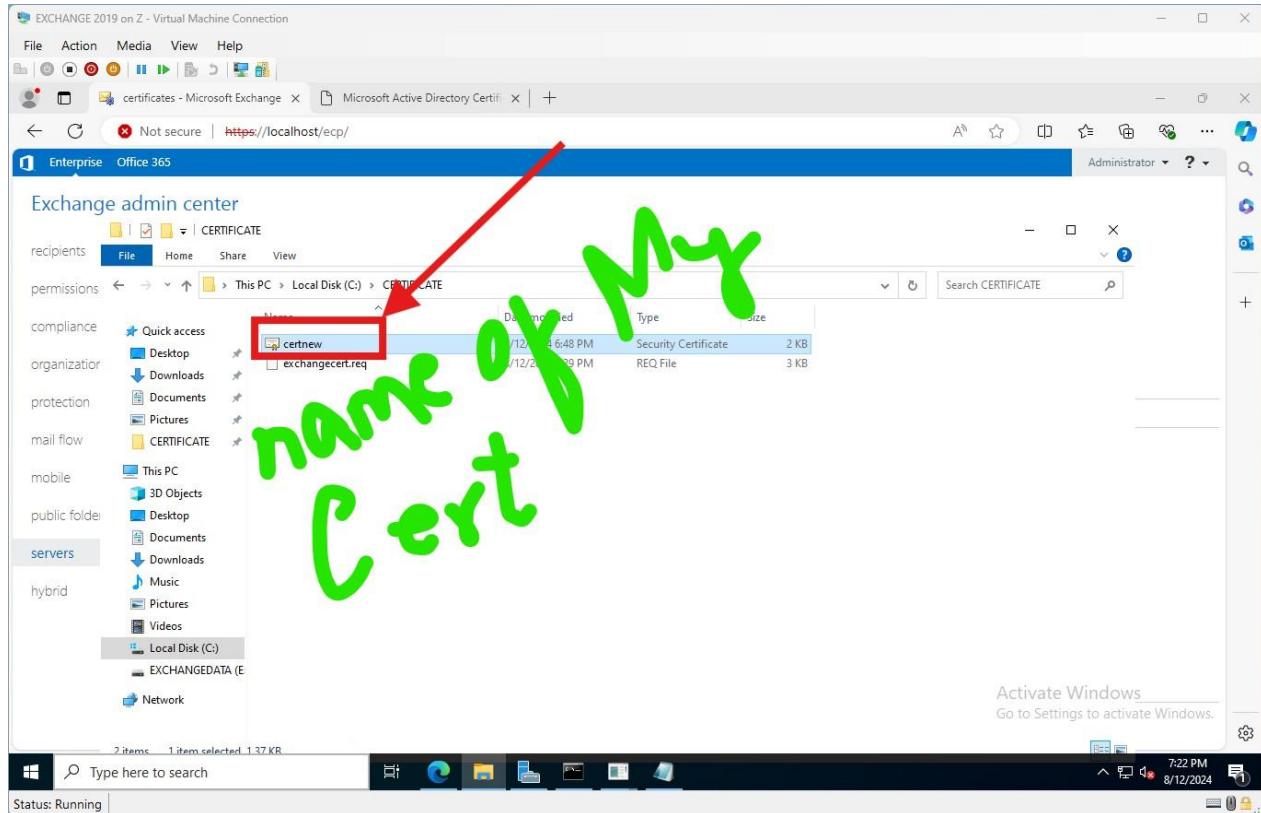
Details for the Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate:
Self-signed certificate
Issuer: CN=Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate
Status: Valid
Expires on: 7/10/2029
Renew: Please use cmdlets for renewing certificate
Assigned to services: SMTP

- Now once u see the pending request, we need to import this certificate into the exchange server
- For that we need to run some PowerShell script
- my code is

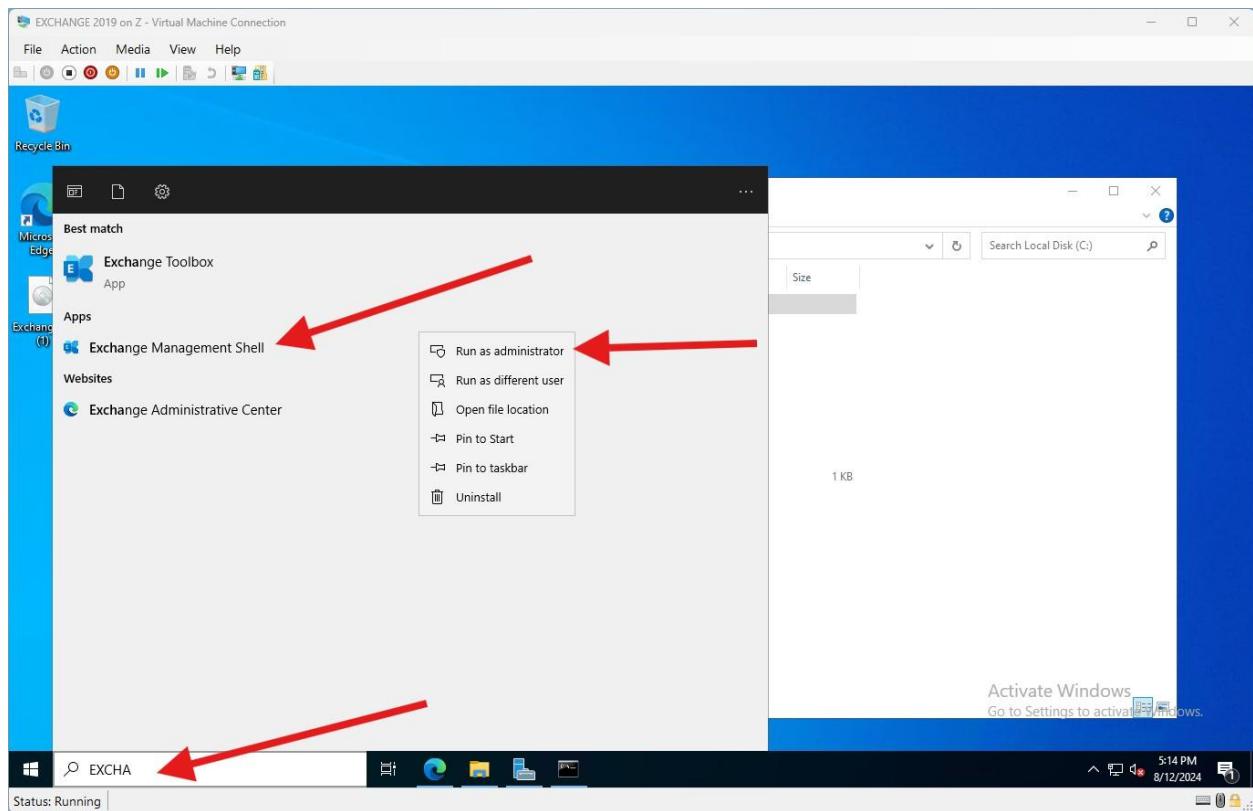
```
$cert = Import-ExchangeCertificate -FileData ([System.IO.File]::ReadAllBytes("\MAIL\CERTIFICATE\certnew.cer")) -Password (Get-Credential).password
```

- In the following 2 pictures take a look and make sure to update your code to match the names accordingly. In my case since the name of my folder for the certificate I created was "CERTIFICATE" I updated the code accordingly. also, the name of the certificate

