

# Pimbox Zarafa migration manual

## Migration to Pimbox Zarafa



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Zarafa is a workgroup sharing solution based on the look-and-feel of Microsoft Outlook, which enables the sharing of mail and appointments from Outlook and a web-based interface.

This document will explain how to install/upgrade, configure and maintain Zarafa on your Linux server. We assume you have knowledge of your Linux distribution, and know a few basic Linux commands, and know how to edit files.

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# 1 Zarafa Migration

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Most migrations derive from existing PST files, IMAP server or MS Exchange server environments. Currently Zarafa has extended procedures for migrations from .pst files or an IMAP server to a Zarafa server. For IMAP migrations you can use proven, existing tools like Imapsync and for PST's we have developed the Zarafa Migration tool. MS Exchange mailboxes can easily be exported to .pst and therefore to Zarafa via the Zarafa Migration tool.

The tool will not create users in Zarafa, it assumes that the users to which you want to migrate already exist on the server.

## 1.1 Zarafa Migration tool

The Zarafa Migration tool can import multiple .pst files to the stores of the users in the Zarafa server. All data within the .pst files will be migrated, including mail, appointments, tasks and contacts.

There are many ways to retrieve the .pst files with the users store. You might work with .pst files stored on clients separately, centrally stored on a server or use a groupware solution.

### 1.1.1 Microsoft Exchange

Microsoft has made a very useful tool, called ExMerge. With this you can import .pst files into an Exchange mail server, more importantly, you can also export an Exchange mail server to .pst files.

See the following KB article for the installation and configuration of Exmerge:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/327304>

You can then use the Zarafa Migration tool to import these .pst files into the Zarafa server.

### 1.1.2 Other groupware solutions

There isn't a general rule for other groupware solutions. Most of them have a connector to Microsoft Outlook, much like the Zarafa Client. Connect to the old groupware server and export the .pst file using Microsoft Outlook. This has to be done per user, so it is not very advisable for large migrations.

After having retrieved a pst file for every user, store all pst files on a central location. For example a Samba share or on a Windows client. The pst files must have different names. Rename every pst file to the username of the corresponding user.

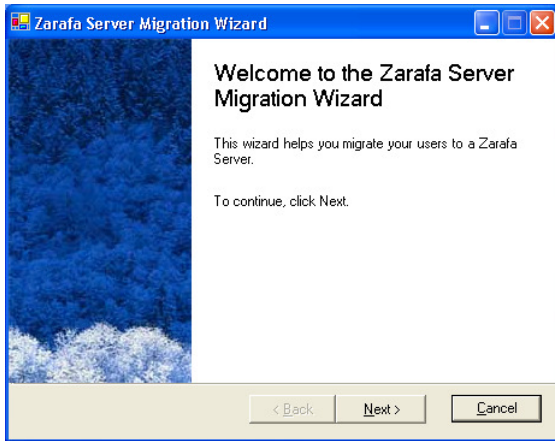
Before installing the Zarafa Migration tool make sure the Zarafa-server is installed and configured on the Linux server.

The Zarafa Migration tool must be installed on Windows system without any components of MS Exchange. Before installing the Migration tool make sure you have installed Outlook, the Zarafa client and the .NET framework 2.0.

### 1.1.3 Migration tool usage

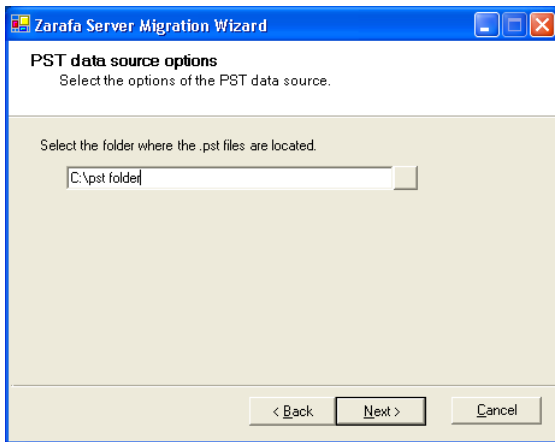
To install the Migration tool run "zarafamigrationtool.msi" and follow the necessary steps. The start the migration tool itself:

1. Start → Programs → Zarafa Migration Tool.



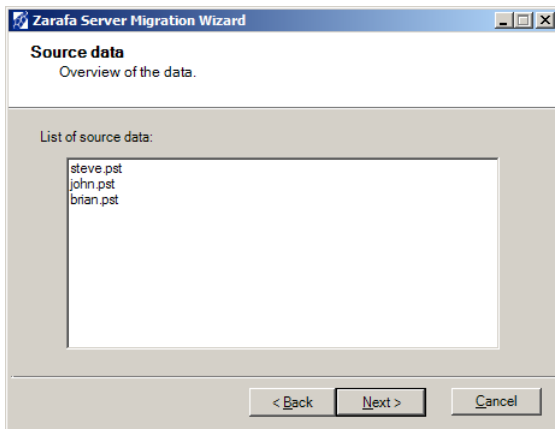
Screenshot 1: Introduction

2. Select the location where all the pst files are located



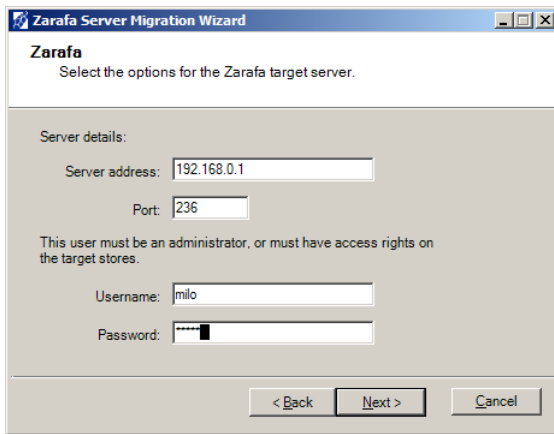
Screenshot 2: folder selection

3. The Migration tool will search for all the pst files in the specified folder.



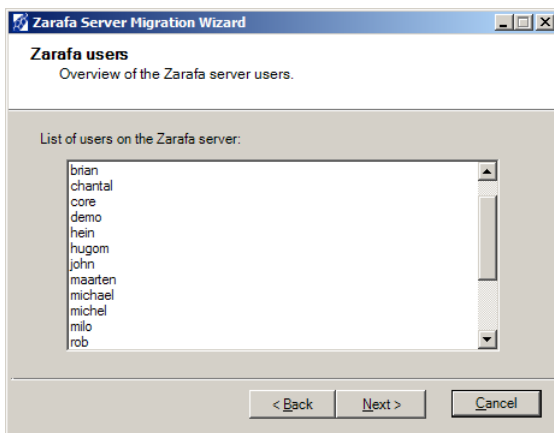
Screenshot 3: source data

4. Insert the address of the Zarafa server and the username and password of an admin user. A user with administrative rights for Zarafa is needed to have access to all the user stores.



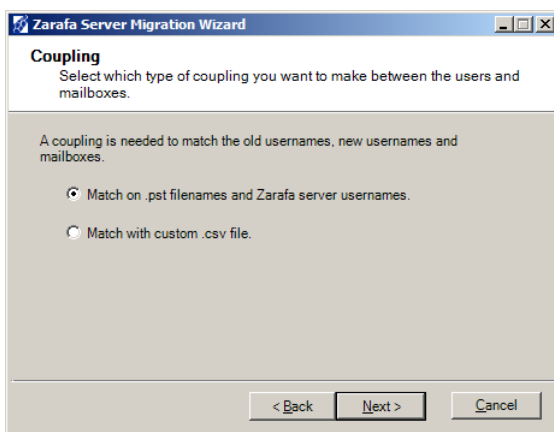
Screenshot 4: server details

5. The Migration tool will list all the users from the Zarafa server.  
If a specific user is not available in the list, add the user on the Zarafa-server. It is not possible to create the user via the Migration tool.



Screenshot 5: list of users

6. A pst file needs to be coupled with the corresponding user. This can be done in two ways.  
When the pst filename is the same as the corresponding user, the Migration tool can match these automatically.  
If the pst filenames are not the same as the username the match can be made via a csv file.



Screenshot 6: coupling choices

If the CSV coupling is used, a comma separated value file needs to be specified.

