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**Vendor:** Microsoft

**Exam Code:** 70-341

**Exam Name:** Microsoft Core Solutions of Microsoft Exchange Server 2013

**Version:** 15.051

## **Testlet 1**

### **Case Study 1: Contoso Ltd**

#### **Overview**

##### **General Overview**

Contoso, Ltd., is a scientific research and supply company that has offices along the east coast of North America. The company recently completed an upgrade to Exchange Server 2013.

##### **Physical Locations**

The company has three sales offices and a research office. The sales offices are located in Atlanta, New York, and Montreal. The research office is located in Miami.

#### **Existing Environment**

##### **Active Directory Environment**

The network contains one Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The Miami office has its own domain named research.contoso.com. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site. Each site contains two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 x64. All of the FSMO roles for contoso.com are owned by a domain controller in the New York site. All of the FSMO roles for the research.contoso.com domain are owned by a domain controller in the Miami site. One domain controller in each site is configured as a global catalog server. All of the domain controllers are configured as DNS servers. The functional level of the forest and domains is Windows Server 2008 R2.

##### **Network Infrastructure**

All client computers are configured to connect to the DNS servers in their respective office only. Contoso.com has a standalone certification authority (CA) on a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2. All offices connect to the New York office by using a high-speed WAN link.

##### **Email Infrastructure**

The Exchange Server 2013 organization contains four servers in the New York office. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Data availability group (DAG) name
NY-EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
NY-EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
NY-EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
NY-EX4	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG

All external access for the contoso.com organization is provided through an Internet link at the New York office. Load balancing is provided by using DNS round robin. All inbound and outbound email for the domain is routed through a mail appliance in the New York office. The Exchange Server 2013 organization contains four servers in the Atlanta office. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Data availability group (DAG) name
ATL-EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
ATL-EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
ATL-EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG
ATL-EX4	Mailbox server Client Access server	NY-DAG

The file share witness for NY-DAG is on a file server in the Atlanta office. The Exchange Server 2013 organization contains two servers in the Montreal office and two servers in the Miami office. The servers are configured as shown the following table.

Server name	Server role	Office
MIA-EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	Miami
MIA-EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	Miami
MTL-EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	Montreal
MTL-EX4	Mailbox server Client Access server	Montreal

All external access to the organization of the research.contoso.com domain is provided through the Internet link at the Miami office. Load balancing is provided by using DNS round robin. All inbound and outbound email for the domain goes through an email appliance in the Miami office. All Exchange Server 2013 servers run Windows Server 2012 Standard. All users have Windows Phone devices that connect to the Exchange organization by using Exchange ActiveSync.

### User Issues

You discover the following user issues:

- Some users report that, intermittently, they fail to connect to their email from their Windows Phone device.
- Some users from the New York office report that some searches from Outlook Web App return incomplete results.
- Some of the users in each office report that they fail to access their mailbox during the maintenance period of the Active Directory domain controllers.

You verify that all of the remote users can connect to the network successfully by using a VPN connection, and can then launch Outlook successfully.

### Partnerships

Contoso recently entered into a partnership with a company named A. Datum Corporation. A. Datum has a main office and four branch offices. The main office is located in Toronto. A. Datum has a messaging infrastructure configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Exchange Server version	Office
Server1	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Branch office
Server2	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Branch office
Server3	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Branch office
Server4	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Branch office
Server5	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Main office
Server6	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	Main office

## Requirements

### Planned Changes

Contoso plans to deploy a hardware load balancer in the New York office. The load balancer must bridge all SSL connections to the Exchange servers. You plan to deploy two new Exchange Server 2013 servers in a virtual server environment in the Miami office. The servers will host a few mailboxes as part of an evaluation of resource utilization for virtualized Exchange servers. You also plan to deploy a high availability solution for Mailbox servers in the You plan to replace the email appliance in New York because of recent power outages.

### Business Requirements

Contoso identifies the following business requirements:

- Minimize the hardware costs required for a load balancing solution.
- Minimize the software costs required for a load balancing solution.
- Minimize user interruptions if a service fails on a Mailbox server.
- Minimize user interruptions if a service fails on a Client Access server.

### QUESTION 1

You need to identify which business requirement will be met by implementing the planned hardware load balancer. Which business requirement should you identify?

- A. Minimize the hardware costs required for a load balancing solution.
- B. Minimize the software costs required for a load balancing solution.
- C. Minimize user interruptions if a service fails on a Client Access server.
- D. Minimize user interruptions if a service fails on a Mailbox server.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT A

Introducing a load balancing solution will not minimize hardware costs

NOT B

Introducing a hardware load balancing solution will not minimize software costs

NOT D

A hardware load balancer connects to the Client Access servers not the Mailbox servers.

C

A hardware load balancer connects to the Client Access servers not the Mailbox servers AND is designed to minimize user interruptions

### QUESTION 2

You need to resolve the search issue reported by the users in the New York office.

You restart the Microsoft Exchange Search service and discover that the active copy of the mailbox database has a content indexing status of Unknown.

What should you do next?

- A. Rebuild the content index.
- B. Run the Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet and specify the -manualresume parameter.
- C. Restart the Microsoft Exchange Mailbox Replication service.
- D. Run the Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet and specify the -catalogonly parameter.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Content Indexing also known as CI is a great feature to speed up item searching through mailboxes.

Microsoft Exchange Search service

Exchange 2013 introduces the following changes to Exchange Search:

The underlying content indexing engine has been replaced with Microsoft Search Foundation, which provides performance and functionality improvements and serves as the common underlying content indexing engine in Exchange and SharePoint. The management interface, however, remain the same.

By default, the Search Foundation handles the most common file formats in email attachments. You no longer need to install Microsoft Office Filter Packs for Exchange Search. For a list of the file formats handled by

Exchange Search, see File Formats Indexed By Exchange Search. You can add support for any additional file formats by install IFilters, as in Exchange 2010.

Content indexing is more efficient because it now processes messages in the transport pipeline. As a result, messages addressed to multiple recipients or distribution groups are processed only once.

An annotation stream is attached to the message, significantly speeding up content indexing while consuming fewer resources.

A

One of the first actions most Exchange Administrators generally take when troubleshooting suspected problems with Exchange Content Indexing will be to rebuild the impacted Mailbox Database's content index files (either manually or by using the ResetSearchIndex.ps1 script found in the \Exchange Server\Scripts directory).

Makes sure that Exchange content index always remain healthy.

NOT B

Not a database replication issue

If the content index catalog for a mailbox database copy gets corrupted, you may need to reseed the catalog.

Seeding is also known as updating.

Use the Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to seed or reseed a mailbox database copy.

EXAMPLE 1

This example seeds a copy of the database DB1 on the Mailbox server MBX1.

Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy -Identity DB1\MBX1

The ManualResume switch specifies whether to automatically resume replication on the database copy. With this parameter, you can manually resume replication to the database copy.

NOT C

Not related to an indexing issue.

In Exchange 2013, the Microsoft Exchange Replication service periodically monitors the health of all mounted databases. In addition, it also monitors the Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) for any I/O errors or failures. When the service detects a failure, it notifies Active Manager. Active Manager then determines which database copy should be mounted and what it requires to mount that database. In addition, it tracks the active copy of a mailbox database (based on the last mounted copy of the database) and provides the tracking results information to the Client Access server to which the client is connected.

NOT D

Content index needs to be rebuilt

If the content index catalog for a mailbox database copy gets corrupted, you may need to reseed the catalog.

Seeding is also known as updating.

Use the Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to seed or reseed a mailbox database copy.

EXAMPLE 1

This example seeds a copy of the database DB1 on the Mailbox server MBX1.

Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy -Identity DB1\MBX1

The CatalogOnly parameter specifies that only the content index catalog for the database copy should be seeded.

### QUESTION 3

You need to ensure that all of the email messages sent from the Internet to adatum.com are routed through the contoso.com organization. What should you create in contoso.com? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. a contact object for each adatum.com recipient
- B. an internal relay accepted domain for adatum.com
- C. a Send connector that is configured to point to the contoso.com transport servers
- D. a Send connector that is configured to point to the adatum.com transport servers
- E. an authoritative accepted domain for adatum.com

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Internal Relay Domain

You can configure a relay domain as an internal relay domain or as an external relay domain. These two relay domain types are described in the following sections. When you configure an internal relay domain, some or all of the recipients in this domain don't have mailboxes in this Exchange organization. Mail from the Internet is relayed for this domain through Transport servers in this Exchange organization. This configuration is used in the scenarios that are described in this section.

An organization may have to share the same SMTP address space between two or more different messaging systems. For example, you may have to share the SMTP address space between Exchange and a third-party messaging system, or between Exchange environments that are configured in different Active Directory forests. In these scenarios, users in each email system have the same domain suffix as part of their email addresses.

To support these scenarios, you need to create an accepted domain that's configured as an internal relay domain. You also need to add a Send connector that's sourced on a Mailbox server and configured to send email to the shared address space. If an accepted domain is configured as authoritative and a recipient isn't found in Active Directory, a non-delivery report (NDR) is returned to the sender. The accepted domain that's configured as an internal relay domain first tries to deliver to a recipient in the Exchange organization. If the recipient isn't found, the message is routed to the Send connector that has the closest address space match.

If an organization contains more than one forest and has configured global address list (GAL) synchronization, the SMTP domain for one forest may be configured as an internal relay domain in a second forest. Messages from the Internet that are addressed to recipients in internal relay domains are relayed to the Mailbox servers in the same organization. The receiving Mailbox servers then route the messages to the Mailbox servers in the recipient forest. You configure the SMTP domain as an internal relay domain to make sure that email that's addressed to that domain is accepted by the Exchange organization. The connector configuration of your organization determines how messages are routed.

**B**

An accepted domain is any SMTP namespace for which a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization sends or receives email.

Accepted domains include those domains for which the Exchange organization is authoritative. An Exchange organization is authoritative when it handles mail delivery for recipients in the accepted domain.

Accepted domains also include domains for which the Exchange organization receives mail and then relays it to an email server that's outside the organization for delivery to the recipient.

**D**

2nd part of establishing an internal relay domain is to establish a Send Connector that is configured to point to the other organization's mail servers (a datum)



NOT A

Better to establish an internal relay domain.

A mail-enabled Active Directory contact that contains information about people or organizations that exist outside the Exchange organization. Each mail contact has an external email address. All messages sent to the mail contact are routed to this external email address.

NOT C

Need to establish a Send connector to adatum.com not contoso.com

NOT E

Need to establish an internal relay domain not an authoritative accepted domain for adatum.com

#### QUESTION 4

You need to prevent several users in the Miami office from establishing more than two concurrent Exchange ActiveSync connections to the Exchange Server organization.

The solution must affect only the users in the Miami office.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)



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- A. Create a new throttling policy that has the Organization scope.
- B. Create a new throttling policy that has the Global scope.
- C. Create a new throttling policy that has the Regular scope.
- D. Run the Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation cmdlet.
- E. Run the Set-ThrottlingPolicy cmdlet.
- F. Remove the default throttling policy.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-ThrottlingPolicy

Use the New-ThrottlingPolicy cmdlet to create a non-default user throttling policy.

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates a non-default user throttling policy that can be associated with specific users. Any parameters that you omit inherit the values from the default

throttling policy GlobalThrottlingPolicy\_<GUID>.

After you create this policy, you must associate it with specific users.

New-ThrottlingPolicy -Name ITUserPolicy -EwsMaxConcurrency 4 -ThrottlingPolicyScope Regular

The ThrottlingPolicyScope parameter specifies the scope of the throttling policy. You can use the following values.

Regular Specifies a custom policy that applies to specific users.

Organization Specifies a custom policy that applies to all users in your organization.

Global Reserved for the default throttling policy.

C

Need to establish a New Throttling policy to limit the Exchange ActiveSync connections and that has a regular scope to associate with specific users.

D

Use the Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation cmdlet to associate a throttling policy with a specific object. The object can be a user with a mailbox, a user without a mailbox, a contact, or a computer account.

EXAMPLE 1

This example associates a user with a user name of tonysmith to the throttling policy ITStaffPolicy that has higher limits.

Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation -Identity tonysmith -ThrottlingPolicy ITStaffPolicy

NOT A

Need a regular scope

NOT B

Need a regular scope

NOT E

Need to associate the new throttling policy with respective users.

Use the Set-ThrottlingPolicy cmdlet to modify the settings for a user throttling policy.

EXAMPLE 1

This example modifies a throttling policy so that users associated with this policy can have a maximum of four concurrent requests running in Exchange Web Services.

\$a = Get-ThrottlingPolicy RemoteSiteUserPolicy

\$a | Set-ThrottlingPolicy -EwsMaxConcurrency 4

NOT F

Need to create a new throttling policy

## QUESTION 5

You need to recommend a temporary solution to reroute all of the outbound email messages through the Miami mail appliance during the planned replacement of the New York mail appliance.

What are three possible ways to achieve the goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose three.)

- A. Modify the value of the SmartHost of the Send connector in the New York office.
- B. Increase the cost of the Send connector in the Miami office.
- C. Increase the cost of the Send connector in the New York office.
- D. Decrease the cost of the Send connector in the New York office,
- E. Modify the value of the SmartHost of the Send connector in the Miami office.
- F. Disable the Send connector in the New York office.

**Correct Answer:** ACF

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Both Miami and New York have external connections to the internet with Client Access Servers

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, a Send connector controls the flow of outbound messages to the receiving server

Internal Send connectors send e-mail to servers in your Exchange organization. This connector is configured to route e-mail to your internal Exchange servers as smart hosts. A smart host (also known as a relay host) is a server that redirects outbound mail. Send connectors send e-mail to the Internet. This connector is configured to use Domain Name System (DNS)

MX records to route e-mail.

The cost is important if there is more than one connector that can be used, where the lower the cost the more preferred the route.

This is useful if you have two Internet connections, and only want to use the slower one when the faster is down. Like weights in SRV records, the values are arbitrary. 1 vs 10 is no different than 1 vs 2, as long as there are no others you want to squeeze between them.

Smart Host

In some situations you may want to route email through a third-party smart host, such as in an instance where you have a network appliance that you want to perform policy checks on outbound messages.