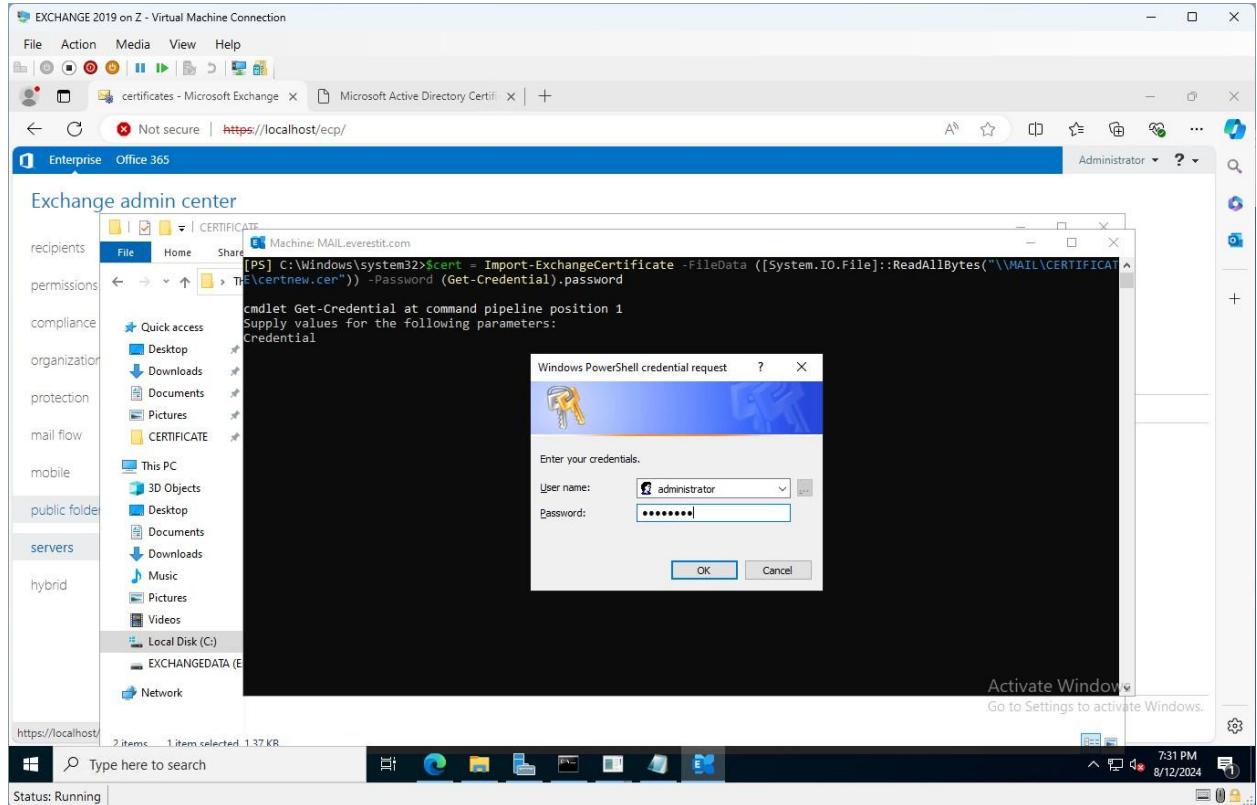




- Open exchange management Shell
- Wait for it to load first / takes time

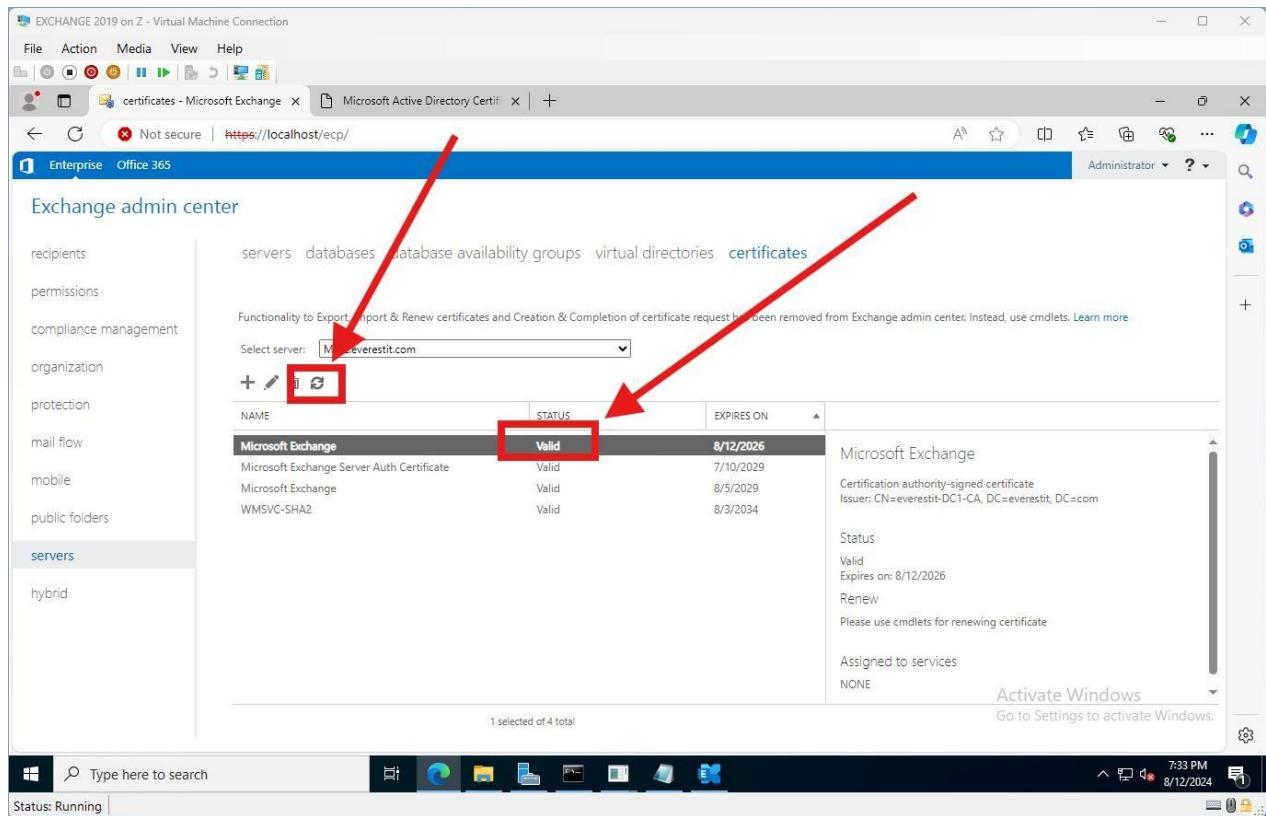


- Paste and run the code
- Once you do that
- It will ask you for the credentials



Now go back to exchange admin center and hit refresh

It should change the status from pending to valid



More steps to follow

- Go back to exchange management Shell and type
- Get-ExchangeCertificate
- This will give us a snapshot of all the certificates
- We need to copy the thumbprint Infront of the new certificate we created and just validated earlier
- In order to do that DoubleClick, the thumbprint it will be highlighted white and
- Copy with the command CTRL+C

```

Select Machine: MAIL.everestit.com
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Select Machine: MAIL.everestit.com
Import-ExchangeCertificate -FileData ([System.IO.File]::ReadAllBytes(''\\MAIL\CERTIFICATE\certnew.cer'')) -Password (Get-Credential).password
cmdlet Get-Credential at command pipeline position 1
Supply values for the following parameters:
    Credential
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-ExchangeCertificate
Thumbprint Services Subject
----- ...S...
AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4 ...S... CN=MAIL.everestit.com, O=Certificate by EIT, C=US
#67A6A3FF82EA9A1C01 00DCB0DC19B98969CEA IP.WS... CN=MAIL
46F8D59074DB2C3114A0 8661602408AED7680 .... CN=MSvc-SHA2-MAIL

[PS] C:\Windows\system32>

