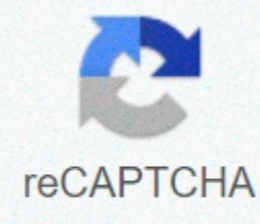




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Office 365 rms setup

People often use email to exchange sensitive information such as financial data, legal contracts, confidential product information, sales reports and forecasts, patient health information, or customer and employee information. As a result, mailboxes can become repositories for large amounts of potentially sensitive information, and data leaks can become a serious threat to your organization. To help prevent data leaks, Exchange Online includes the Information Rights Management (IRM) feature, which provides online and offline protection from email messages and attachments. IRM protection can be applied by users in Microsoft Office Outlook or Outlook Web App, and it can be applied by administrators using shipping protection rules or Outlook protection rules. IRM helps you and your users control who can access, forward, print or copy sensitive data within an email. IRM on Online Exchange Before Starting Step 1: Export Trusted Release Domain (TPD) from AD RMS Server Step 2: Import TPD to Online Exchange Step 3: Distribute AD RMS Rights Template Policy Step 4: Enable IRM What Happens After You Activate IRM? IRM Management how IRM works in online exchange exchange IRM uses active directory rights management services (AD RMS), data protection technology in Windows Server 2008. IRM protection is applied to email using an AD RMS rights policy pattern in an email message. Usage rights are attached to the message itself, so that protection occurs online and offline, and in and out of your organization's firewall. Users can apply a template to an email message to control what permission recipients have in a message. Actions such as sending, extracting information from a message, storing messages, or printing messages, can be controlled by applying an AD RMS rights policy format in the message. Before you start before you can implement irm for your experimental email organization, you have Windows Server 2008 and AD RMS servers running in your organization in place. You use this default AD RMS server to manage AD RMS rights policy templates for your experimental organization. Outlook also relies on the AD-RMS server so that users can apply IRM protection to the messages they send. For information on how to deploy AD RMS, see Install an AD RMS cluster. To learn how to install and configure Windows PowerShell and connect to the service, look at Windows PowerShell's Use in Exchange Online. Step 1: Export trusted release domain (TPD) from AD RMS server the first step is to export the trusted release domain (TPD) from the default AD RMS server to an XML file. TPD includes the settings required to use the RMS features: server licensor certificate (SLC) used to sign and encrypt certificates and licenses, URLs used for licensing and publishing, AD RMS formats the rights policy for which TPD is created with a specific SLC. When you import TPD, it is saved and protected in Exchange Online. Here's how to export a TPD: Open the Active Directory Rights Management Services Console, and then expand the AD RMS cluster. In the Console tree, expand trust policies and then click trusted publishing domains. Select the domain certificate you want to export in the Results pane. Click the trusted export publishing domain in the Actions pane. In the Publish Domain File box, click Save As to save the file to a specific location on your local computer. Type the file name and make sure you .xml file name extension, and then click Save. In the password box and confirm the password, type a strong password that will be used to encrypt the trusted publishing domain file. When you import TPD into your experimental email organization, you must specify this password. Click Finish. Step 2: Import TPD into the online exchange after TPD has been exported to an XML file, you need to import it into the online exchange. When an TPD arrives, your organization templates from AD RMS will also be imported. When the first TPD arrives, it will become the default TPD for your experimental organization. If you enter another TPD, you can use the default switch to convert it to the default TPD that is available to users. To import TPD, run the following command in Windows Powershell: Import-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain -FileData `$(Get-Content -Encoding byte -Path to= exported= tpd= file=&Path -ReadCount 0) -Name<name of=tpd=& -ExtranetLicensingUrl &URL& -IntranetLicensingUrl you can obtain values of ExtranetLicensingUrl and IntranetLicensingUrl parameters in the active directory rights management services console &URL&. Select the AD RMS cluster in the console tree. URLs for licensing are displayed in the results frame. These addresses are used by email clients when the content must be decrypted and when Exchange Online needs to determine which TPD to use. When you run this command, you will be asked for a password. Enter the password you used when you exported TPD from your AD RMS server. The example enters the following TPD command, called exported TPD, and uses the XML file you exported from your AD RMS server and stored to the Administrator account desktop. The nonparametric is used to specify a name to TPD. Import-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain -FileData $(Get-Content -Encoding byte -Path C:UsersAdministratorDesktopExportTPD.xml -ReadCount 0) -Name Exported 0TPD -ExtranetLicensingUrl -IntranetLicensingUrl Step 3: Distribute an AD RMS rights policy template After you import the TPD, you have to sure an AD RMS rights policy template is distributed. A&URL& &URL& &name& &path&The template is visible to Outlook Web App users, who can then apply templates on an email message. To see the list of all templates in the default TPD, run the following command: Get-RMSTemplate -Type All | fl If the parameter value is Archived type, the template is not visible to users. Only distributed templates are available in`