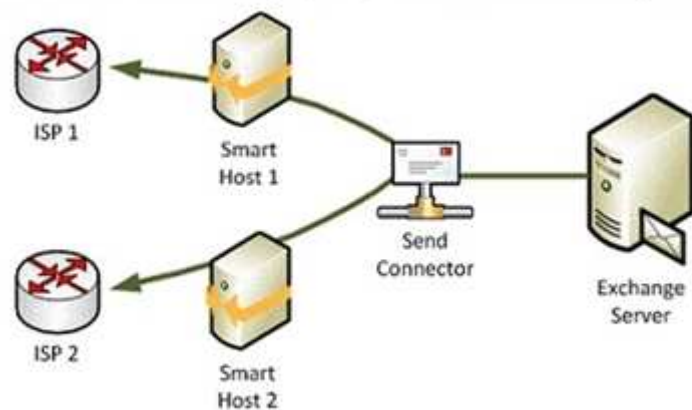
A smart host is a type of email message transfer agent which allows an SMTP server to route email to an intermediate mailserver rather than directly to the recipient's server. Often this smart host requires authentication from the sender to verify that the sender has privileges to have mail forwarded through the smart host. This is an important distinction from an open mail relay that will forward mail from the sender without authentication. Common authentication techniques include SMTP Authentication and POP before SMTP.

When configured to be a backup mail server (not the primary MX record), a smart host configuration will accept mail on behalf of the primary mail server if it were to go offline. When the primary mail server comes back online, mail is subsequently delivered via the smart host.

Some ISPs, in an effort to reduce email spam originating at their customer's IP addresses, will not allow their customers to communicate directly with the recipient's mail server via the default SMTP port number 25. In this case the customer has no choice but to use the smart host provided by the ISP.

When a host runs its own local mail server, a smart host is often used to transmit all mail to other systems through a central mail server. This is used to ease the management of a single mail server with aliases, security, and Internet access rather than maintaining numerous local mail servers.

The correct solution is to deploy a single Send Connector with multiple smart hosts.



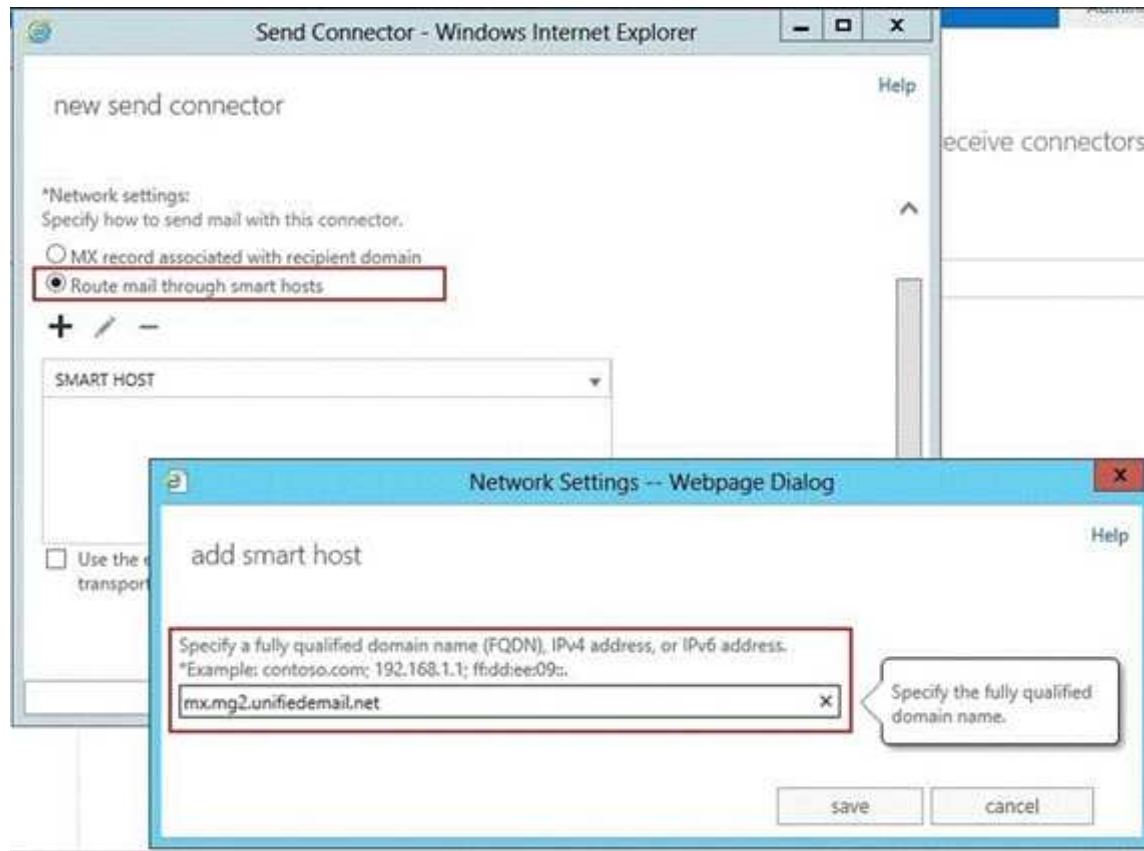
Single Send Connector with multiple smart hosts will load balance

If the smart hosts are on your own network then they are configured to route to the internet via their respective ISP connection.

Or if the smart hosts are actually hosted by the ISP then the Send Connector simply specifies the IP addresses or DNS names of the smart hosts, and the Exchange source servers would need static routes configured to be able to reach each smart host over the correct ISP connection.

When multiple smart hosts are configured on a single Send Connector the outgoing email will be correctly load balanced.

If a smart hosted SMTP Send Connector has multiple smart hosts defined, load balancing and fault tolerance are accomplished using these smart hosts.



NOT B

Need to increase the cost of the Send Connect in the New York Office

NOT D

Need to increase the cost not decrease the cost of the Send Connector in the New York Office

NOT E

Need to modify the value of the SmartHost of the Send connector in the New York office

A

Modify the value of the SmartHost of the Send connector in the New York office to point to the smart host in the Miami office.

C

Increasing the cost of a Send Connector in the New York Office will make the Miami connection to the internet the most preferred outbound connection.

F

Disabling the Send connector in the New York Office will make the Miami connection to the internet the only outbound connection.

**QUESTION 6**

You plan to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that a user named User1 can access email messages by using Exchange ActiveSync on an Android device.

The solution must prevent all other users from using Android devices to access email by using Exchange ActiveSync.

What should you recommend doing first?

- A. Run the Set-CasMailbox cmdlet.
- B. Create a device access rule.
- C. Modify the Quarantine Notification settings.
- D. Create a mobile device mailbox policy.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Access the Allow/Block/Quarantine rules

### Accessing the ABQ settings:

1. Log in to the Exchange Control Panel (ECP)  
(you can also access the ECP from Outlook Web App (OWA) by selecting **Options > See all options**)
2. In the ECP, make sure you are managing **My Organization** (#1 in the screenshot below). Be aware that most users won't see the "My Organization" option — it's only visible to users with Exchange Administrator access.
3. Select **Phone & Voice** (#2 in the screenshot below) > **ActiveSync Access** tab (#3 in the screenshot below). This is the Allow/Block/Quarantine configuration screen.

Note for all you Exchange Management Shell (EMS) gurus, you can also configure device access using PowerShell cmdlets if you prefer.

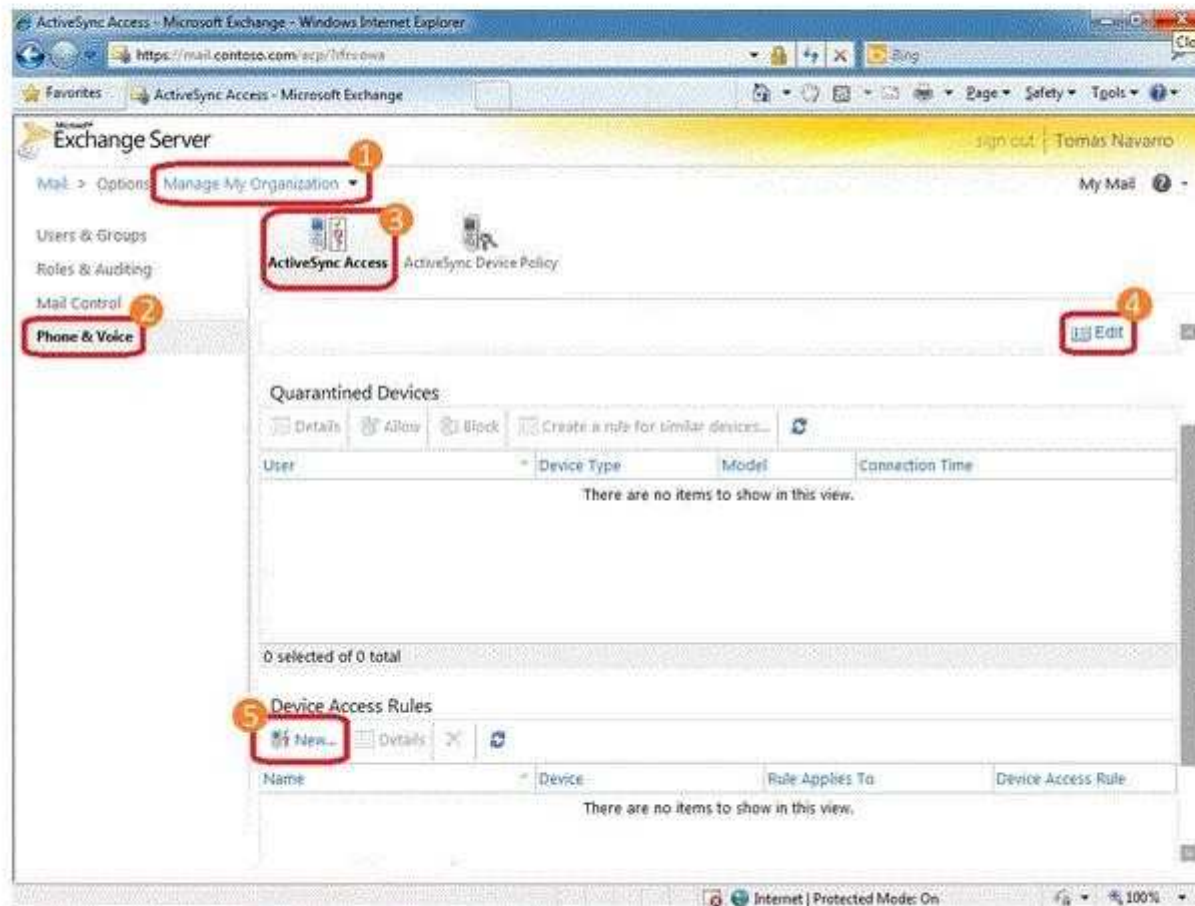


Figure 5: Accessing ABQ settings from the Exchange Control Panel

### Creating a device (or a family of devices) rule:

NOT A

Use the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet to set attributes related to client access for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Microsoft Office Outlook Web App, POP3, and IMAP4 for a specified user.

The Set-CASMailbox cmdlet operates on one mailbox at a time. You can configure properties for Outlook Web App, Exchange ActiveSync, POP3, and IMAP4 by using this cmdlet.

You can configure a single property or multiple properties by using one statement.

Need to create a rule to allow a particular user to use Exchange ActiveSync on an Android device.

NOT C

Can allow or block access for all users.

Quarantine all uses and then selectively allow the users access.

A new device rule is a better way of managing the problem.



Exchange ActiveSync Access Settings - Windows Internet Explorer

https://mail.exchangeserverpro.net/ecp/PhoneVoice/EditActiveSyncSettings.aspx?principal=18

### Exchange ActiveSync Settings

Connection settings  
When a device that isn't managed by a rule or personal exemption connects to Exchange:

☐ Allow access

☐ Block access

☒ Quarantine - Let me decide to block or allow later

Quarantine notification e-mails  
Select administrators to receive e-mail when a device is quarantined.

+ Add... - Remove

Display Name	SMTP Address
Administrator	Administrator@exchangeserverp...

Enter text to include in e-mails sent to users who have a device in quarantine, blocked, or in the process of being identified:

Your mobile device type has not yet been approved for use. Please contact the Help Desk for further assistance.

✓ Save ✗ Cancel

100%

NOT D

Need a policy for a single user.

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can create mobile device mailbox policies to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. After you deploy Exchange ActiveSync in your Exchange 2013 organization, you can create new mobile device mailbox policies or modify existing policies. When you install Exchange 2013, a default mobile device mailbox policy is created. All users are automatically assigned this default mobile device mailbox policy.

### **QUESTION 7**

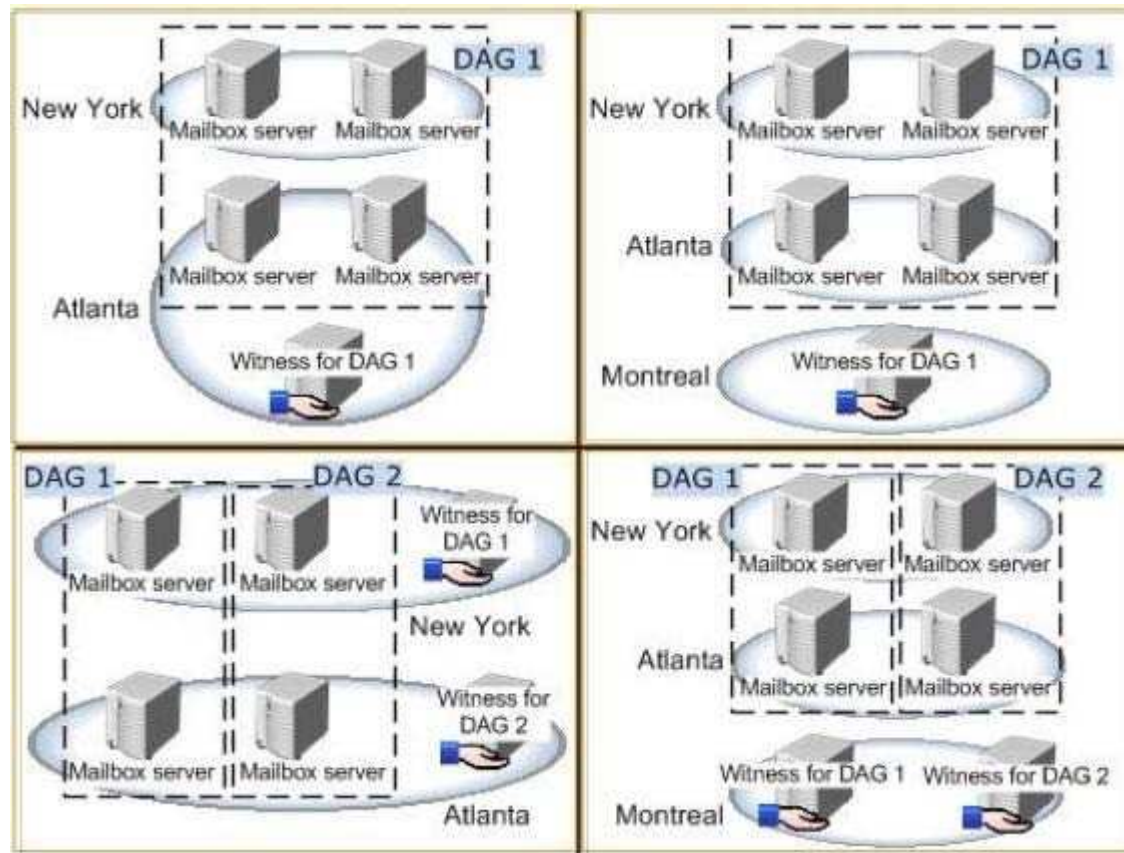
Hotspot Question

You are evaluating a DAG design for the New York and Atlanta offices.