```

- Go out and open notepad and paste this thumbprint code in there
- Now copy the code below and paste in in the notepad just below the thumbpad like you see in the next picture

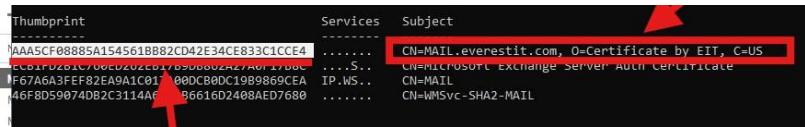
Enable-Exchange Certificate -Thumbprint AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4 -Services "IIS"

```

File Edit Format View Help
AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4
Enable-Exchange Certificate -Thumbprint AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4 -Services "IIS"

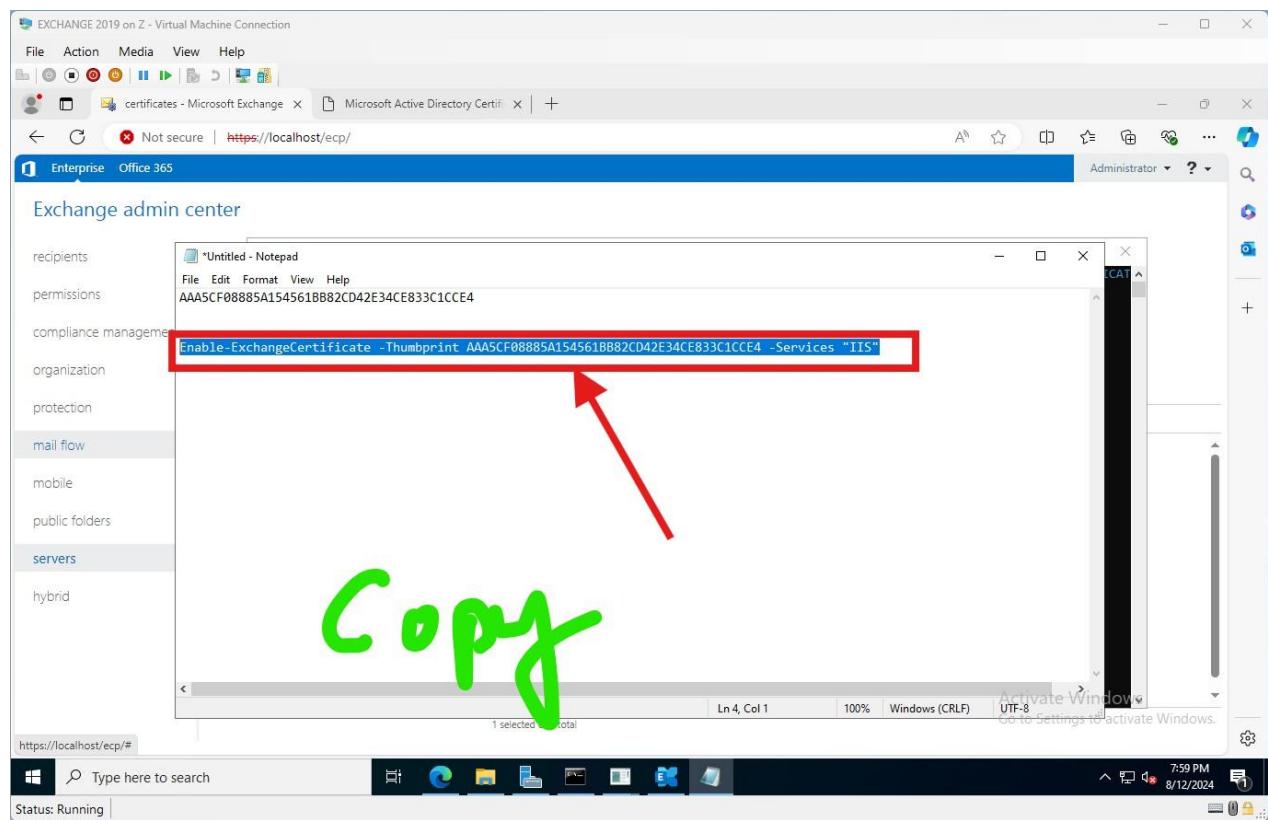
```

- Replace the code [underlined](#) with your unique code
- In the second line shown by the red arrow the underlined thumbprint in green should match from the ones you copied earlier
- Everyone has a unique code so do not copy this as is: it should be whatever the code shown by the PowerShell command earlier.



Thumbprint	Services	Subject
AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4	CN=MAIL.everestit.com, O=Certificate by EIT, C=US
CC1F0261C00E0000C110S00000Z44/401/1000S...	CN=MCLOUDSRV Exchange Server AUTH Certificate
F67A6A3FEFB82EA9A1C01	000CB0DC19B9869CEA	CN=MAIL
446F8D59074DB2C3114A6	IP.WS..	CN=WMSvc-SHA2-MAIL
		46616D2408AED7680

- Once the code is ready copy the code shown in the red box only



- Go to the exchange management Shell again and rt click there
- It will automatically paste
- Just hit enter

The screenshot shows the Exchange Admin Center interface. On the left, a sidebar lists categories like recipients, permissions, compliance management, organization, protection, mail flow, mobile, public folders, servers (which is selected), and hybrid. The main area is a terminal window titled "Machine: MAILeverestit.com". It displays the following PowerShell session:

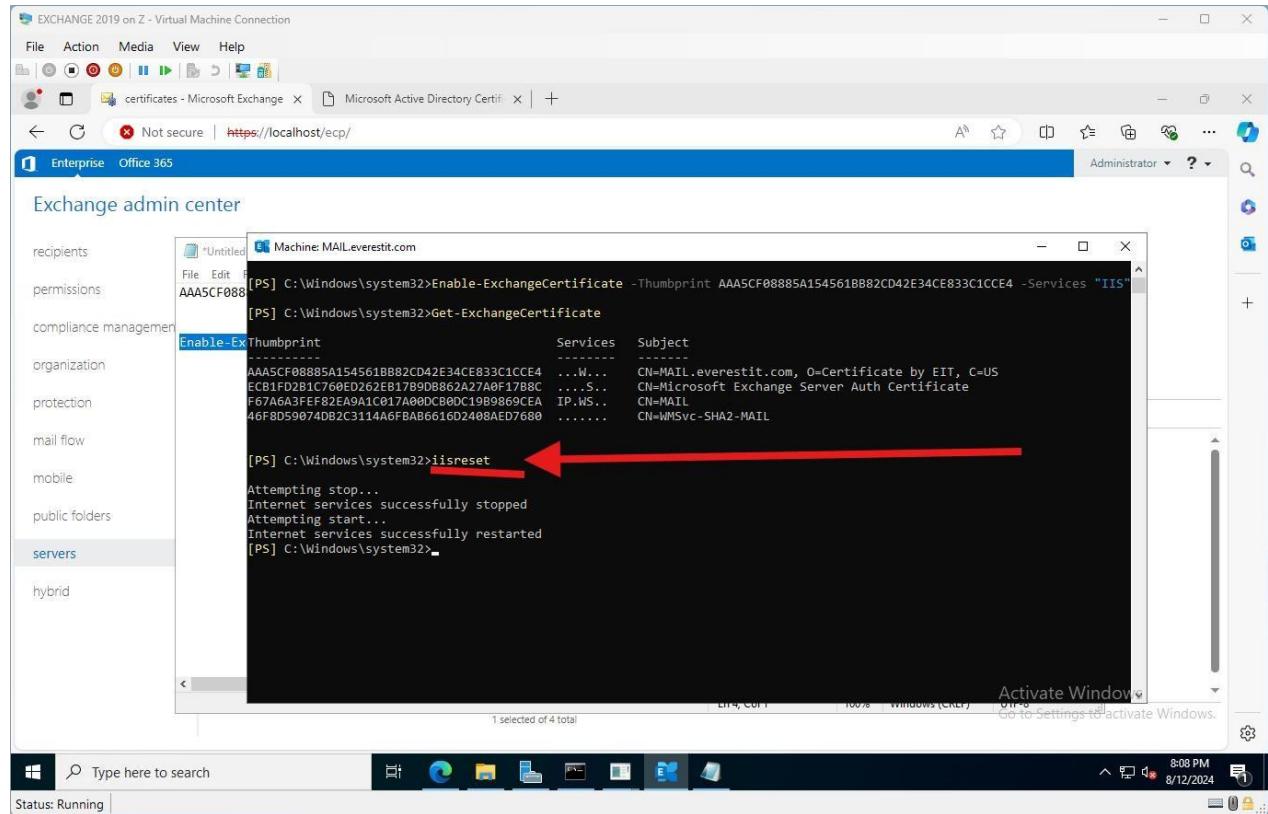
```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-ExchangeCertificate  
AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4  
-----  
Thumbprint Services Subject  
-----  
AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4 ..... CN=MAIL.everestit.com, O=Certificate by EIT, C=US  
ECB1FD2B1C760ED262EB1789DB862A27A0F17B8C ...S... CN=Microsoft Exchange Server Auth Certificate  
F67A6A3FEF82EA9A1C017A00DCB0DC19B9869CEA IP.WS... CN=MAIL  
46F8D59074DB2C311A46FBAB6616D2408AED7680 ..... CN=WMSvc-SHA2-MAIL  
  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Enable-ExchangeCertificate -Thumbprint AAA5CF08885A154561BB82CD42E34CE833C1CCE4 -Services "IIS"  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>  
1 selected of 4 total
```