The csv file should contain at least 2 columns: destinationuser and filename. It is important that these 2 columns are defined with a column head on the first line of the .csv file. The column heads indicate in what order the data is presented in the rest of the file. Column heads are case sensitive. Any extra columns will be ignored. Do not include any spaces between column heads.

A row should contain the data in the same order as the column heads are defined. The destinationuser column should contain the Zarafa user to which the migration should take place. The filename is the the name of the .pst file, including the .pst extension. Do not include any spaces between the items in a row, unless they are in the user/filename.

Examples of .csv files:

A useless column up front, the value for that column in a row may even be empty:

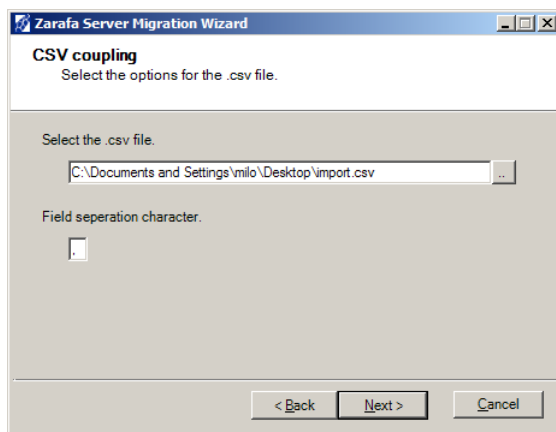
```
uselesscolumn,destinationuser,filename  
0,zarafaUser1,user 1.pst  
,zarafaUser2,user 2.pst
```

Quote values can be used as well, although this is not necessary. When you need a quotation mark inside a quoted value, use 2 quotation marks.

```
destinationuser,filename  
zarafaUser1,pst"1.pst  
zarafaUser2,"pst""2.pst"
```

You can easily migrate a single .pst file to multiple users, or multiple .pst files to a single user.

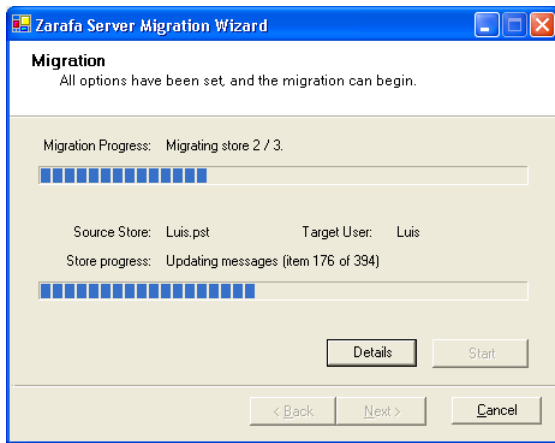
```
destinationuser,filename  
zarafaUser1,default.pst  
zarafaUser2,default.pst  
zarafaUser2,user2.pst
```



Screenshot 7.:CSV coupling

7. After you matched all the pst-files with the correct users, you can start the migration. The Migration tool will show you the progress.

The Migration tool can migrate around 7 Gb of data per hour. This is really depending on the server hardware and hard disk speed.



Screenshot 8: Progress window.

With the migration tool you can currently only migrate user stores and not Public Folders. To migrate Public Folders you can export the Public Folders to a pst file and import this file with Outlook.

### 1.1.4 Important note

Outlook 2003 introduced a new type of .PST file which can be larger than 2 GiB, however Outlook 2003 still uses the older version of the .PST storage system when you download messages through an IMAP-account. Therefore the old 2 GiB maximum file-size is still a problem with Outlook 2003, since you need to use IMAP to get the folder structure. So if you need to download a account with over 2 GiB of mails, you need to use OL 07.

As described in the KB support issue of microsoft: <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/830336/en-us> :

“As in earlier versions of Outlook, Outlook 2003 Internet Message Access Protocol Version 4rev1 (IMAP4) accounts and HTTP accounts use .PST files that do not use the Unicode format. Therefore, the .PST files for IMAP or HTTP accounts in Outlook 2003 are limited to 2 GB. In Outlook 2007, the Internet Message Access Protocol Version 4rev1 (IMAP4) accounts and HTTP accounts do use Unicode format .PST files and are not limited to 2 GB.”