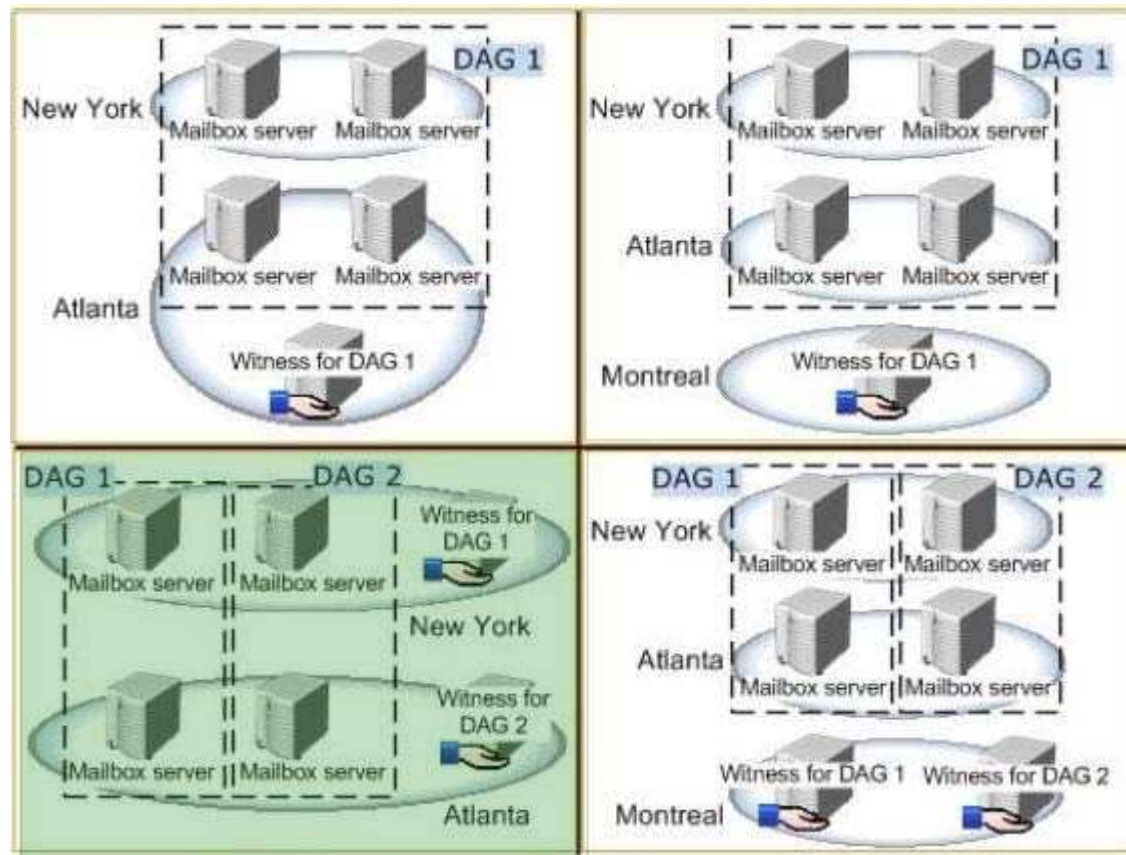
You need to ensure that all of the users in the New York and Atlanta offices can access their mailbox if the WAN link fails.

Which DAG design should you deploy? To answer, select the appropriate DAG design in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 8

Hotspot Question

You discover that one of the Client Access servers in the New York office does not trust the standalone CA.

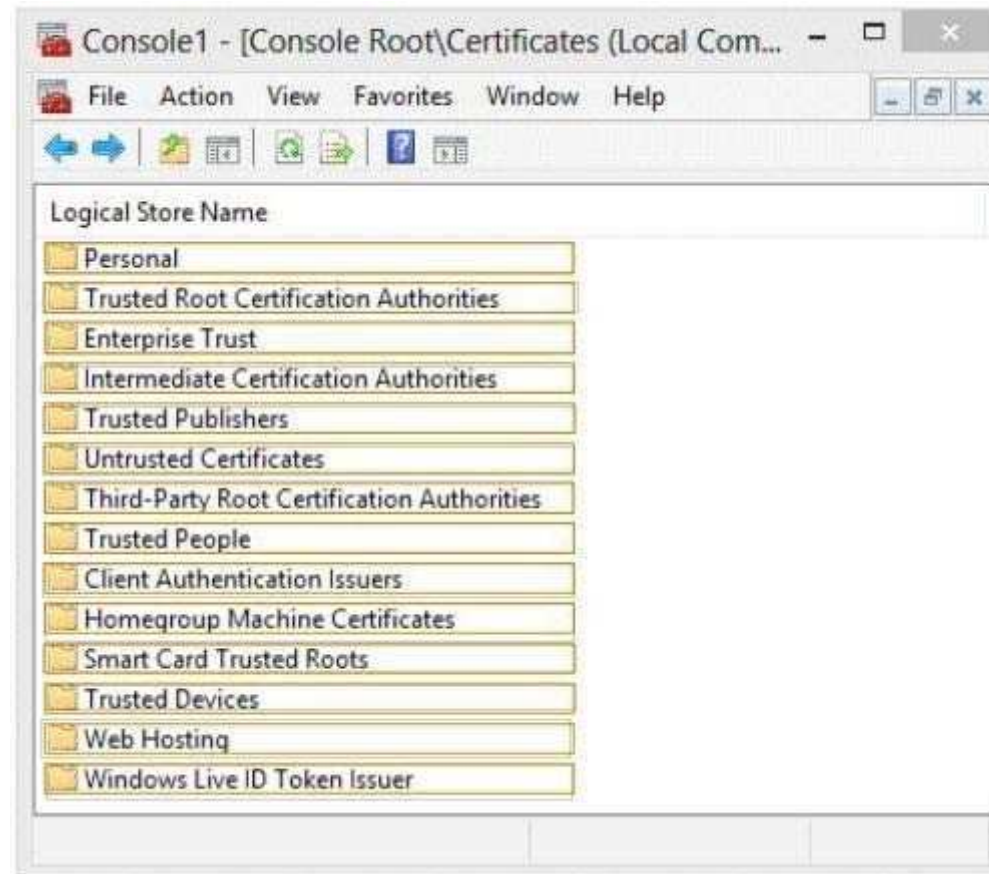


<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

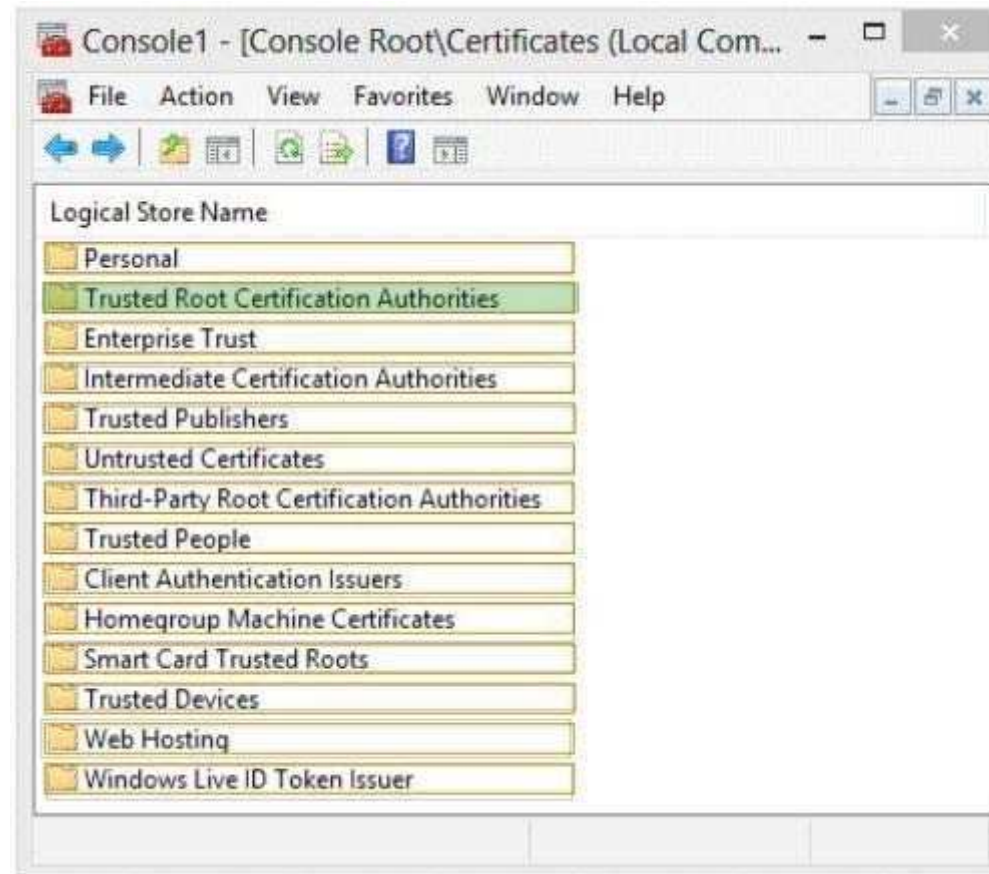
You need to ensure that all of the users who have Windows Phone devices can connect successfully to their mailbox.

In which node should you install the root CA certificate? To answer, select the appropriate node in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



## Testlet 1

### Case Study 2: Litware, Inc

#### Overview

Litware, Inc., is a manufacturing company located in North America. The company has a main office and two branch offices. The main office is located in Chicago. The branch offices are located in Baltimore and Los Angeles.

#### Existing Environment

##### Active Directory Environment

The network contains one Active Directory forest named litwareinc.com. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site. All domain controllers in the Los Angeles office run Windows Server 2008 R2. All domain controllers in the Chicago office run Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 (SP1). All domain controllers in the Baltimore office run Windows Server 2012. All of the FSMO roles are located on a domain controller in the Baltimore office. All of the domain controllers are configured as global catalog servers. You have a distribution group for each department. The distribution groups contain all of the users in each respective department.

##### Network Infrastructure

The servers in each office are configured as shown in the following table.

Office location	Server name	Server role	Exchange Server version
Los Angeles	LA-EX1	Mailbox server	Exchange Server 2010
Los Angeles	LA-EX2	Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010
Baltimore	BA-EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2007

The Baltimore and Chicago offices have independent Internet connections. Internet connectivity for the Los Angeles office is provided through Chicago. Users frequently send large email messages to other users in the company. Recently, you increased the maximum message size to 50 MB.

#### Planned Changes

The company plans to deploy a new Exchange Server 2013 infrastructure that will contain two Clients Access servers and two Mailbox servers in the Chicago office. The servers will be configured as shown in the following table.



Server name	Server role
CH-EX2	Mailbox server
CH-EX3	Mailbox server
CH-EX4	Client Access server
CH-EX5	Client Access server

All client connections to the Exchange Server organization will be routed through a hardware load balancer. The name client.litwareinc.com will point to the virtual IP address of the hardware load balancer. Once the transition to Exchange Server 2013 in the Chicago office is complete, all mail flow to and from the Internet will be managed centrally through that office by using a Send connector that has the following configurations:

- Connector name: CH-to-Internet
- Address space: \*
- Source servers: CH-EX2, CH-EX3
- Cost: 10

#### QUESTION 1

You need to recommend changes to the network to ensure that you can deploy the planned Exchange Server 2013 infrastructure. What should you recommend?

- A. Transfer of the FSMO roles to a domain controller in the Chicago office.
- B. Change the forest functional level.
- C. Change the domain functional level.
- D. Change the operating system on one of the domain controllers in the Chicago office

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

DIFFICULT QUESTION

FSMO ( Flexible Single Master Operations )

In a forest, there are five FSMO roles that are assigned to one or more domain controllers.

The five FSMO roles are:

Schema Master:

The schema master domain controller controls all updates and modifications to the schema. Once the Schema update is complete, it is replicated from the schema master to all other DCs in the directory. To update the schema of a forest, you must have access to the schema master. There can be only one schema master in the whole forest.

Domain naming master:

The domain naming master domain controller controls the addition or removal of domains in the forest. This DC is the only one that can add or remove a domain from the directory. It can also add or remove cross references to domains in external directories. There can be only one domain naming master in the whole forest.

Infrastructure Master:

When an object in one domain is referenced by another object in another domain, it represents the reference by the GUID, the SID (for references to security principals), and the DN of the object being referenced. The infrastructure FSMO role holder is the DC responsible for updating an object's SID and distinguished name in a cross-domain object reference. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the infrastructure master in each domain.

Note: The Infrastructure Master (IM) role should be held by a domain controller that is not a Global Catalog server (GC). If the Infrastructure Master runs on a Global Catalog server it will stop updating object information because it does not contain any references to objects that it does not hold. This is because a Global Catalog server holds a partial replica of every object in the forest. As a result, cross-domain object references in that domain will not be updated and a warning to that effect will be logged on that DC's event log. If all the domain controllers in a domain also host the global catalog, all the domain controllers have the current data, and it is not important which domain controller holds the infrastructure master role.

Relative ID (RID) Master:

The RID master is responsible for processing RID pool requests from all domain controllers in a particular domain. When a DC creates a security principal object such as a user or group, it attaches a unique Security ID (SID) to the object. This SID consists of a domain SID (the same for all SIDs created in a domain), and a relative ID (RID) that is unique for each security principal SID created in a domain. Each DC in a domain is allocated a pool of RIDs that it is allowed to assign to the security principals it creates. When a DC's allocated RID pool falls below a threshold, that DC issues a request for additional RIDs to the domain's RID master. The domain RID master responds to the request by retrieving RIDs from the domain's unallocated RID pool and assigns them to the pool of the requesting DC. At any one time, there can be only one domain controller acting as the RID master in the domain.

PDC Emulator:

The PDC emulator is necessary to synchronize time in an enterprise.

The PDC emulator of a domain is authoritative for the domain. The PDC emulator at the root of the forest becomes authoritative for the enterprise, and should be configured to gather the time from an external source.

All PDC FSMO role holders follow the hierarchy of domains in the selection of their in-bound time partner.

NOT A

All of the FSMO roles are located on a domain controller in the Baltimore Office. All of the domain controllers are configured as a global catalog server

No need to transfer all of these roles to the chicago domain controller as the question suggests.