The status bar at the bottom of the terminal window shows "L14, Col 1" and "100% Windows (CR/LF)". The taskbar below shows the URL "https://localhost/ecp/" and the system tray indicates "Status: Running".

- Now just to verify type
- Get-ExchangeCertificate
- Hit enter / you should see the W in the services column

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the Exchange Admin Center and the PowerShell terminal window. A large red arrow points vertically upwards from the bottom of the terminal window towards the "Services" column header in the table output. The terminal window content is the same as in the previous screenshot.

- Once you see that restart the webservices with the command below
- iisreset



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a PowerShell window open in the Exchange Admin Center. The window title is "EXCHANGE 2019 on Z - Virtual Machine Connection". The PowerShell session is running on a machine named "MAILeverestit.com". The command being run is:

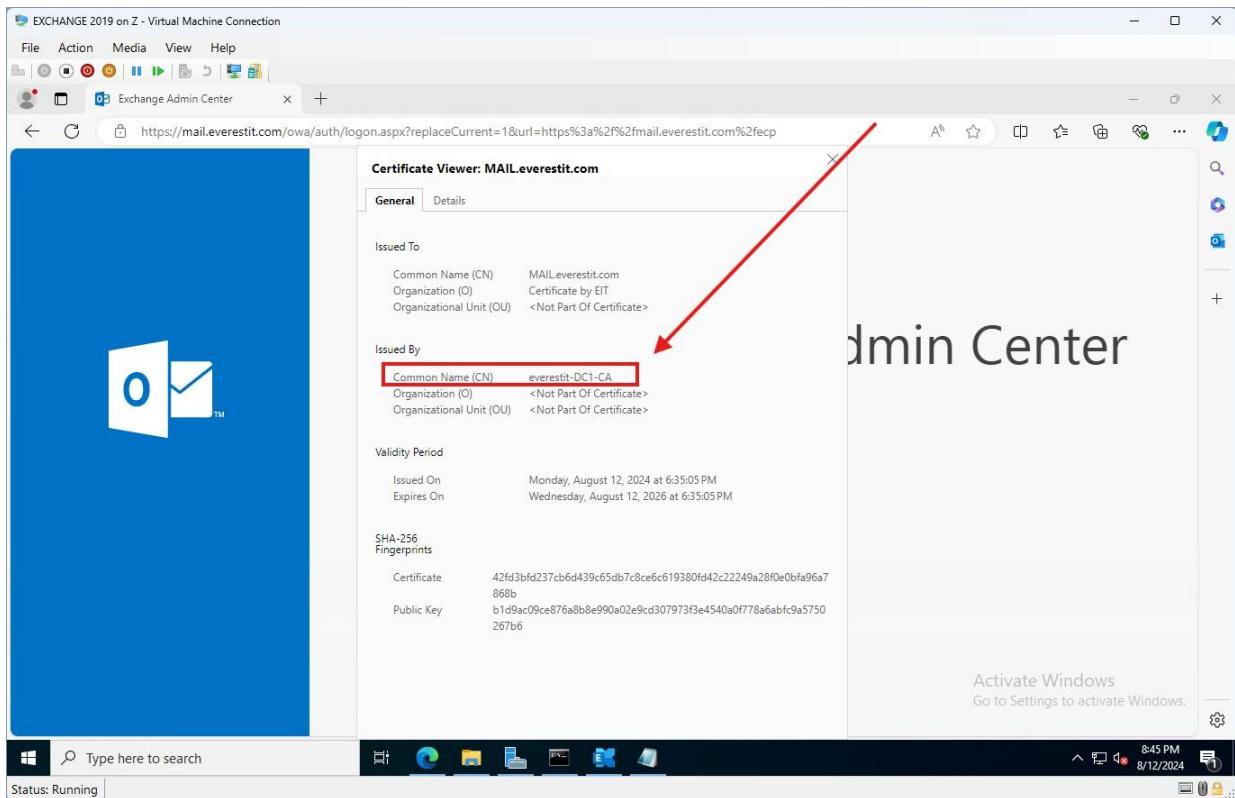
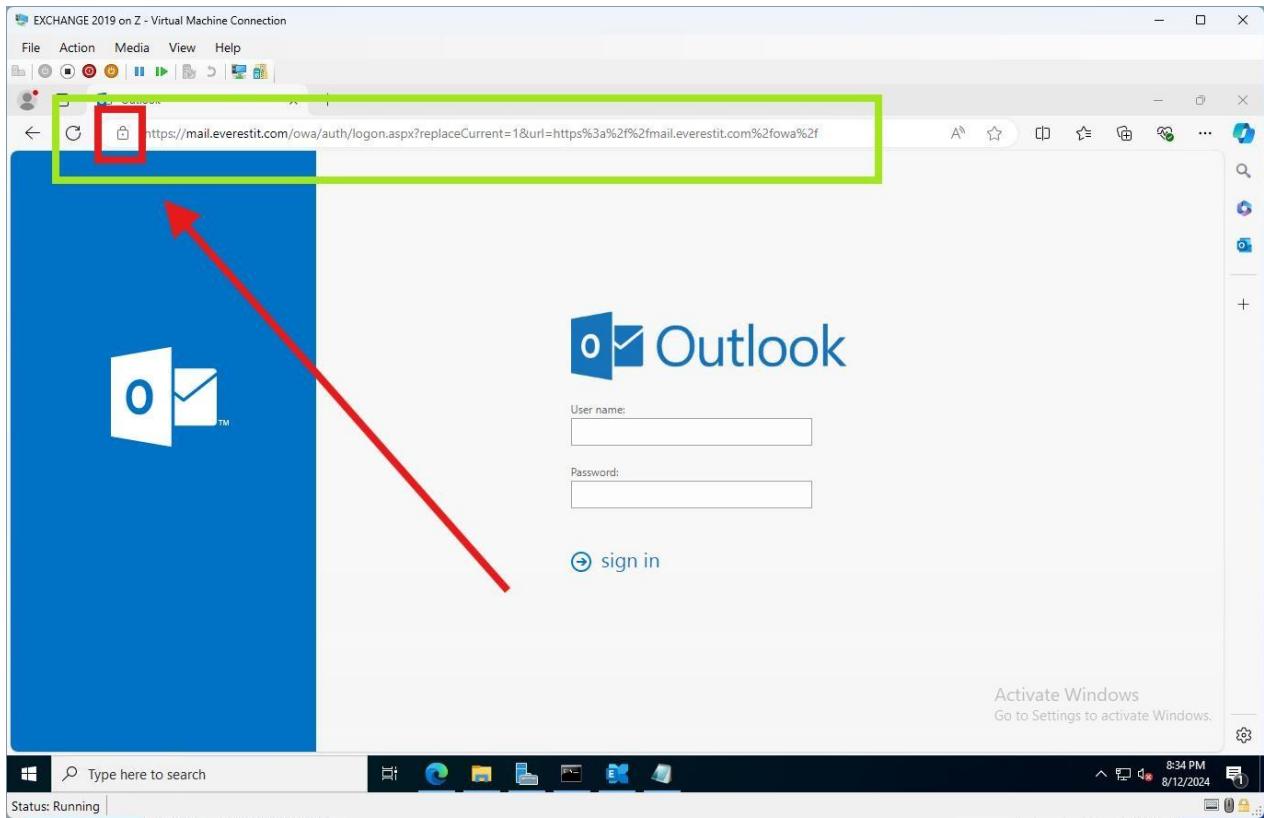
```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>iisreset
```