the default TPD in Outlook Web App. To distribute a template, run the following command: Set-RMSTemplate -Identity<name> -Name <name> -Type Distributed Example The following commands of the Company Confidential template: Set-RMSTemplate -Identity Company Confidential -Type Distributed The Do Not Template Forward When you import the default TPD from your on-premises organization into Exchange Online, one ADRMS right policy is imported. It's called the Do Not Forward format. This template is distributed by default when you enter the default TPD. You can't change the pattern using Set-RMSTemplate. When the Do Not Forward pattern is applied to a message, only recipients addressed in the message can read the message. In addition, recipients can't do the following: Send the message to someone else. Copy content from the message. Message Print Important Template can't forward information in a message from copying with third-party screen recording apps, cameras, or users manually overwriting information you can create AD RMS additional rights policy templates on the AD RMS server in your organization in place to meet their IRM protection requirements. If you create additional templates of the AD RMS rights policy, you need to re-export TPD from the default AD RMS server and refresh TPD in the experimental email organization. For more information, see Update Exchange Online with new AD RMS rights policy templates. Top of page 4: Enable IRM after entering TPD and distributing an AD RMS rights policy pattern, you need to enable IRM for your experimental email organization by running the following command: Set-IRMConfiguration -InternalLicensingEnabled \$true What happens after activating irm? After activating IRM, IRM protection can be applied as follows in email message: Users can manually apply a template using Outlook, and Outlook Web App users can use the permissions drop down list to select an AD RMS rights policy template to apply in the email message. When users send an IRM-protected message, each file attached to the message that uses the supported format also receives the same IRM message protection. IRM protection applies to files associated with Microsoft Office Word, Excel, and PowerPoint, as well as .xps files and attached email messages. Administrators can apply shipping protection rules to IRM<name> automatically to both Outlook and Can create shipping protection laws to irm protection messages. Configure the Practice of Transport Protection Act to apply the AD RMS Rights Policy Pattern to messages that meet the terms of the law. After activating the IRM, the formats of your organization's AD RMS rights policy are available for use with an act of transportation protection law called Exercising Protection of Rights to Messages with. Here's how: Creating new rule applies to moderators of transportation laws can apply Outlook protection rules to messages automatically apply IRM protection to messages in Outlook 2010, not outlook web application, based on message terms that include the sender section, which is the message to be sent, and whether recipients are inside or outside your organization. To create Outlook protection rules, administrators use the new OutlookProtectionRule system. Here's how: Create Outlook Protection Rules. IRM Management now let's look at some optional tasks you can use to manage IRM in your cloud-based organization: TPD default change creates a new AD RMS rule online update policy format with AD RMS format policy disable IRM in online exchange removing TPDs default TPD change when the first TPD is entered, it will be marked as the default TPD. You may want to change the default TPD to distribute a different set of AD RMS rights policy templates to your experimental organization. To set a different TPD as default, run the following command: Set-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain<name> -Identity-Default Create a new AD RMS rights policy template you can create additional AD RMS rights policy templates on the AD RMS server in your on-premises organization to meet IRM protection requirements. Online Exchange supports up to 20 templates per TPD. If you create additional AD RMS policy templates, you need to re-export TPD from the default AD RMS server and refresh TPD in the experimental email organization, as described in the Exchange Online Update section with new formats of the AD RMS rights policy. For more information on how to create an AD RMS rights policy model, see Create a New Rights Policy Template. Updating online exchanges with the new AD RMS Rights Template Policy when AD RMS rights policy templates are created, removed, or changed in your organization in default, you can run import -RMSTrustedPublishingDomain name to refresh templates in your cloud-based email organization. After exporting TPD, as described earlier in step 1, run the following commands: \$data = [byte[]](Get-Content -Encoding byte <path> -Path to-exported-tpd-<name>-Path -ReadCount 0) Import -RMSTrustedPublishingDomain -FileData \$data -Name <name> -RefreshTemplates Example Let's say that you created a new AD RMS rights policy template in your on-premises organization. And now you want to <name> <path> <name>; They make that template available to their experimental users. After you export TPD to a file called RevisedTPD.xml, run the following command: \$data = [byte[]](Get-Content -Encoding byte -Path C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\RevisedTPD.xml -ReadCount 0) Import-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain -FileData \$data -Name Exported TBD -RefreshTemplates Note The name of the TPD must match the name of the previously imported TPD. When prompted for a password, enter the password you specified when you exported the revised TPD to create a new XML file. After importing, Get-RMSTemplate -Type All | Fl command to display a list of available templates after refreshing TPD. If a new template should be visible to users, mark it as distributed, as described in Step 3. If a template was removed as a result of refresh, make sure it is not mentioned by a transportation protection law. An NDR will result if a deleted template is referred to in a Transport Protection Act. Run the following command to determine whether any of your organization's transport laws have action that applies an AD RMS rights policy pattern: Get-TransportRule | fl Name,ApplyRightsProtectionTemplate Disable IRM in Exchange Online To temporarily stop using the TPD in your cloud-based organization, you can disable IRM so that Outlook Web App users can't IRM-protect e-mail messages. To disable IRM, run the following command: Set-IRMConfiguration -InternalLicensingEnabled \$false Remove TPDs You can also permanently remove TPDs from your Exchange Online organization. However, you cannot remove the default TPD until all non-default TPDs are removed. To remove all non-default TPDs, run the following command: Get-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain ? { \$_.Default -eq \$false } | Remove-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain After deleting all non-default TPDs, run the following command to remove the default TPD: Get-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain | Remove-RMSTrustedPublishingDomain – Force Read the beta documentation @> Looking for a trusted Microsoft advisor? Please check us for managed services or your cloud consulting needs. consultation .

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