NOT B

Apparently no need to change the forest functional level <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771294.aspx>

Forest functional levels enable features across all the domains in your forest. The following table lists the forest functional levels and their corresponding supported domain controllers.

Forest functional level	Domain controller operating systems supported
Windows Server 2003	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008 Windows Server 2003
Windows Server 2008	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008
Windows Server 2008 R2 (default)	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2
Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012

NOT C

Apparently no need to change the domain functional level

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc771294.aspx>

For all domain controllers to function accordingly in the domain the domain functional level would have to be set to Windows Server 2003

All domain controllers in the Chicago office run Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1.

(SP1)

All domain controllers in the Los Angeles office run Windows Server 2008 R2.

All domain controllers in the Baltimore office run Windows Server 2012

Domain functional levels

Domain functionality enables features that affect the entire domain and that domain only.

The following table lists the domain functional levels and their corresponding supported domain controllers:

Domain functional level	Domain controller operating systems supported
Windows Server 2003	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008 Windows Server 2003
Windows Server 2008	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 Windows Server 2008
Windows Server 2008 R2	Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2
Windows Server 2012	Windows Server 2012

D

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff728623\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff728623(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Mixture of exchange 2007,2010 and 2013 environment

Exchange 2007/2010/2013 can operate in a Windows Server 2003/2008/2012 domain functional level Exchange 2007/2010/2013 can operate in a Windows Server 2003/2008/2012 forest functional level However to operate appropriately the min spec for Exchange 2013 is for an AD environment of Server 2003 SP2

Currently all of the chicago domain controllers are 2003 SP1

Need to upgrade a chicago domain controller which will house Exchange 2013

## QUESTION 2

You need to recommend which tasks must be performed to deliver email messages to the Internet if CH-EX2 and CH-EX3 fail to connect to the Internet.

The solution must ensure that all queued email is sent.

Which two tasks should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run the retry-queue ch-to-internet command.
- B. Create a new Send connector on a server in the Baltimore office,
- C. Modify the cost of the CH-to-Internet Send connector.
- D. Run the set-sendconnector -identity ch-to-internet -frontendproxyenabled \$true command.

E. Disable the CH-to-Internet Send connector.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

The Baltimore and Chicago offices have independent Internet connections. Internet connectivity for the Los Angeles office is provided through Chicago.

Currently no mail servers in Chicago. Only in Baltimore and Los Angeles.

Once the transition to Exchange Server 2013 in the Chicago office is complete, all mail flow to and from the Internet will be managed centrally through that office by using a Send connector that has the following configurations:

- Connector name: CH-to-Internet
- Address space \*
- Source servers: CH-EX2, CH-EX3
- Cost: 10

When you deploy Exchange 2013, outbound mail flow cannot occur until you configure a Send connector to route outbound mail to the Internet.

NOT A

Will not resolve the issue.

Use the Retry-Queue cmdlet to force a connection attempt for a queue on a Mailbox server or an Edge Transport server.

EXAMPLE 1

This example forces a connection attempt for all queues that meet the following criteria:

The queues are holding messages for the domain contoso.com.

The queues have a status of Retry.

The queues are located on the server on which the command is executed.

Retry-Queue -Filter {NextHopDomain -eq "contoso.com" -and Status -eq "Retry"}

NOT C

Modifying the cost will not fix the issue of CH-EX2 and CH-EX3 failing to connect to the Internet.

Cost is used to set the priority of this connector, used when two or more connectors are configured for the same address space. The lower the cost higher the priority.

NOT D

Modifying the send connector will not fix the internet connection from chicago mail server to the internet.

Use the Set-SendConnector cmdlet to modify a Send connector.

EXAMPLE 1

This example makes the following configuration changes to the Send connector named Contoso.com Send Connector:

Sets the maximum message size limit to 10 MB.

Changes the connection inactivity time-out to 15 minutes.

Set-SendConnector "Contoso.com Send Connector" -MaxMessageSize 10MB -ConnectionInactivityTimeout

00:15:00

The FrontendProxyEnabled parameter routes outbound messages through the CAS server, where destination specific routing, such as DNS or IP address, is set,

when the parameter is set to \$true.

E

Need to disable the send connector from Chicago to the internet so that when a new send connector on the Baltimore server is created, email can be sent to the internet.

### QUESTION 3

You are testing the planned implementation of Exchange Server 2013.

After you begin moving several mailboxes to Exchange Server 2013, you discover that users on the internal network that have been moved are prompted repeatedly for their credentials when they run Microsoft Outlook.

You run the Get-OutlookAnywhere cmdlet on CH-EX4, and receive the following output:

You need to prevent the internal users from being prompted for their credentials when they connect to their mailbox by using Outlook.

Which property should you modify by using the Set- OutlookAnywhere cmdlet?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

```
SSLOffloading: True
ExternalHostname: Client.litwareinc.com
InternalHostname: CH-EX4.litwareinc.com
ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod: Basic
InternalClientAuthenticationMethod: NTLM
IISAuthenticationMethods: <Basic>
```

- A. IISAuthenticationMethods
- B. InternalHostname
- C. ExternalHostname
- D. ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod
- E. InternalClientAuthenticationMethod

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

InternalClientAuthenticationMethod is NTLM

Windows Challenge/Response (NTLM) is the authentication protocol used on networks that include systems running the Windows operating system and on stand-alone systems.

NTLM credentials are based on data obtained during the interactive logon process and consist of a domain name, a user name, and a one-way hash of the user's password.

NEED TO CONVERT THE INTERNALCLIENTAUTHENTICATIONMETHOD TO BASIC NOT NTLM IN ORDER TO FIX THE ISSUE.  
USE IISAUTHENTICATIONMETHODS PARAMETER IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS.

### Set-OutlookAnywhere

Use the Set-OutlookAnywhere cmdlet to modify the properties on a computer running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 enabled for Microsoft Outlook Anywhere.

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example sets the client authentication method to NTLM for the /rpc virtual directory on the Client Access server CAS01.

Set-OutlookAnywhere -Identity:CAS01\rpc (Default Web Site) -ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod:Ntlm

#### PARAMETERS

The IISAuthenticationMethods parameter specifies the authentication method enabled on the /rpc virtual directory in Internet Information Services (IIS).

You can set the virtual directory to allow Basic authentication or NTLM authentication. Alternatively, you can also set the virtual directory to allow both Basic and NTLM authentication. All other authentication methods are disabled.

You may want to enable both Basic and NTLM authentication if you're using the IIS virtual directory with multiple applications that require different authentication methods.

The InternalHostname parameter specifies the internal hostname for the Outlook Anywhere virtual directory.

The ExternalHostname parameter specifies the external host name to use in the Microsoft Outlook profiles for users enabled for Outlook Anywhere.

The ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod parameter specifies the authentication method used for external client authentication. Possible values include:

- Basic
- Digest
- Ntlm
- Fba
- WindowsIntegrated
- LiveIdFba
- LiveIdBasic
- LiveIdNegotiate
- WSSecurity
- Certificate
- NegoEx
- OAuth
- Adfs
- Kerberos
- Negotiate
- Misconfigured

The InternalClientAuthenticationMethod parameter

specifies the authentication method used for internal client authentication. Possible values include:

- Basic
- Digest
- Ntlm
- Fba
- WindowsIntegrated
- LiveIdFba
- LiveIdBasic
- LiveIdNegotiate
- WSSecurity
- Certificate
- NegoEx
- OAuth
- Adfs
- Kerberos
- Negotiate
- Misconfigured

#### **QUESTION 4**

##### **Drag and Drop Question**

You are planning the upgrade to Exchange Server 2013.

You plan to perform the following tasks:

- Identify the number of email messages sent and received by the users in the current Exchange Server organization.
- Identify how many IOPS are required to provide adequate access to mailboxes for all of the users in the planned organization.
- Validate that all of the planned servers will meet the IOPS requirements of the planned organization.

You need to identify which tool must be used to achieve each task.

Which tools should you identify? To answer, drag the appropriate tool to the correct task in the answer area. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**

Tools	Answer Area	
Exchange Mailbox Server Role Requirements Calculator	Identify the number of email messages sent and received by the users in the current Exchange Server organization.	Tool
Microsoft Exchange Server Deployment Assistant	Identify how many IOPS are required to provide adequate access to mailboxes for all of the users in the planned organization.	Tool
Microsoft Exchange Server Jetstress 2010	Validate that all of the planned servers will meet the IOPS requirements of the planned organization.	Tool
Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer		

Correct Answer:

Tools	Answer Area	
Exchange Mailbox Server Role Requirements Calculator	Identify the number of email messages sent and received by the users in the current Exchange Server organization.	Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer
Microsoft Exchange Server Deployment Assistant	Identify how many IOPS are required to provide adequate access to mailboxes for all of the users in the planned organization.	Exchange Mailbox Server Role Requirements Calculator
Microsoft Exchange Server Jetstress 2010	Validate that all of the planned servers will meet the IOPS requirements of the planned organization.	Microsoft Exchange Server Jetstress 2010
Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer		

Section: [none]



## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 5

##### Drag and Drop Question

You need to identify which external namespaces must be used for the Exchange servers in each office.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Which external namespaces should you identify for each office? To answer, drag the appropriate namespace to the correct office in the answer area. Each namespace may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

#### Select and Place:

Namespaces		Answer Area	
\$null		Baltimore	Namespace
autodiscover.litwareinc.com		Los Angeles	Namespace
client.litwareinc.com		Chicago	Namespace
failbackuri.litwareinc.com			Namespace
legacy.litwareinc.com			

#### Correct Answer:

Namespaces	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="\$null"/>	Baltimore <input type="text" value="legacy.litwareinc.com"/>
<input type="text" value="autodiscover.litwareinc.com"/>	Los Angeles <input type="text" value="\$null"/>
<input type="text" value="client.litwareinc.com"/>	Chicago <input type="text" value="client.litwareinc.com"/>
<input type="text" value="failbackurl.litwareinc.com"/>	<input type="text" value="autodiscover.litwareinc.com"/>
<input type="text" value="legacy.litwareinc.com"/>	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 6

Hotspot Question

You need to identify which names must be used as the URLs of each virtual directory on the planned Exchange Server 2013 servers.

Which names should you identify? To answer, configure the appropriate name for each server in the answer area.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

CH-EX2

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

**Correct Answer:**

## Answer Area

CH-EX2

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

outlook.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5

CH-EX2.litwareinc.com

CH-EX3.litwareinc.com

CH-EX4.litwareinc.com

CH-EX5.litwareinc.com

client.litwareinc.com

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

Drag and Drop Question

You need to create and configure a hierarchical address book (HAB) named Litware to reflect the company's organizational chart.

Which three actions should you perform? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Create an organizational unit (OU) named Litware.	
Run the <b>Set-OrganizationConfig</b> cmdlet and specify the - <i>hierarchicaladdressbookroot</i> parameter.	
Run the <b>Set-Group</b> cmdlet and specify the - <i>ishierarchicalgroup</i> parameter for each distribution group in the HAB.	
Create a root distribution group named Litware.	
Set the SeniorityIndex parameter of each distribution group in the HAB.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an organizational unit (OU) named Litware.	Create a root distribution group named Litware.
	Run the <b>Set-OrganizationConfig</b> cmdlet and specify the <i>-hierarchicaladdressbookroot</i> parameter.
	Run the <b>Set-Group</b> cmdlet and specify the <i>-ishierarchicalgroup</i> parameter for each distribution group in the HAB.
Set the SeniorityIndex parameter of each distribution group in the HAB.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



## Testlet 1

### Case Study 3: A.Datum Corporation

#### Overview

A. Datum Corporation is an airline catering company that has 8,000 users. A. Datum has three main offices. The offices are located in Detroit, Chicago, and New York.

#### Existing Environment

##### Active Directory Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named adatum.com. The forest contains a single domain. All domain controllers run Windows Server 2012. Each main office contains two domain controllers. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

##### Network Infrastructure

The offices connect to each other by using a dedicated WAN link. Only the office in New York and the office in Detroit connect directly to the Internet. Each office has a firewall. The public DNS records for A. Datum are configured as shown in the following table.

DNS record name	Record type	Data
Adatum.com	Mail exchanger (MX)	[10] mail.adatum.com
Mail.adatum.com	Host (A)	131.107.1.200
Autodiscover.adatum.com	Alias (CNAME)	Mail.adatum.com
Detroitmail.adatum.com	Host (A)	131.107.2.200
Autodiscover.detroit.adatum.com	Alias (CNAME)	Detroitmail.adatum.com
@	Text (TXT)	V=spf1 ip4:131.107.1.200 -all

The external interface for the firewall in the New York office is configured to use an IP address of 131.107.1.200 and to pass inbound traffic on port 25 and port 443 to EX2. The external interface for the firewall in the Detroit office is configured to use an IP address of 131.107.2.200 and to pass inbound traffic on port 443 to EX4. The Active Directory site is configured as shown in the Sites exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) Exchange Server Organization  
A. Datum has an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Site
EX1	Mailbox Client Access	Chicago
EX2	Mailbox Client Access	New York

Each server contains 15 mailbox databases. Users use the name mail.adatum.com to connect to their mailbox from the Internet. The users use the FQDN of the servers to connect from the internal network. All of the users in the Detroit office have a mailbox hosted on EX2. The default email address policy contains a single email address format of @adatum.com. A separate Send connector exists for the Chicago office and the New York office. The local servers in each office are the only source servers in each Send connector. The New York office is configured as a hub site. Antimalware filtering is disabled on EX1 and EX2.

### Problem Statements

A. Datum identifies the following issues:

- Users in the Detroit office report that sometimes, Microsoft Outlook takes a long time to open.
- During a recent storage failure, administrators failed to restore the latest backup and lost all of the email messages from the previous 48 hours.
- Users report that the email messages sent to some Internet domains are not received. Users in the Chicago office report that some of their email messages generate a non-delivery report (NDR).
- The help desk in the New York office reports that its most common Exchange-related task is to restore email messages that were deleted by users more than 14 days ago. The task requires time-consuming restore operations by the help desk.

### Requirements

#### Business Requirements

A. Datum wants to provide users with the ability to access their email from Internet Explorer 10, even when the users are disconnected from the network. This ability must only be available if the users log on to Outlook Web Access by using the Private option.

#### Planned Changes

You plan to deploy three additional Exchange Server 2013 servers. The servers will be configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Site
EX3	Mailbox	Detroit
EX4	Client Access	Detroit
EX5	Client Access	New York

After the planned deployment, all of the mailboxes of the Detroit office users will be moved to EX3. All of the Detroit office users will use the name detroitmail.adatum.com when they connect from the Internet and the name ex4.adatum.com when they connect from the internal network.