A red arrow points to the "iisreset" command in the PowerShell window. The output of the command shows the service attempting to stop and then start again:

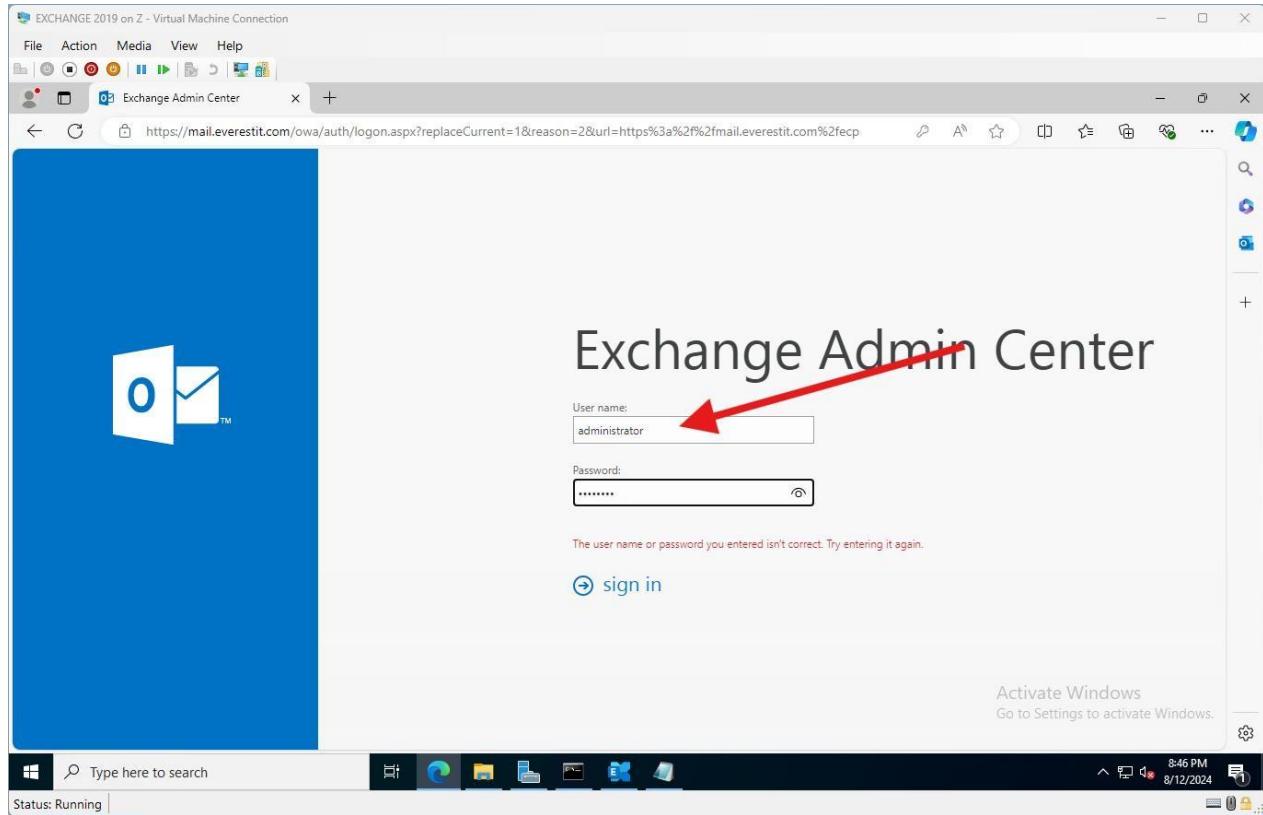
```
Attempting stop...
Internet services successfully stopped
Attempting start...
Internet services successfully restarted
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>
```

The taskbar at the bottom of the screen shows the date and time as "8/12/2024 8:08 PM".

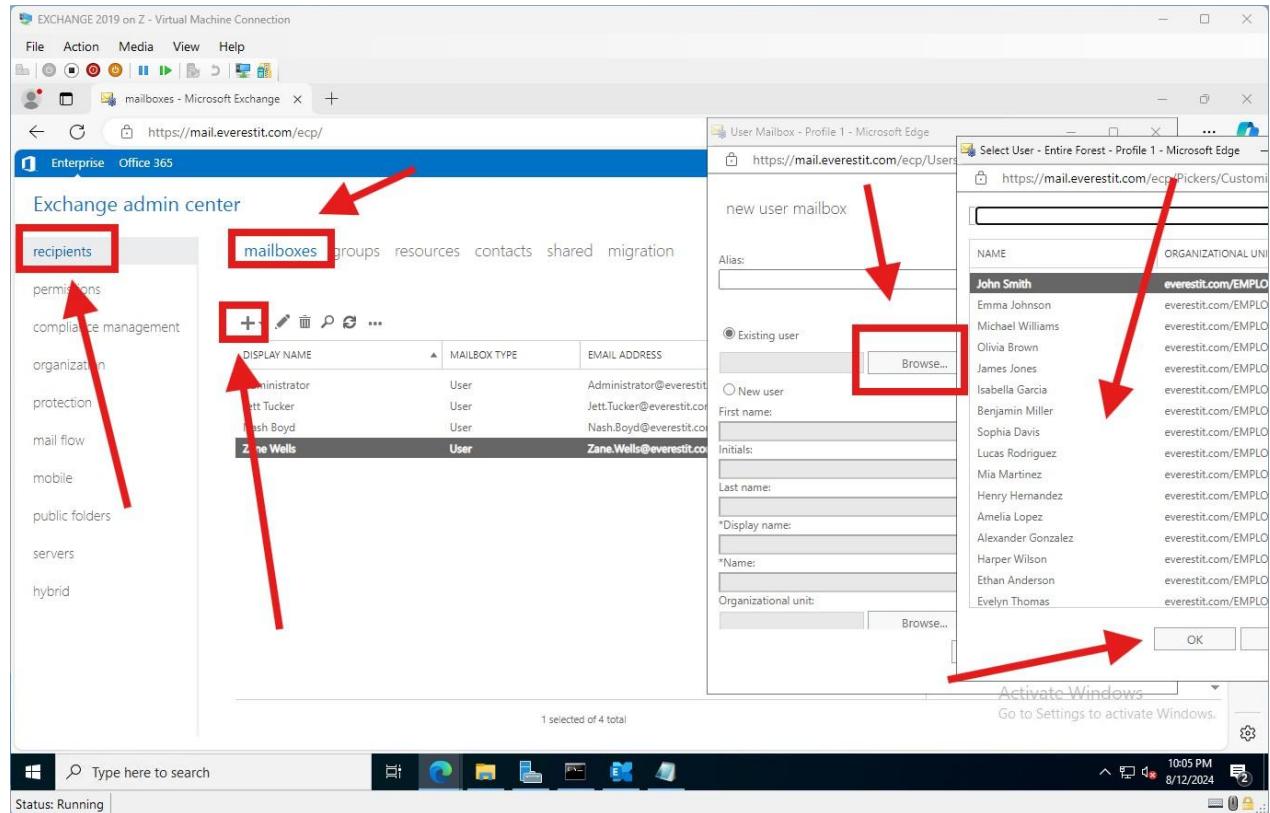
- Open web browser in the exchange server pc and type in the new address
- <https://mail-everestit.com/ecp>
- We can verify the lock sign signifying the implementation of https certificate



