Exchange 2007 UC CSR Creation and Installation

How to generate a CSR for Microsoft Exchange 2007

1. From the Exchange Management Shell command line, type the following:

   New-ExchangeCertificate -GenerateRequest -KeySize 2048 -Path c:\CSR.txt -SubjectName "c=US, l=YourLocalityOrCity, s=YourStateOrProvince, o=YourCompanyInc, cn=YourFirstDomain.com" -DomainName YourSecondDomain.com, YourThirdDomain.com -PrivateKeyExportable:$true
   Although this command is too long to fit on one line here in your browser, you need to enter it into the management shell as one line. Of course, you need to replace the details listed in this sample command with the details of your own organization including your country code (c=), your city or locality (l=), your state or province (s=), and your organization legal name (o=).
   Notice that the first domain name is listed inside the "-SubjectName" after "cn=" and additional domain names are later added after the -DomainName parameter with commas between the additional domain names. You can add as many additional domain names as necessary.

2. You will now find your new CSR file named CSR.txt in the root of your C: drive. Please send this file to us for our process.

How to install your SSL certificate in Exchange 2007

1. Open the ZIP file containing your certificate you received. Your certificate file will be named your_domain_name.cer.

2. Copy your_domain_name.cer to C:\ on your Exchange server.

3. Open the Exchange Management Shell.

   Click **Start**, click **Programs**, and then click **Microsoft Exchange Server 2007**. Then click **Exchange Management Shell**.
4. Run the Import-ExchangeCertificate and Enable-ExchangeCertificate commands together (both commands are run on the same line, separated by a pipe character)

   Import-ExchangeCertificate -Path C:\your_domain_name.cer | Enable-ExchangeCertificate -Services "SMTP, IMAP, POP, IIS"
   The Services option can be any combination of these values: IMAP, POP, UM, IIS, SMTP. To disable a certificate, set the Services parameter to 'None'.

   For further reading about the Exchange commands, visit Microsoft's Exchange Server TechCenter.
5. Verify that your certificate is enabled by running the Get-ExchangeCertificate command.

   [PS] C:\> Get-ExchangeCertificate -DomainName your.domain.name

   ```
   Thumbprint                               Services   Subject
   ----------                               --------   -------
   136849A2963709E2753214BED76C7D6DB1E4A270  SIP.W      CN=your.domain.name
   ```

   In the Services column, letters SIP and W stand for SMTP, IMAP, POP3 and Web (IIS).

   If your certificate isn't properly enabled, you can re-run the Enable-ExchangeCertificate command by pasting the thumbprint of your certificate as the -ThumbPrint argument like this:

   Enable-ExchangeCertificate -ThumbPrint [paste] -Services "SMTP, IMAP, POP, IIS"
6. Test your certificate by connecting to your server with IE, ActiveSync, or Outlook.

If using ISA 2004 or ISA 2006, you need to reboot your servers. Some customers have reported that ISA services won't send the intermediate certificate until after a reboot.

Exporting to your ISA Server (*VERY IMPORTANT*)

When exporting your certificate, make sure to **include all certificates in the certification chain**, when prompted. Otherwise, your certificate will not work properly.
If you are currently using an ISA (Internet Security and Acceleration) server in front of your Exchange 2007 server, or need to export your SSL certificate to any other Microsoft server type, see our Exchange 2007 export instructions for a step-by-step walkthrough.
If you attempt to import the certificate and get an error that the private key is missing, please contact us for help.