## Technical Requirements

A. Datum identifies the following technical requirements:

- All existing and future mailboxes must be limited to 5 GB of storage.
- Antimalware and anti-spam filtering must be enabled for the entire Exchange Server organization.
- If storage for the mailbox database fails, administrators must be able to recover email messages handled by transport services for to the last five days.
- Only the members of a group named Executives must be able to schedule meetings in a room mailbox named Boardroom. Meeting requests must not be moderated.
- All of the servers in the New York office that have the Client Access server role installed must be accessed by using a load balancing solution that can mark a server as down if a specific URL on the server is unavailable.

## Mailbox Creation Requirements

A. Datum identifies the following requirements for creating new mailboxes:

- All mailboxes must automatically have single item recovery enabled.
- All mailboxes must automatically have the Exchange ActiveSync feature disabled.

## QUESTION 1

You are evaluating the planned deployment of the additional Exchange Server 2013 servers.

You need to recommend changes to the DNS records to ensure that email messages are routed to the Detroit site if the servers in the New York site are unavailable.

What should you recommend adding?

- A. An MX record that has a preference value of 10 that points to EX4
- B. An MX record that has a preference value of 20 that points to EX4
- C. An MX record that has a preference value of 10 that points to EX3
- D. An MX record that has a preference value of 20 that points to EX3

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NOT A C D

Need to change the value of the MX record to achieve the desired result.

Need to have a preference value greater for the 2nd preferred exchange mail server (Detroit) than the 1st preferred mail server.(New York)

That is it needs to point to the Detroit mail server (EX4) only if the New York mail server is unavailable.

B

Need to point to EX4 and have a higher preference value than 10. (The default value of New York mail server MX record)

## QUESTION 2

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the issue of email messages not being received on the Internet. What should you include in the solution?

- A. Modify the CNAME record.
- B. Add an MX record.
- C. Modify the TXT record.
- D. Add a pointer (PTR) record.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Detroit and New York users have direct connection to the internet but not Chicago users.

It appears that via a Send Connector Chicago email is sent to New York mail server.

Given this then the spf txt record listing the New York mail server is correct (131.107.1.200) and there should not be any issues with the Chicago email. Once the planned changes have been implemented then the DNS txt record would have to accommodate the Detroit Mail server (EX3) (131.107.2.200) in order for the email to function correctly for Detroit users.

However the question relates to Chicago users not Detroit users.

CNAME record

A Canonical Name or CNAME record is a type of DNS record that links an alias name to another canonical domain name.

You'll need to configure CNAME records if you want to use URL forwarding to create a custom web address, forward a URL to Google Sites, or forward a naked domain URL, as well as verify your site with your domain name provider.

Lastly, you may need to use CNAME records to reset the administrator password if you can't access the Google Apps control panel because you've forgotten the administrator password.

Your CNAME records are stored in the DNS Zone File as pairs of key values.

The value of a CNAME record is always a domain name. CNAME records are often used to create subdomains. CNAME records are useful because they allow you to set up an alias to a server without using its IP address, through an intermediary standard domain name.

MX Record

MX records are DNS settings associated with your domain that direct its mail to the servers hosting your users' mail accounts.

These settings are managed by your domain host, not by Google. To make sure mail always gets delivered, you typically create records for multiple servers, all of which can deliver mail to users.

That way, if one server is down, mail can be routed to another server, instead. You determine which servers get tried first by assigning priorities, using values like 10, 20, 30, and so on. The lowest value gets highest priority.

PTR Record

A DNS PTR record -for those of you who are wondering -is a special entry in the Domain Name System (DNS) that basically maps an IP address (like 65.55.12.249) to a domain name (like wwwco2vip.microsoft.com). Having a DNS PTR record for your IP address is (somewhat) a sign of reliability in the Internet, since only the owner of a specific network zone has the ability to create and edit these DNS records.

Today, most mail exchangers will check this record for each incoming connection and may abort the communication if they find your IP address does not have an associated DNS PTR entry: because of this reason, always suggest to make sure your public servers IP addresses have DNS PTR records configured properly. While EmailVerify.NET can validate email addresses even without a DNS PTR entry configured, the quality of the validation results in this event may be suboptimal.

#### TXT Record

A TXT record is an entry within the Domain Name System (DNS) that provides supplemental information about your domain.

A TXT (text) record is used to hold some text information. You can put virtually any free text you want within a TXT record.

A TXT record has a hostname so that you can assign the free text to a particular hostname/zone.

The most common use for TXT records is to store SPF (sender policy framework) records and to prevent emails being faked to appear to have been sent from you.

The name field of the SPF record should be left blank unless mail is sent from a subdomain such as username@mail.example-1.com. If this was the case "mail" would be entered in the name field of the record.

Alternatively, if email is sent from username@example-1.com, the name field is left blank. The data field of the record is populated with the list of hosts that are permitted to send email for the domain in SPF record format.

There are wizards which can assist in generating an SPF record available. The data field of the record must be enclosed in quotations so servers will read the value as a single string.

Below is a default SPF record for example-1.com.



**Add TXT Records**

Record example-1.com  
will return "v=spf1 ~all"

Name

Value

TTL

? Help Submit Close

NOT A

Today, most mail exchangers will check this record for each incoming connection and may abort the communication if they find your IP address does not have an associated DNS PTR entry:

Need a ptr record.

NOT B

Today, most mail exchangers will check this record for each incoming connection and may abort the communication if they find your IP address does not have an associated DNS PTR entry:

Need a ptr record.

NOT C

Need to modify the txt record for Detroit email users but not apparently for chicago email users.

D

Today, most mail exchangers will check this record for each incoming connection and may abort the communication if they find your IP address does not have an associated DNS PTR entry:

Need a ptr record.

Managing DNS Records

### QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a solution for the New York office that meets the technical requirements for client access.

What should you include in the recommendation? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.)



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- A. A Layer 4 hardware load balancer
- B. A Client Access server array
- C. A Layer 7 hardware load balancer
- D. The Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature
- E. DNS round robin

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Load Balancing: Exchange 2013 Help

### QUESTION 4

You are evaluating the deployment of the additional Exchange Server 2013 servers.

You need to recommend changes to the transport configurations to ensure that all email messages sent from the Detroit office are routed through EX2.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Increase the cost of the CHI-NY site link to 15.
- B. Specify an Exchange-specific cost of 20 for the CHI-DET site link.
- C. Decrease the cost of the CHI-NY and the DET-NY site links to 4.
- D. Increase the cost of the DET-NY site link to 15.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

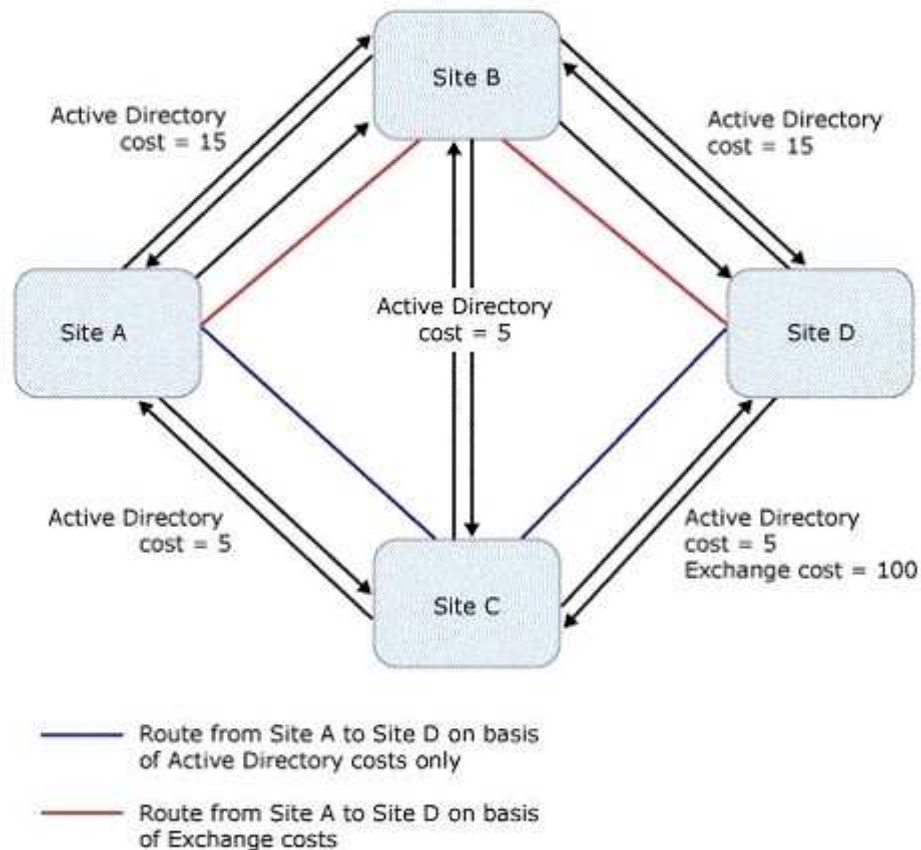
**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Exchange-specific cost

By default, Exchange uses the cost assigned to an IP site link for Active Directory replication purposes to compute a routing topology.

### Topology with Exchange costs configured on IP site links



Route Mail Between Active Directory Sites: Exchange 2013 Help

NOT A C D

Need to introduce an exchange specific cost not change and AD cost B

You need to recommend changes to the transport configurations to ensure that all email messages sent from the Detroit office are routed through EX2.

All of the Detroit Users have a mailbox hosted on EX2 currently (New York)

After the planned changes all of Detroit mailboxes would be shifted to EX3. (Detroit)

The office in New York and Detroit connect to the internet directly.

In order to change the transport configuration to ensure that all email messages sent from the Detroit office are routed through EX2 an exchange specific cost has to be implemented.



B is the only answer option which achieves this.

[A40]

1. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet
2. Run the New-ManagementRole -Parent MyContactInformation -Name Role1
3. Run the Remove-ManagementRoleEntry Role1 Set-User command
4. Run the Add-ManagementRoleEntry Role1Set-User -Parameters Office, Homephone
5. Run the New-RoleAssignmentPolicy -Name Policy1 -Roles MyBaseOptions, Role1, MyVoiceMail, MyTextMessages, MyTeamMailboxes, MyMarketPlaceApps, MyDistributionGroupMembership

### QUESTION 5

You need to recommend a solution to meet the mailbox creation requirements.

Which three actions should you recommend performing in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Mailbox servers.	
Run the <b>Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent"</b> command.	
Run the <b>Set-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent"</b> command.	
Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Client Access servers.	
Edit the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample file, and then rename the file as ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Edit the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample file, and then rename the file as ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.
	Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Mailbox servers.
Run the <b>Set-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent"</b> command.	Run the <b>Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent"</b> command.
Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Client Access servers.	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Edit the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample file, and then rename the file as

ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.

Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Mailbox servers Run the Enable-

CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent" command

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335054\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335054(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Cmdlet Extension Agents

Cmdlet extension agents are components in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 invoked by Exchange cmdlets when the cmdlets run. As the name implies, cmdlet

extension agents extend the capabilities of the

cmdlets that invoke them by assisting in processing data or performing additional actions based on the requirements of the cmdlet. Cmdlet extension agents are available on any server role.

Agents can modify, replace, or extend functionality of Exchange Management Shell cmdlets. An agent can provide a value for a required parameter that isn't provided on a command, override a value provided by a user, perform other actions outside of the cmdlet workflow while a cmdlet runs, and more.

You can use the Scripting agent cmdlet extension agent in Exchange 2013 to insert your own scripting logic into the execution of Exchange cmdlets. Using the Scripting agent, you can add conditions, override values, and set up reporting.

Every time an Exchange cmdlet is run, the cmdlet invokes the Scripting agent cmdlet extension agent. When this agent is invoked, the cmdlet checks whether any scripts are configured to be invoked by the cmdlet. If a script should be run for a cmdlet, the cmdlet tries to invoke any APIs defined in the script.

The Scripting agent configuration file contains all the scripts that you want the Scripting agent to run. Scripts in the configuration file are contained within XML tags that define the beginning and end of the script and various input parameters required to pass data to the script. Scripts are written using Windows PowerShell syntax. The configuration file is an XML file that uses the elements or attributes in the following table.

Every Exchange 2013 server includes the file ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample in the <installation path>\V15\Bin\CmdletExtensionAgents folder.

This file must be renamed to ScriptingAgentConfig.xml on every Exchange 2013 server if you enable the Scripting Agent cmdlet extension agent. The sample configuration file contains sample scripts that you can use to help you understand how to add scripts to the configuration file. After you add a script to the configuration file, or if you make a change to the configuration file, you must update the file on every Exchange 2013 server in your organization. This must be done to make sure that each server contains an up-to-date version of the scripts that the Scripting Agent cmdlet extension agent runs.

ScriptingAgentConfig.xml

Renamed from ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample on every Exchange 2013 server if you enable the Scripting Agent cmdlet extension agent.

ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample

Every Exchange 2013 server includes the file ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample in the <installation path>\V15\Bin\CmdletExtensionAgents folder.

This file must be renamed to ScriptingAgentConfig.xml on every Exchange 2013 server if you enable the Scripting Agent cmdlet extension agent.

The sample configuration file contains sample scripts that you can use to help you understand how to add scripts to the configuration file.

Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent" command

Use the Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent cmdlet on a server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 to enable a cmdlet extension agent.

**EXAMPLE 1** This example enables the Scripting Agent cmdlet extension agent. Before you enable the Scripting Agent, you need to make sure that you've first deployed the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml configuration file to all the servers in your organization. If you don't deploy the configuration file first and you enable the Scripting Agent, all non-Get cmdlets fail when they're run.

Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent"

Run the Set-CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent" command Use the

Set-CmdletExtensionAgent cmdlet on a server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 to modify a cmdlet extension agent.

**EXAMPLE 1**

This example changes the priority of the fictitious "Validation Agent" cmdlet extension agent to 9. Set-CmdletExtensionAgent "Validation Agent" -Priority 9 STEPS

1. Edit the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml.sample file, and then rename the file as

ScriptingAgentConfig.xml

Need to add in your own appropriate scripts

2. Copy the ScriptingAgentConfig.xml file to all of the Mailbox Servers The question refers to mailbox creation requirements but according to the above information - After you add a script to the configuration file, or if you make a change to the configuration file, you must update the file on every Exchange 2013 server in your organization. In the absence of further information, accept updating the mailbox servers over the client access servers

3.Enable- CmdletExtensionAgent "Scripting Agent" command Have to enable the cmdlet extension agent.

## QUESTION 6

### Hotspot Question

You need to recommend a solution to meet the technical requirements for mailbox size restrictions.