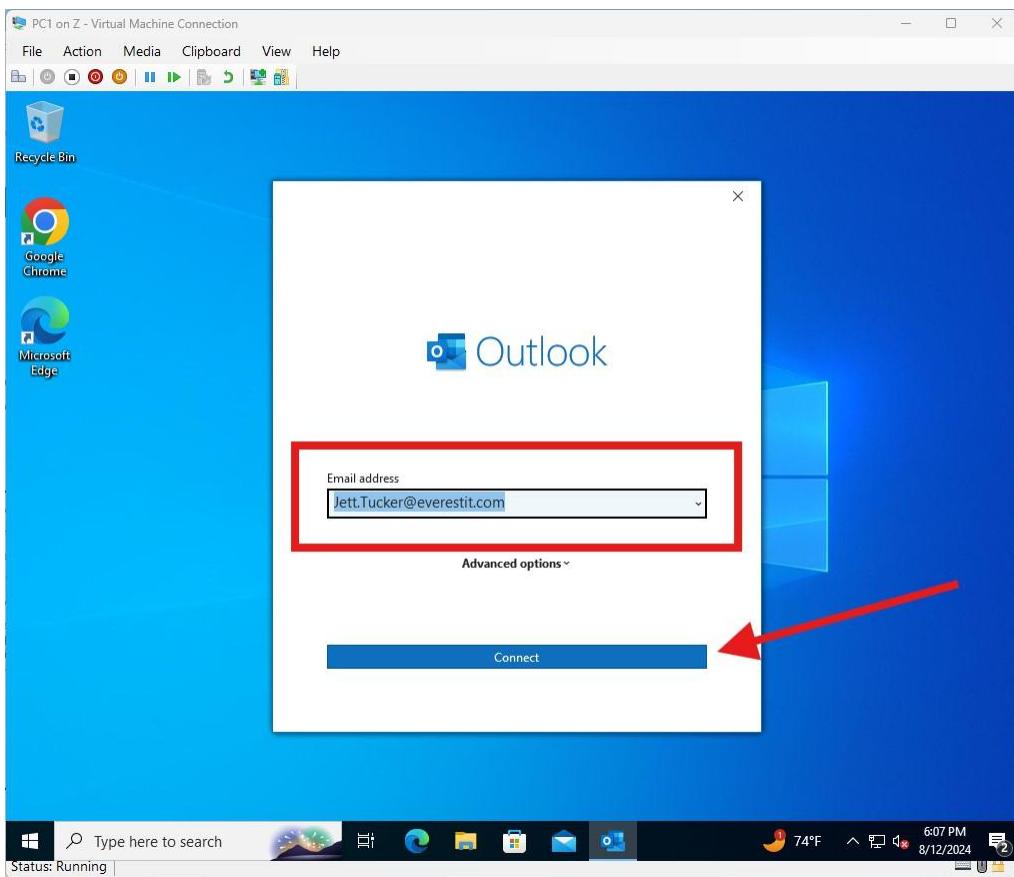
- You can use only the name now
- Since we had fixed the setting earlier



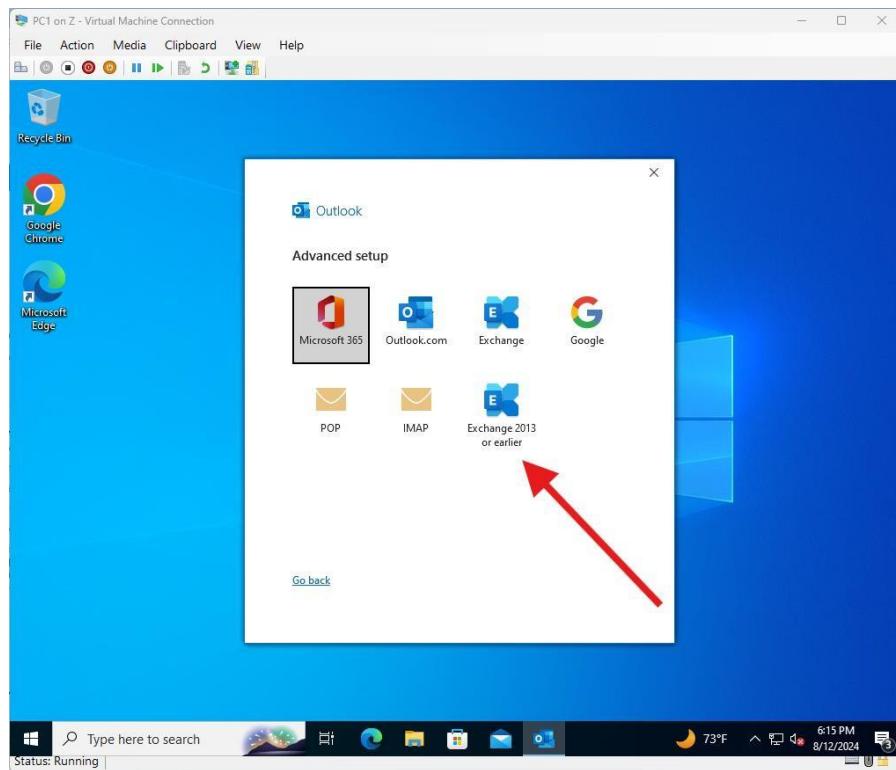
- Make a few mailbox accounts of some domain users which we are going to use to test the email server
- Click on recipients / mailboxes
- Hit the plus sign
- Select existing user
- Browse
- Choose the user and hit ok
- Do this process few times for a few more additional user



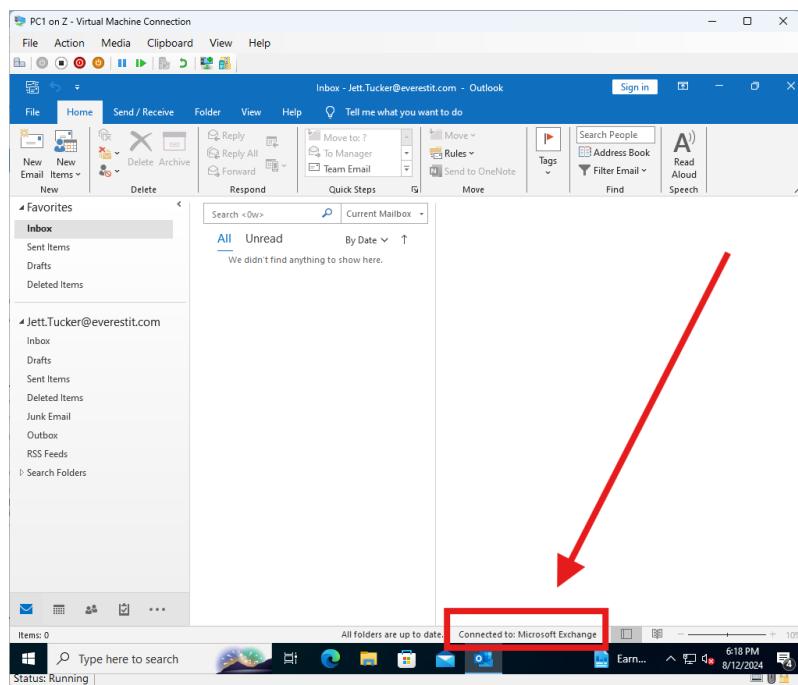
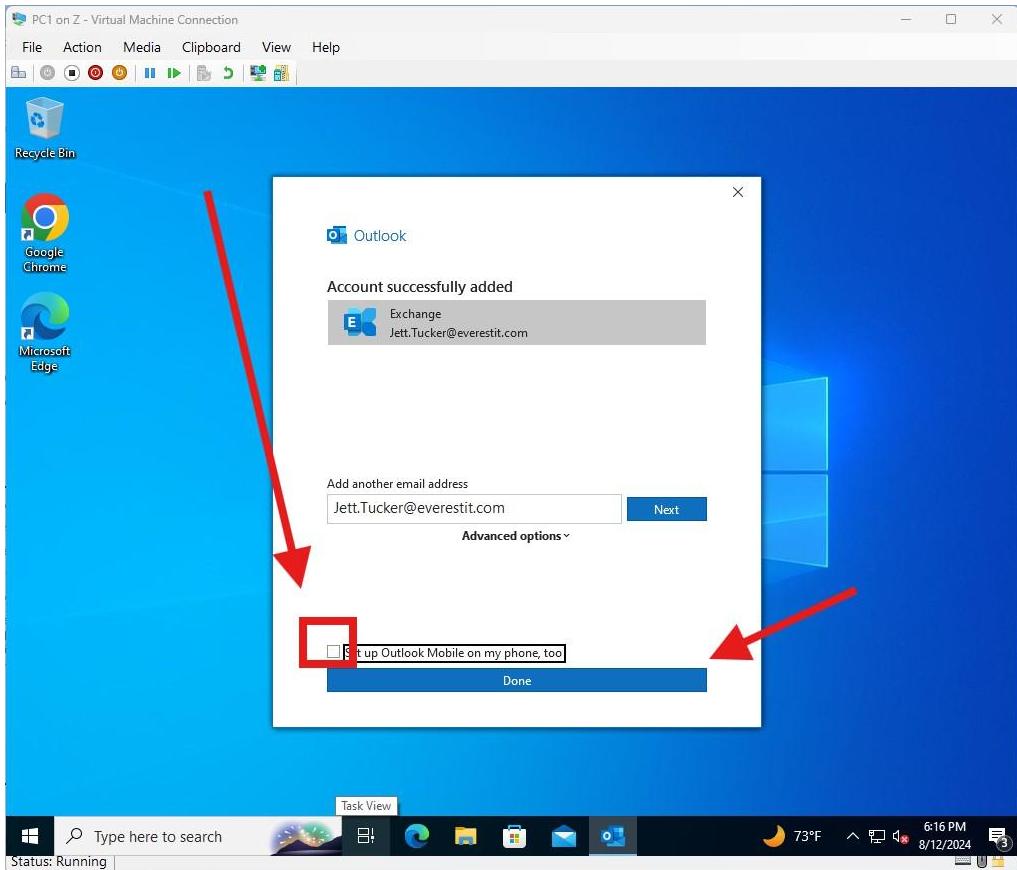
- Now go to one of the domain joined pc
- Login as admin and once in
- Restart the pc and
- Login using one of the users account
- And open outlook app
- It should automatically populate the email address for the current user



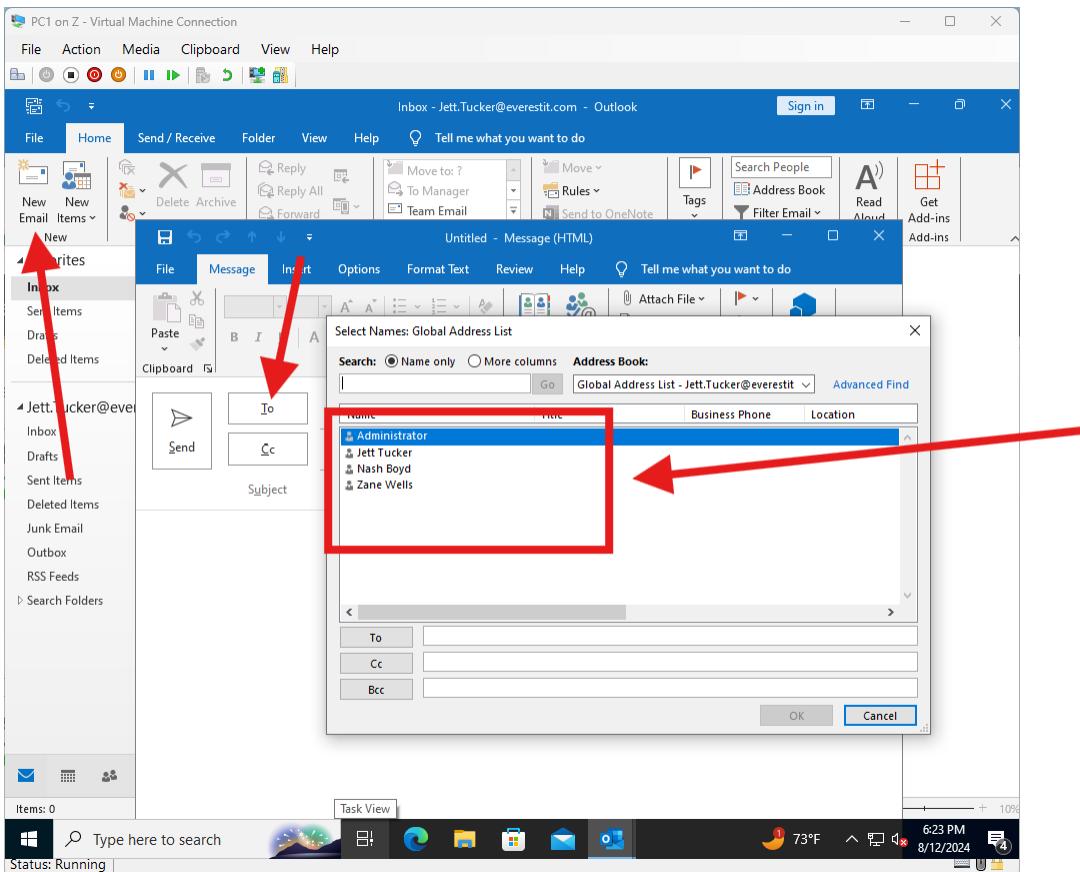
- Click connect > Select the 2013 or earlier