Which command should you include in the recommendation? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-MailboxDatabase</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabase</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-MailboxDatabase</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabase</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>5GB</div><div>-IssueWarningQuota</div><div>-ProhibitSendQuota</div><div>-ProhibitSendReceiveQuota</div></div>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-MailboxDatabase</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabase</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-MailboxDatabase</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabase</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>5GB</div><div>-IssueWarningQuota</div><div>-ProhibitSendQuota</div><div>-ProhibitSendReceiveQuota</div></div>

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 7

Drag and Drop Question

You need to recommend a solution to meet the technical requirements for email message recovery.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Which command should you include in the recommendation? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area	
<div><div></div><div>Set-MailboxTransportService</div><div>Set-TransportConfig</div><div>Set-TransportServer</div><div>Set-TransportService</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>-MaxDumpsterTime</div><div>-MessageExpirationTimeout</div><div>-SafetyNetHoldTime</div><div>-ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval</div></div> <div>5.0:00:00</div>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Set-MailboxTransportService

Set-TransportConfig

Set-TransportServer

Set-TransportService

-MaxDumpsterTime

-MessageExpirationTimeout

-SafetyNetHoldTime

-ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval

5.0:00:00

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 8

Hotspot Question

You need to recommend a solution to meet the business requirements for users accessing their email messages.

Which command should you include in the recommendation? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

Answer Area

Set-CASMailbox  
Set-ClientAccessArray  
Set-OutlookProvider  
Set-OWAVirtualDirectory

-AllowOfflineOn  
-DirectFileAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled  
-OrganizationEnabled  
-WSSAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled

PrivateComputersOnly

-LogonPagePublicPrivateSelectionEnabled  
-PlacesEnabled  
-PremiumClientEnabled  
-PublicFoldersEnabled

\$true

Correct Answer:



Answer Area

		PrivateComputersOnly
Set-CASMailbox	-AllowOfflineOn	
Set-ClientAccessArray	-DirectFileAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled	
Set-OutlookProvider	-OrganizationEnabled	
Set-OWAVirtualDirectory	-WSSAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled	

	\$true
-LogonPagePublicPrivateSelectionEnabled	
-PlacesEnabled	
-PremiumClientEnabled	
-PublicFoldersEnabled	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 9

Drag and Drop Question

You are evaluating the planned deployment of the additional Exchange Server 2013 servers.

You need to meet the technical requirement for installing all of the anti-spam agents and for enabling antimalware filtering.

What should you do? (To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct locations. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

Select and Place:

Servers	Answer Area	
EX1	Server	
EX2	Servers on which to install all of the anti-spam agents.	Server
EX3		Server
EX4		Server
EX5	Servers on which to enable antimalware filtering.	Server
		Server
		Server

Correct Answer:

Servers	Answer Area
EX1	EX1
EX2	Servers on which to install all of the anti-spam agents. EX2
EX3	EX3
EX4	EX1
EX5	Servers on which to enable antimalware filtering. EX2
	EX3

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## **Testlet 1**

### **Case Study 4: Proseware, Inc**

#### **Overview**

##### **General Overview**

Proseware, Inc., is an international manufacturing company that has 3,000 users. Proseware has a sales department, a marketing department, a research department, and a human resources department. Proseware recently purchased a small competitor named Contoso, Ltd.

##### **Physical Locations**

Proseware has two offices. The offices are located in New York and London. The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link. Each office connects directly to the Internet.

Contoso has one office in Chicago.

#### **Existing Environment**

##### **Active Directory Environment**

The network of Proseware contains an Active Directory forest named proseware.com. The forest contains a single domain and two sites named London and New York. Each site contains two domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2. The domain controllers in the New York site are named DC1 and DC2. The domain controllers in the London site are named DC3 and DC4. All FSMO roles are hosted on DC3 and DC4. The network of Contoso contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains five domain controllers and one site.

##### **Exchange Server Organization**

Proseware has an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two database availability groups (DAGs) named DAG-NYC and DAG-LON. The DAGs are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Site	DAG membership
EX1	Client Access Mailbox	New York	DAG-NYC
EX2	Client Access Mailbox	New York	DAG-NYC
EX3	Client Access Mailbox	London	DAG-NYC
EX4	Client Access Mailbox	London	DAG-LON
EX5	Client Access Mailbox	London	DAG-LON
EX6	Client Access Mailbox	New York	DAG-LON

The certificate used for Exchange Server 2013 has a subject name of mail.proseware.com and a Subject Alternative Name (SAN) of autodiscover.proseware.com. Each mailbox database has three copies. All users connect to an active copy of the database on a server in their respective office. Native data protection is implemented. NTLM communication is used exclusively for Outlook Anywhere both internally and externally.

### Problem Statements

Proseware identifies the following issues:

- Users report that sometimes, they fail to access the free/busy information of the other users. You also discover that some users fail to retrieve Autodiscover settings.
- Users in the London office report that during a 24-hour WAN outage, they could see only new users in the global address list (GAL) from Outlook Web App.
- The manager of the human resources department in the New York office cannot see new London office users in the GAL until several hours after the help desk confirms that the users were created.
- A hung MSExchangeOWAAppPool in Internet Information Services (IIS) on EX1 causes all of the database copies to fail over. Despite having the same CopyQueueLength and ReplayQueueLength as the copies on EX2, the copies on EX3, which have a higher activation preference, are activated, forcing user connections over the WAN.
- A custom application named Appl recently malfunctioned and sent hundreds of false positive email notifications that had a subject of System Alert: Sales Database Reaching Capacity to all of the users in the organization. While attempting to remove the email messages, an administrator ran the Search-Mailbox -DeleteContent command and erroneously deleted valid email messages from the mailboxes of some executives.

### Requirements

## **Business Goal**

Proseware identifies the following business goals:

- Reduce the costs associated with using bandwidth on the WAN links.
- Improve social media integration by using a Microsoft Outlook app that will be deployed to all of the users in the sales department.

## **Planned Changes**

Proseware plans to make the following changes:

- Implement a lagged copy for the mailbox database of the executives.
- Implement an RBAC-linked role group for the administrators at Contoso to manage the mailboxes of the Proseware users.

## **Technical Requirements**

Proseware identifies the following technical requirements:

- End users must be notified after one hour if the email messages that they send are not delivered.
- If mailbox database storage fails, the IT department must be able to recover old email messages that were sent up to five days earlier to the mailboxes of the executives.
- All new users hired at Contoso must have a user account in contoso.com and an Exchange Server mailbox in proseware.com. All new user accounts in contoso.com must have a user principal name (UPN) that ends with proseware.com.
- Administrators at Contoso must be able to create and manage recipient objects in the Exchange Server organization of Proseware by using their existing contoso.com administrator account. All Contoso recipient objects must reside in an organizational unit (OU) named proseware.com.

## **Security Requirements**

The Chief Security Officer (CSO) introduces the following security requirements:

- All Outlook users who connect from the Internet must use Basic authentication only.
- All Outlook users who connect from the internal network must use NTLM authentication only.

## **SLA Requirements**

Due to productivity losses during some recent maintenance windows, the Chief Information Officer (CIO) introduces a new service level agreement (SLA) requiring that all servers entering or exiting a maintenance window must be taken in and out of service properly.

The SLA contains the following requirements:

- All mounted databases on the server undergoing maintenance must be activated on another server.
- All message queues on the server undergoing maintenance must be empty before maintenance can begin.
- The server undergoing maintenance must be prevented from becoming a Primary Active Manager (PAM).
- Databases copies on the server undergoing maintenance must not be activated while maintenance is occurring.

## **QUESTION 1**

You are implementing a solution to meet the security requirements for Outlook authentication.

You purchase a new certificate that has a subject name of mail.proseware.com and SANs of autodiscover.proseware.com and oa.proseware.com.  
You create a host (A) record for oa.proseware.com in the public DNS zone.

Remote users report that they fail to connect to their mailbox by using Outlook.

You need to ensure that the remote users can connect to their mailbox from Outlook.

The solution must meet the security requirements.

Which two commands should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-OutlookProvider EXPR -CertPrincipalName msstd:mail.proseware.com
- B. Set-OutlookAnywhere -ExternalHostName oa.proseware.com - ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod ?InternalClientAuthentication Basic -ExternalClientsRequireSsl \$true -InternalHostName mail.proseware.com Method NTLM -InternalClientsRequireSsl \$true
- C. Set-OutlookProvider EXPR -CertPrincipalName msstd:oa.proseware.com
- D. Set-OutlookAnywhere -ExternalHostName mail.proseware.com- ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod Basic -ExternalClientsRequireSsl \$true -InternalHostName oa.proseware.com -InternalClientAuthentication Method NTLM -InternalClientsRequireSsl \$true

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set-OutlookProvider EXPR

The common benefit of enabling Outlook Provider, is to assure Outlook client connecting to a specific server, which has a specific name in subject name field on the certificate. Set-OutlookProvider EXPR -CertPrincipalName msstd:mail.contoso.com

Running above command will force Outlook client "Only connect to proxy servers that have this principal name in their certificate" to be enabled and value set to msstd:mail.contoso.com.

If client connects to a proxy server, which does not have mail.contoso.com in subject name field in the certificate, the connection will fail.

Set-OutlookAnywhere

Use the Set-OutlookAnywhere cmdlet to modify the properties on a computer running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 enabled for Microsoft Outlook Anywhere.

The ExternalHostName parameter specifies the external host name to use in the Microsoft Outlook profiles for users enabled for Outlook Anywhere.

The InternalHostname parameter specifies the internal hostname for the Outlook Anywhere virtual directory.

A

Subject name of the certificate is mail.proseware.com not oa.proseware.com

NOT C

Subject name of the certificate is mail.proseware.com not oa.proseware.com

B

ExternalHostName oa.proseware.com is correct as oa.proseware.com is a host (A) record in the public DNS zone.

NOT D

ExternalHostName mail.proseware.com is NOT correct as oa.proseware.com is a host (A) record in the public DNS zone.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123683\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123683(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123545\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123545(v=exchg.150).aspx)

## QUESTION 2

You need to recommend which actions must be performed to meet the technical requirements for the new Contoso users. Which three actions should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Configure UPN suffix routing.
- B. Configure Contoso to trust Proseware.
- C. Configure Proseware to trust Contoso.
- D. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -AccountDisabled parameter.
- E. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -LinkedMasterAccount parameter.
- F. Create a linked role group.

**Correct Answer:** ACE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

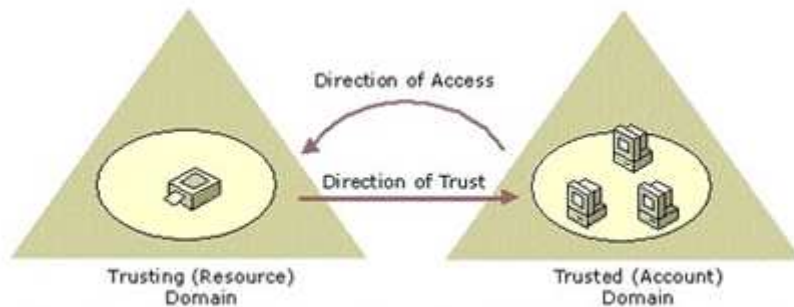
### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc731404.aspx>

UNDERSTANDING TRUST DIRECTION

PROSEWARE CONTOSO



All domain trust relationships have only two domains in the relationship: the trusting domain and the trusted domain.

USER ACCOUNT IN CONTOSO NEEDS TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO MAILBOX IN PROSEWARE.  
THE DIRECTION OF TRUST IS FROM PROSEWARE TO CONTOSO.  
THAT IS PROSEWARE NEEDS TO TRUST CONTOSO,  
A

All new user accounts in contoso.com must have a user principal name (UPN) that ends with proseware.com



Configure UPN suffix routing

Name suffix routing is a mechanism that you can use to manage how authentication requests are routed across Active Directory forests that are joined by forest trusts.

NOT B

AS PER ABOVE DIAGRAM PROSEWARE NEEDS TO TRUST CONTOSO

C

AS PER ABOVE DIAGRAM PROSEWARE NEEDS TO TRUST CONTOSO

E

All new users hired at Contoso must have a user account in contoso.com and an Exchange Server mailbox in proseware.com

Use the New-Mailbox cmdlet to create a user in Active Directory and mailbox-enable this new user.

The LinkedMasterAccount parameter specifies the master account in the forest where the user account resides. The master account is the account to link the mailbox to.

The master account grants access to the mailbox. This parameter is required only if you're creating a linked mailbox.

A linked mailbox is a mailbox that's associated with an external account. The resource forest scenario is an example of a situation in which you would want to associate a mailbox with an external account. In a resource forest scenario, user objects in the Exchange forest have mailboxes, but the user objects are disabled for logon. You must associate these mailbox objects in the Exchange forest with enabled user objects in the external accounts forest.

NOT D

Need to use linked mailboxes.

Use the New-Mailbox cmdlet to create a user in Active Directory and mailbox-enable this new user.

The AccountDisabled parameter specifies whether to create the mailbox in a disabled state.

You don't have to specify a value with this parameter.

NOT F

Need to use linked mailboxes.

You can use a linked management role group to enable members of a universal security group (USG) in a foreign Active Directory forest to manage a Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization in a resource Active Directory forest.

By associating a USG in a foreign forest with a linked role group, the members of that USG are granted the permissions provided by the management roles assigned to the linked role group.

For more information about linked role groups, see Understanding Management Role Groups.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997663\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997663(v=exchg.150).aspx)

### QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the issue of the human resources department manager.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Run Set-ADServerSettings -ConfigurationDomainController dcl.proseware.com on all of the Exchange servers in the London site.
- B. Move the PDC emulator to the New York office.
- C. Modify the replication interval on the Active Directory site link.
- D. Schedule a task that runs the Update-AddressList command to run once per hour.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NOT A

Set-ADServerSettings

Use the Set-ADServerSettings cmdlet to manage the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment in the current Exchange Management Shell session.

The Set-ADServerSettings cmdlet replaces the AdminSessionADSettings session variable that was used in Microsoft Exchange Server 2007.

The ConfigurationDomainController parameter specifies the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the configuration domain controller to be used for reading Exchange configuration information in this session.

NOT B

Issue is related to AD Site replication

NOT D

Will not improve the site replication

You can use the Shell to update a global address list (GAL). A GAL is a directory that contains entries for every group, user, and contact within an organization's implementation of Microsoft Exchange.

C

You must set the site link replication interval property to indicate how frequently you want replication to occur during the times when the schedule allows replication.

For example, if the schedule allows replication between 02:00 hours and 04:00 hours, and the replication interval is set for 30 minutes, replication can occur up to four times during the scheduled time. The default replication interval is 180 minutes, or 3 hours.

Consider the following criteria to determine how often replication occurs within the schedule window:

A small interval decreases latency but increases the amount of WAN traffic.