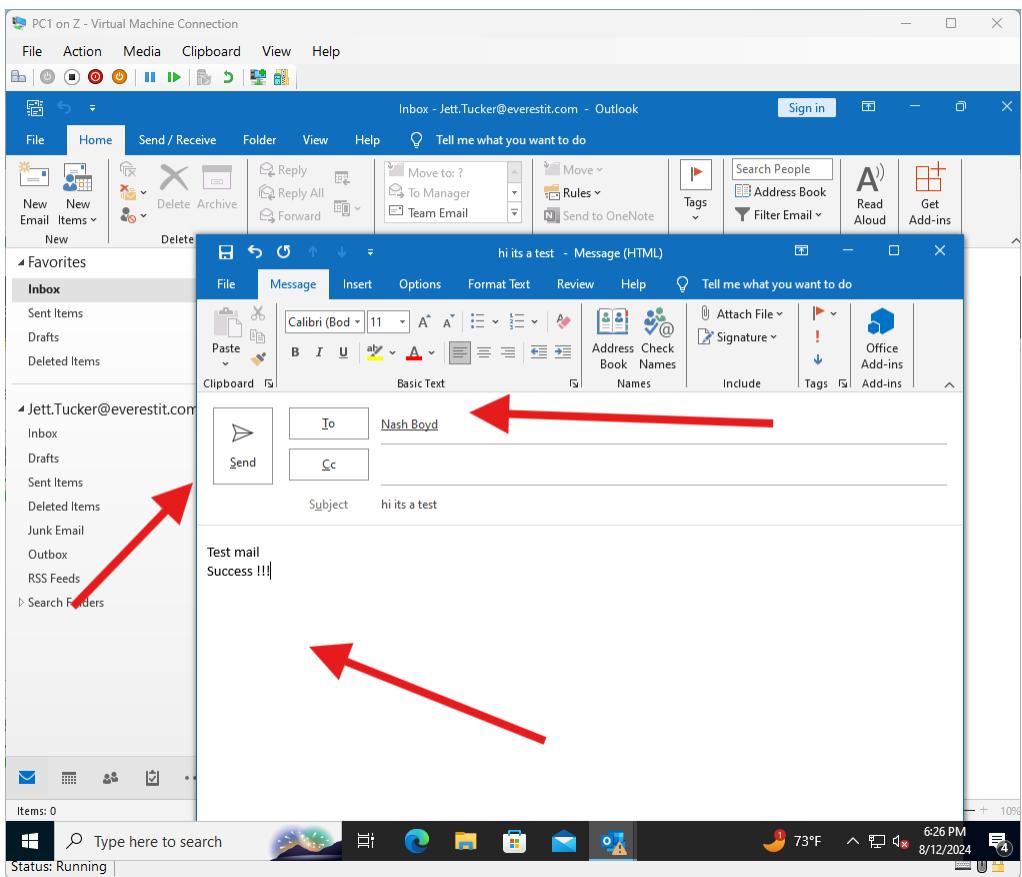
- Uncheck the mobile phone
- Hit done



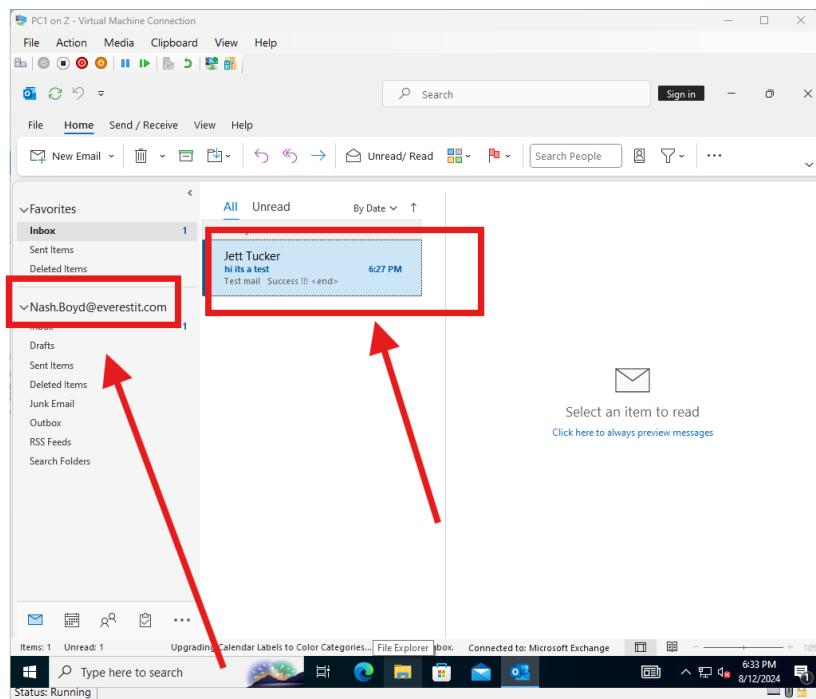
- Once you see its connected to Microsoft exchange
- Send an email to a different user



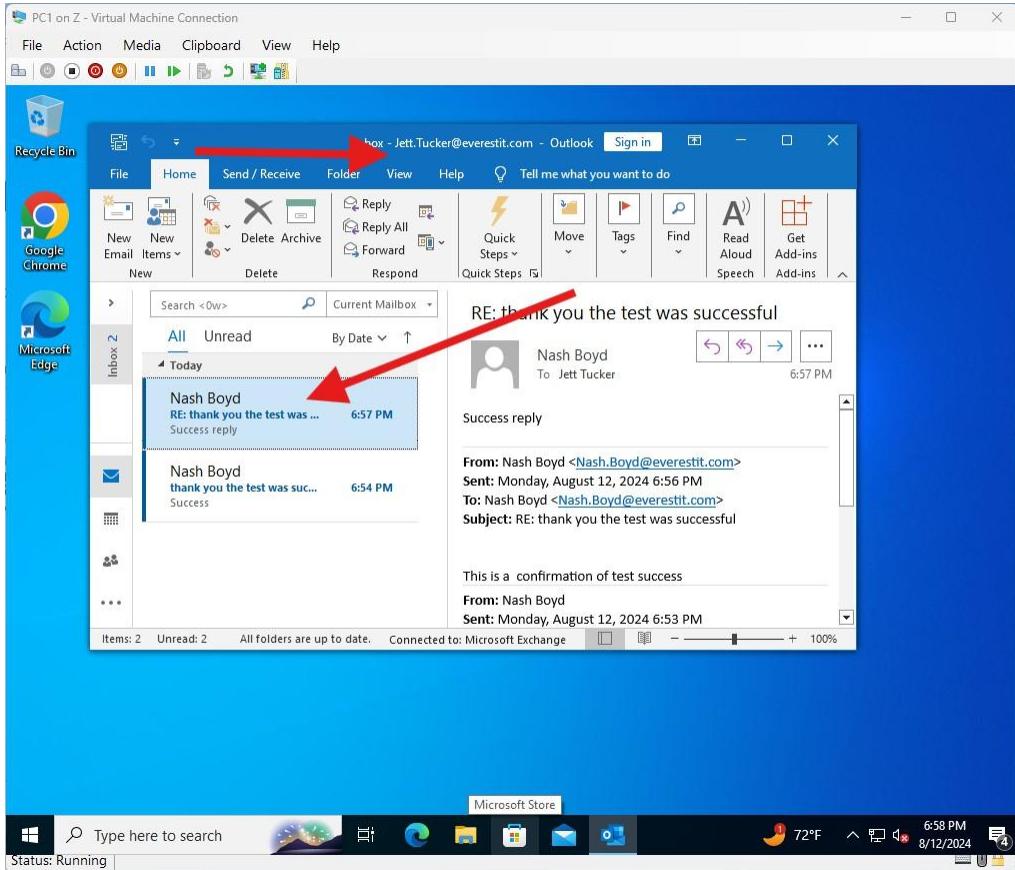
- Hit the TO button
- It should pop up a window with all the available recipients in the organization we added earlier
- Select one and hit ok
- Once the email is sent to that domain user



- Log off of this user account in the client pc
- Login as that user who we just sent the email to
- He should have his email in the outlook



- Now send a reply to the email to test if it's working the other way around then
- Log off the pc and
- Login as a user account to whom we just replied to



- Once we open outlook it will automatically login to the users outlook
- We can see the email in the inbox
- Its working both ways
- Sending and receiving