To keep domain directory partitions up to date, low latency is preferred.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738212\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc738212(v=WS.10).aspx)

### QUESTION 4

Drag and Drop Question

You need to identify which commands must be run to perform the maintenance window tasks.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Which commands should you run? (To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct tasks. Each command may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Commands	Answer Area	
Start-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	All mounted databases on the server undergoing maintenance must be activated on another server.	Command
Stop-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	All message queues on the server undergoing maintenance must be empty before maintenance can begin.	Command
Suspend-ClusterNode <ServerName>	The server undergoing maintenance must be prevented from becoming a PAM.	Command
Set-MailboxServer <ServerName> - DatabaseCopyAutoActivationPolicy Blocked	Databases copies on the server undergoing maintenance must not be activated while maintenance is occurring.	Command
Set-MailboxServer <ServerName> - DatabaseCopyActivationDisabledAndMoveNow \$True		
Set-ServerComponentState <ServerName> - Component HubTransport -State Draining - Requester Maintenance		
Set-ServerComponentState <ServerName> - Component ServerWideOffline -State Inactive Requester Maintenance		

Correct Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
Start-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	All mounted databases on the server undergoing maintenance must be activated on another server. Set-MailboxServer <ServerName> - DatabaseCopyActivationDisabledAndMoveNow \$True
Stop-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	All message queues on the server undergoing maintenance must be empty before maintenance can begin. Set-ServerComponentState <ServerName> - Component HubTransport -State Draining - Requester Maintenance
	The server undergoing maintenance must be prevented from becoming a PAM. Suspend-ClusterNode <ServerName>
	Databases copies on the server undergoing maintenance must not be activated while maintenance is occurring. Set-MailboxServer <ServerName> - DatabaseCopyAutoActivationPolicy Blocked
Set-ServerComponentState <ServerName> - Component ServerWideOffline -State Inactive Requester Maintenance	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 5

### Hotspot Question

You are attempting to resolve the database activation issue.

You need to identify why the database copies are activated on EX3 instead of EX2.

Which command should you use? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>Get-AvailabilityReportOutage</div><div>Get-HealthReport</div><div>Get-ServerHealth</div></div>	? {\$_ . HealthSetName -like "owa*"}	<div><div></div><div>Get-AvailabilityReportOutage</div><div>Get-HealthReport</div><div>Get-ServerHealth</div></div>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area		
<div><div></div><div>Get-AvailabilityReportOutage</div><div>Get-HealthReport</div><div>Get-ServerHealth</div></div>	? {\$_ . HealthSetName -like "owa*"}	<div><div></div><div>Get-AvailabilityReportOutage</div><div>Get-HealthReport</div><div>Get-ServerHealth</div></div>

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 6

You need to recommend which command must be run to remove the email notifications from all of the servers if App1 malfunctions again.

Which command should you recommend? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Get-Message Get-Queue Get-QueueDigest Get-TransportService</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>Get-MessageTrackingLog Get-MessageTrackingLogReport Get-Queue Suspend-Queue</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>Get-Message Redirect-Message Resume-Queue Search-MessageTrackingReport</div>
--	---	--

-ResultSize unlimited | Where {\$\_.Subject -eq "System Alert: Sales Database Reaching Capacity"} |

<div>▼</div> <div>Redirect-Message Remove-Message Redirect-Message Suspend-Message</div>	-WithNDR \$False
--	------------------

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Get-Message	Get-MessageTrackingLog	Get-Message
Get-Queue	Get-MessageTrackingLogReport	Redirect-Message
Get-QueueDigest	Get-Queue	Resume-Queue
Get-TransportService	Suspend-Queue	Search-MessageTrackingReport

-ResultSize unlimited | Where {\$\_.Subject -eq "System Alert: Sales Database Reaching Capacity"} |

<input type="text"/>	-WithNDR \$False
Redirect-Message	
Remove-Message	
Redirect-Message	
Suspend-Message	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 7

Hotspot Question

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the Autodiscover and the free/busy information issues.

Which command should you include in the recommendation? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:



Answer Area	
<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
Set-AutodiscoverVirtualDirectory	-AutodiscoverServiceInternalURI
Set-AvailabilityConfig	-External
Set-ClientAccessServer	-Internal

<https://autodiscover.proseware.com/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml>

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area	
<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
Set-AutodiscoverVirtualDirectory	-AutodiscoverServiceInternalURI
Set-AvailabilityConfig	-External
Set-ClientAccessServer	-Internal

<https://autodiscover.proseware.com/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml>

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



## Testlet 1

### Case Study 5: Fabrikam, Inc

#### Overview

Fabrikam, Inc., is a pharmaceutical company located in Europe. The company has 5,000 users. The company is finalizing plans to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization. The company has offices in Paris and Amsterdam.

#### Existing Environment

##### Active Directory Environment

The network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office.

##### Network Infrastructure

The roles and location of each server are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Location
DC1	Domain controller Global catalog server	Paris office
DC2	Domain controller	Paris office
DC3	Schema master Domain controller Global catalog server	Amsterdam office
FS1	File server	Paris office
FS2	File server	Paris office
FS3	File server	Amsterdam office
FS4	File server	Amsterdam office
TMG1	Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) 2010	Perimeter network in the Paris office

Client computers run either Windows 7 or Windows 8 and have Microsoft Office 2010 installed. The Paris office uses the 192.168.1.0/24 IP range. The Amsterdam office uses the 192.168.2.0/24 IP range. The offices connect to each other by using a high-speed, low- latency WAN link. Each office has a 10-Mbps connection to the Internet.

### Planned Exchange Infrastructure

The company plans to deploy five servers that run Exchange Server. The servers will be configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Location
EX1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server</li><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server</li></ul>	Paris office
EX2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server</li><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server</li></ul>	Paris office
EX3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server</li><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server</li></ul>	Amsterdam office
EX4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server</li><li>• Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server</li></ul>	Amsterdam office
EDGE1	Exchange Server 2010 Edge Transport server	Perimeter network in the Paris office

The company plans to have mailbox databases replicated in database availability groups (DAGs). The mailbox databases and DAGs will be configured as shown in the following table.

DAG name	Database name	DAG member
DAG1	OperationsDB FinanceDB SalesDB	EX1, EX3
DAG2	MarketingDB ResearchDB LabDB	EX2, EX4

DAG1 will use FS1 as a file share witness. DAG2 will use FS3 as a file share witness. You plan to create the following networks on each DAG:

- A dedicated replication network named DAGNET1
- A MAPI network named DAGNET2

All replication traffic will run on DAGNET1. All client connections will run on DAGNET2. Client connections must never occur on DAGNET1. Replication traffic must only occur on DAGNET2 if DAGNET1 is unavailable. Each Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server will be configured to have two network adapters. The following two mailbox databases will not be replicated as part of the DAGs:

- A mailbox database named AccountingDB that is hosted on EX1
- A mailbox database named TempStaffDB that is hosted on EX4 EDGE1 will have an Edge Subscription configured, with both EX1 and EX2 as targets.

## Requirements

### Planned Changes

An external consultant reviews the Exchange Server 2013 deployment plan and identifies the following areas of concern:

- The DAGs will not be monitored.
- Multiple Edge Transport servers are required to prevent the potential for a single point of failure.

### Technical Requirements

Fabrikam must meet the following technical requirements:

- Email must be evaluated for SPAM before the email enters the internal network.
- Production system patching must minimize downtime to achieve the highest possible service to users.
- Users must be able to use the Exchange Control Panel to autonomously join and disjoin their department's distribution lists.
- Users must be able to access all Internet-facing Exchange Server services by using the names of mail.fabrikam.com and autodiscover.fabrikam.com.

The company establishes a partnership with another company named A. Datum Corporation. A. Datum uses the SMTP suffix adatum.com for all email addresses.

Fabrikam plans to exchange sensitive information with A. Datum and requires that the email messages sent between the two companies be encrypted. The solution must use Domain Security. Users in the research and development (R&D) department must be able to view only the mailboxes of the users in their department from Microsoft Outlook. The users in all of the other departments must be prevented from viewing the mailboxes of the R&D users from Outlook. Administrators plan to produce HTML reports that contain information about recent status changes to the mailbox databases. Fabrikam is evaluating whether to abort its plan to implement an Exchange Server 2010 Edge Transport server and to implement a Client Access server in the Paris office instead. The Client Access server will have anti-spam agents installed.

#### **QUESTION 1**

An administrator recommends removing EDGE1 from the implementation plan and adding a new Client Access server named CAS-8 instead.

You need to identify which anti-spam feature will NOT be available on CAS-8.

Which anti-spam feature should you identify?

- A. Connection Filtering
- B. Sender Filtering
- C. Content Filtering
- D. Recipient Filtering

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

EDGE1 is an exchange server 2010

CAS-8 would be an exchange server 2013

Typically, you would enable the anti-spam agents on a mailbox server if your organization doesn't have an Edge Transport server, or doesn't do any prior anti-spam filtering before accepting incoming messages.

Connection Filtering agent is only available on the Edge Transport server role. Exchange 2013 does not have an Edge Transport server role yet.

The Connection Filter agent and the Attachment Filter agent are only available on an Edge Transport server.

Connection Filtering on Edge Transport Servers: Exchange 2013 Help

Anti-spam agents on Legacy Edge Transport servers

If your organization has an Exchange 2007 or Exchange 2010 Edge Transport server installed in the perimeter network, all of the anti-spam agents that are available on a Mailbox server are installed and enabled by default on the Edge Transport server. However, the following anti-spam agents are only available on an Edge Transport server.

Connection Filtering agent Connection filtering inspects the IP address of the remote server that's trying to send messages to determine what action, if any, to take on an inbound message. The remote IP address is available to the Connection Filtering agent as a byproduct of the underlying TCP/IP connection that's required for the SMTP session. Connection filtering uses a variety of IP Block lists, IP Allow lists, as well as IP Block List provider services or IP Allow List provider services to determine whether the connection from the specific IP should be blocked or allowed in the organization. For more information about connection filtering in Exchange 2010, see <fwlink to [http://technet.microsoft.com/library/bb124320\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/library/bb124320(v=exchg.141).aspx)>. Attachment Filter agent Attachment filtering filters messages based on attachment file name, file name extension, or file MIME content type. You can configure attachment filtering to block a message and its attachment, to strip the attachment and allow the message to pass through, or to silently delete the message and its attachment.

For more information about attachment filtering in Exchange 2010, see <fwlink to [http://technet.microsoft.com/library/bb124399\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/library/bb124399(v=exchg.141).aspx)>

What's Discontinued in Exchange 2013

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj619283\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj619283(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Feature

Anti-spam agent management in the EMC

In Exchange 2010, when you enabled the anti-spam agents on the Hub Transport server, you could manage the anti-spam agents in the Exchange Management Console (EMC). In Exchange 2013, when you enable the anti-spam agents in the Transport service on a Mailbox server, you can't manage the agents in the Exchange admin center (EAC). You can only use the Exchange Management Shell. For information about how to enable the anti-spam agents on a Mailbox server, see [Enable Anti-Spam Functionality on a Mailbox Server](#).

Connection Filtering agent on Hub Transport servers

In Exchange 2010, when you enabled the anti-spam agents on a Hub Transport server, the Attachment Filter agent was the only anti-spam agent that wasn't available. In Exchange 2013, when you enable the antispam agents in the Transport service on a Mailbox server, the Attachment Filter agent and the Connection Filtering agent aren't available. The Connection Filtering agent provides IP Allow List and IP Block List capabilities. For information about how to enable the anti-spam agents on a Mailbox server, see [Enable Anti-Spam Functionality on a Mailbox Server](#).

**Note:**

You can't enable the anti-spam agents on an Exchange 2013 Client Access server. Therefore, the only way to get the Connection Filtering agent is to install an Exchange 2010 or Exchange 2007 Edge Transport server in the perimeter network. For more information, see [Use an Edge Transport Server in Exchange 2013](#).

**Sender Filter agent**

Sender filtering compares the sender on the MAIL FROM: SMTP command to an administrator-defined list of senders or sender domains who are prohibited from sending messages to the organization to determine what action, if any, to take on an inbound message.

**Content Filter agent**

Content filtering assesses the contents of a message.

Spam quarantine is a feature of the Content Filter agent that reduces the risk of losing legitimate messages that are incorrectly classified as spam. Spam quarantine provides a temporary storage location for messages that are identified as spam and that shouldn't be delivered to a user mailbox inside the organization. For more information, see [Recipient Filter agent](#)

Recipient filtering compares the message recipients on the RCPT TO: SMTP command to an administrator defined Recipient Block list. If a match is found, the message isn't permitted to enter the organization.

You can't enable the anti-spam agents on an Exchange 2013 Client Access server. Therefore, the only way to get the Connection Filtering agent is to install an Exchange 2010 or Exchange 2007 Edge Transport server in the perimeter network. Connection Filtering agent is only available on the Edge Transport server role. Exchange 2013 does not have an Edge Transport server role yet.

NOT B C D

Only need to identify 1 and this is connection filtering.

**QUESTION 2**

You need to recommend which task is required to prepare Active Directory for the planned Exchange Server 2013 implementation.

What should you recommend?

- A. On any domain controller in the Paris office, run `setup.exe /preparead`.
- B. On any domain controller in the Amsterdam office, run `setup.exe /preparead`.
- C. On any domain controller in the Paris office, run `setup.exe /preparealldomains`.

D. On any domain controller in the Amsterdam office, run `setup.exe /preparedomain`.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

B

The schema master is in the Amsterdam office.

Before you install the release to manufacturing (RTM) version of Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 or later cumulative updates (CU) on any servers in your organization, you must prepare Active Directory and domains.

Run `setup.exe /preparead` on the schema master.

NOT A C

The schema master is in the Amsterdam office.

Run `setup.exe /preparead` on the schema master.

NOT D

Fabrikam has a single domain.

In order to prepare a domain, run the following command from an elevated command prompt after browsing to the Exchange 2013 DVD/ISO.

`Setup.exe /PrepareDomain /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms`

If you have a single domain environment, you don't have to prepare the domain as the local domain is prepared for 2013 as part of preparing the AD. But, if you have a multi-domain environment, all other domains (except the one on which the AD was prepared) has to be ready for 2013.

You can prepare all the domains in one go by running the command below.

`Setup.exe /PrepareAllDomains /IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms` (you will need Enterprise Admin rights).

### QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a design that meets the technical requirements for communication between Fabrikam and A. Datum.

Which three actions should you perform in `fabrikam.com`? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Create a remote domain for `adatum.com`.
- B. Exchange certificates with the administrators of `adatum.com`.
- C. From `EDGE1`, create a Send connector that has an address space for `adatum.com`
- D. Run the `Set-TransportConfigcmdlet`.
- E. Run the `Set-TransportServercmdlet`.
- F. From a Mailbox server, create a Send connector that has an address space for `adatum.com`.

**Correct Answer:** BDF

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT A

Applies to: Exchange Server 2013, Exchange Online

Remote domains are SMTP domains that are external to your Microsoft Exchange organization. You can create remote domain entries to define the settings for message transferred between your Exchange organization and specific external domains. The settings in the remote domain entry for a specific external domain override the settings in the default remote domain that normally apply to all external recipients. The remote domain settings are global for the Exchange organization.

You can create remote domain entries to define the settings for message transfers between your Exchange Online organization and external domains. When you create a remote domain entry, you control the types of messages that are sent to that domain. You can also apply message format policies and acceptable character sets for messages that are sent from users in your organization to the remote domain.

NOT C

Edge1 is in the perimeter network and the send connector needs to be created on a mailbox server

NOT E

Set-TransportServercmdlet.

Use the Set-TransportServer cmdlet to set the transport configuration options for the Transport service on Mailbox servers or for Edge Transport servers. This example sets the DelayNotificationTimeout parameter to 13 hours on server named Mailbox01. Set-TransportServer Mailbox01 -DelayNotificationTimeout 13:00:00  
Need Set-TransportConfig and the TLSReceiveDomainSecureList parameter to specify the domains from which you want to receive domain secured email by using mutual Transport Layer Security (TLS) authentication.

B

To activate SSL encryption on an Exchange server, you need a server certificate on the Client Access Server in each company. The client access server is the internet facing server in an organization.

An SSL certificate is a digital certificate that authenticates the identity of the exchange server and encrypts information that is sent to the server using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) technology

Mailbox server certificates

One key difference between Exchange 2010 and Exchange 2013 is that the certificates that are used on the Exchange 2013 Mailbox server are self-signed certificates. Because all clients connect to an Exchange 2013 Mailbox server through an Exchange 2013 Client Access server, the only certificates that you need to manage are those on the Client Access server.

The Client Access server automatically trusts the self-signed certificate on the Mailbox server, so clients will not receive warnings about a self-signed certificate not being trusted, provided that the Client Access server has a non-self-signed certificate from either a Windows certification authority (CA) or a trusted third party.

There are no tools or cmdlets available to manage self-signed certificates on the Mailbox server. After the server has been properly installed, you should never need to worry about the certificates on the Mailbox server.

D

Set-TransportConfig.

Use the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet to modify the transport configuration settings for the whole Exchange organization.

**EXAMPLE 1**

This example configures the Exchange organization to forward all DSN messages that have the DSN codes 5.7.1, 5.7.2, and 5.7.3 to the postmaster email account.

Set-TransportConfig -GenerateCopyOfDSNFor 5.7.1,5.7.2,5.7.3

The TLSReceiveDomainSecureList parameter specifies the domains from which you want to receive domain secured email by using mutual Transport Layer Security (TLS) authentication.

F

If you want to ensure secure, encrypted communication with a partner, you can create a Send connector that is configured to enforce Transport Layer Security (TLS) for messages sent to a partner domain. TLS provides secure communication over the Internet.

Use the EAC to create a Send connector to send email to a partner, with TLS applied To create a Send connector for this scenario, log in to the EAC and perform the following steps:

In the EAC, navigate to Mail flow > Send connectors, and then click Add .

In the New send connector wizard, specify a name for the send connector and then select Partner for the Type.

When you select Partner, the connector is configured to allow connections only to servers that authenticate with TLS certificates. Click Next.

Verify that MX record associated with recipient domain is selected, which specifies that the connector uses the domain name system (DNS) to route mail. Click Next.

Under Address space, click Add . In the Add domain window, make sure SMTP is listed as the Type. For Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN), enter the name of your partner domain. Click Save.

For Source server, click Add . In the Select a server window, select a Mailbox server that will be used to send mail to the Internet via the Client Access server and click Add . After you've selected the server, click Add .

Click OK.

Click Finish.

Once you have created the Send connector, it appears in the Send connector list.

Send Connector

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, a Send connector controls the flow of outbound messages to the receiving server.

They are configured on Mailbox servers running the Transport service. Most commonly, you configure a Send connector to send outbound email messages to a smart host or directly to their recipient, using DNS.

Exchange 2013 Mailbox servers running the Transport service require Send connectors to deliver messages to the next hop on the way to their destination.

Send connectors that are created on Mailbox servers are stored in Active Directory and are available to all Mailbox servers running the Transport service in the organization.

#### QUESTION 4

You need to recommend which type of group must be used to create the planned department lists.

Which type of group should you recommend?

- A. Universal Distribution
- B. Dynamic Distribution
- C. Global Security
- D. Universal Security

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A



#### Universal Distribution

Mail-enabled universal distribution groups (also called distribution groups) can be used only to distribute messages.

NOT B

A dynamic distribution group is a distribution group that uses recipient filters and conditions to derive its membership at the time messages are sent.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123722\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123722(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Use the EAC to create a dynamic distribution group

As ExamTester from Netherlands commented below

But the Fabrikam case asks that users must be able to add and remove themselves from the distribution group.

This is not possible using a dynamic group since membership is dynamically calculated based on attributes

Use this explanation for NOT B

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb201680\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb201680(v=exchg.150).aspx)

You can't use Exchange Server 2013 to create non-universal distribution groups.

Mail-enabled non-universal groups were discontinued in Exchange Server 2007 and can exist only if they were migrated from Exchange 2003 or earlier versions of Exchange.

Seems to contradict the above.

NOT C D

In Exchange, all mail-enabled groups are referred to as distribution groups, whether they have a security context or not.

#### QUESTION 5

You need to recommend which tasks must be performed to meet the technical requirements of the research and development (R&D) department.

Which two tasks should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new global address list (GAL) and a new address book policy.
- B. Modify the permissions of the default global address list (GAL), and then create a new GAL.
- C. Run the Update AddressList cmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- E. Create an OAB virtual directory.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NOT B

Need an address book policy

NOT C

Update AddressList cmdlet

Use the Update-AddressList cmdlet to update the recipients included in the address list that you specify.

EXAMPLE 1

This example updates the recipients of the address list building4 and under the container All Users\Sales.

Update-AddressList -Identity "All Users\Sales\building4"

NOT E

Will not resolve the issue

Need an address book policy and to assign this policy to users.

A

Address book policies (ABPs) allow you to segment users into specific groups to provide customized views of your organization's global address list (GAL).

When creating an ABP, you assign a GAL, an offline address book (OAB), a room list, and one or more address lists to the policy.

You can then assign the ABP to mailbox users, providing them with access to a customized GAL in Outlook and Outlook Web App.

The goal is to provide a simpler mechanism to accomplish GAL segmentation for on-premises organizations that require multiple GALs.

D

After you create an address book policy (ABP), you must assign it to mailbox users. Users aren't assigned a default ABP when their user account is created.

If you don't assign an ABP to a user, the global address list (GAL) for your entire organization will be accessible to the user through Outlook and Outlook Web App.

This example assigns the ABP All Fabrikam to the existing mailbox user joe@fabrikam.com.

Set-Mailbox -Identity joe@fabrikam.com -AddressBookPolicy "All Fabrikam"

Address Book Policies: Exchange Online Help

## QUESTION 6

You are testing the planned implementation of Domain Security.

You discover that users fail to exchange domain-secured email messages.

You open the Exchange Management Shell and discover the output shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

You need to ensure that users can exchange email messages by using Domain Security.

Which two parameters should you modify by using the Set-SendConnector cmdlet? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

```
Machine: ex2.contoso.com

[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-SendConnector adatum | fl

AddressSpaces           : <smtp:adatum.com;1>
AuthenticationCredential : 
CloudServicesMailEnabled : False
Comment                 : 
ConnectedDomains         : <>
ConnectionInactivityTimeout : 00:10:00
DNSRoutingEnabled        : True
DomainSecureEnabled      : False
Enabled                  : True
ErrorPolicies            : Default
ForceHELO                : False
Fqdn                    : EX1.Fabrikam.com
FrontendProxyEnabled     : False
HomeMTA                  : Microsoft MTA
HomeMtaServerId          : 
Identity                 : adatum
IgnoreSTARTTLS           : False
IsScopedConnector        : False
IsSmtplibConnector       : True
MaxMessageSize           : Unlimited
Name                     : adatum
Port                     : 25
ProtocolLoggingLevel     : None
RequireOorg              : False
RequireTLS               : False
SmarthostAuthMechanism   : None
Smarthosts               : <>
SmarthostsString         : 
SmtplibMaxMessagesPerConnection : 20
SourceIPAddress          : 0.0.0.0
SourceRoutingGroup       : Exchange Routing Group (DWBGZMFD01QNBJR)
SourceTransportServers    : <EX1>
TlsAuthLevel             : 
TlsCertificateName       : 
TlsDomain                : 
UseExternalDNSServersEnabled : False
```

A. tlsauthlevel

- B. requiretls
- C. ignorestarttls
- D. tlsdomain
- E. domainsecureenabled
- F. smarthostauthmechanism

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Domain Security

Domain Security is a feature of Exchange Server (both 2010 and 2013) that can secure SMTP traffic between two Exchange organizations.

It is implemented on server level, and it works without configuring any options on user (sender or recipient) side. Domain Security uses mutual TLS authentication to provide session-based authentication and encryption.

Mutual TLS authentication is different from TLS as it's usually implemented. Usually, when you implement TLS, client will verify the server certificate, and authenticate the server, before establishing a connection.

With mutual TLS authentication, each server verifies the connection with the other server by validating a certificate that's provided by that other server, so clients are not included at all.

We establish secure SMTP channel between two Exchange Servers, usually over the Internet.

Clients, Outlook and Outlook Web App, will be aware that Domain Security is established. Green icon with check mark will be shown on each messages exchanged between servers on which Domain

Security is implemented.

Set-SendConnector

Use the Set-SendConnector cmdlet to modify a Send connector.

EXAMPLE 1

This example makes the following configuration changes to the Send connector named Contoso.com Send Connector:

Sets the maximum message size limit to 10 MB.

Changes the connection inactivity time-out to 15 minutes.

Set-SendConnector "Contoso.com Send Connector" -MaxMessageSize 10MB -ConnectionInactivityTimeout

00:15:00

PARAMETERS

Requiretls

The RequireTLS parameter specifies whether all messages sent through this connector must be transmitted using TLS. The default value is \$false.

Domainsecureenabled

The DomainSecureEnabled parameter is part of the process to enable mutual Transport Layer Security (TLS) authentication for the domains serviced by this Send connector.

Mutual TLS authentication functions correctly only when the following conditions are met:

The value of the DomainSecureEnabled parameter must be \$true.

The value of the DNSRoutingEnabled parameter must be \$true.

The value of the IgnoreStartTLS parameter must be \$false.

The wildcard character (\*) is not supported in domains that are configured for mutual TLS authentication.

The same domain must also be defined on the corresponding Receive connector and in the TLSReceiveDomainSecureList attribute of the transport configuration.

The default value for the DomainSecureEnabled parameter is \$false for the following types of Send connectors:

All Send connectors defined in the Transport service on a Mailbox server.

User-created Send connectors defined on an Edge server.

The default value for the DomainSecureEnabled parameter is \$true for default Send connectors defined on an Edge server.

NOT TLSAUTHLEVEL

The TlsAuthLevel parameter specifies the TLS authentication level that is used for outbound TLS connections established by this Send connector. Valid values are:

EncryptionOnly: TLS is used only to encrypt the communication channel. No certificate authentication is performed.

CertificateValidation: TLS is used to encrypt the channel and certificate chain validation and revocation lists checks are performed.

DomainValidation: In addition to channel encryption and certificate validation, the Send connector also verifies that the FQDN of the target certificate matches the domain specified in the TlsDomain parameter. If no domain is specified in the TlsDomain parameter, the FQDN on the certificate is compared with the recipient's domain.

You can't specify a value for this parameter if the IgnoreSTARTTLS parameter is set to \$true, or if the RequireTLS parameter is set to \$false.

NOT ignorestarttls

The IgnoreSTARTTLS parameter specifies whether to ignore the StartTLS option offered by a remote sending server.

This parameter is used with remote domains. This parameter must be set to \$false if the RequireTLS parameter is set to \$true. Valid values for this parameter are \$true or \$false.

NOT tlsdomain The TlsDomain parameter specifies the domain name that the Send connector uses to verify the FQDN of the target certificate when establishing a TLS secured connection.

This parameter is used only if the TlsAuthLevel parameter is set to DomainValidation.

A value for this parameter is required if:

The TlsAuthLevel parameter is set to DomainValidation.

The DNSRoutingEnabled parameter is set to \$false (smart host Send connector).

NOT smarthostauthmechanism

The SmartHostAuthMechanism parameter specifies the smart host authentication mechanism to use for authentication with a remote server.

Use this parameter only when a smart host is configured and the DNSRoutingEnabled parameter is set to \$false.

Valid values are None, BasicAuth, BasicAuthRequireTLS, ExchangeServer, and

ExternalAuthoritative.

All values are mutually exclusive. If you select BasicAuth or BasicAuthRequireTLS, you must use the AuthenticationCredential parameter to specify the authentication credential.

## QUESTION 7

You need to recommend which recovery solution will restore access to all of the mailboxes in AccountingDB if EX1 fails.

The solution must restore access to email messages as quickly as possible.

Which recovery solution should you recommend?

- A. On EX2, create a new mailbox database. Restore the database files, and then mount the database.  
Run the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet for all of the mailboxes in the database.
- B. On EX2, create a new mailbox database. Restore the database files, and then mount the database.  
Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet for all of the mailboxes in the database.

- C. On replacement hardware, run setup /mode:recoverserver. Restore the database files, and then mount the database. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- D. On replacement hardware, run setup /mode:recoverserver. Restore the database files, and then mount the database. Run the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet for all of the mailboxes in the database.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Restore Data Using a Recovery Database

Create a Recovery Database

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee332351%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 8

Hotspot Question

You need to recommend which configurations must be set for each network.

Which configurations should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate configurations for each network in the answer area.

**Exhibit:**

Network Name	ReplicationEnabled	MapiAccessEnabled
DAGNET1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAGNET2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Hot Area:**

Network Name	ReplicationEnabled	MapiAccessEnabled
DAGNET1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAGNET2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Correct Answer:**

Network Name	ReplicationEnabled	MapiAccessEnabled
DAGNET1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAGNET2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 9**

Drag and Drop Question

You are evaluating the implementation of a second Edge Transport server named EDGE2 in the Amsterdam office.

You need to recommend which tasks must be performed to ensure that email messages can be sent by the organization if a single Edge Transport server fails.

Which three actions should you include in the recommendation? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

XXXXXXXXXX	
Actions	Answer Area
From EDGE2, run the <b>exportedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	
Update the Send connectors on both Edge Transport servers.	
From EDGE1, run the <b>exportedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	
Create a new Edge Subscription to EDGE2.	
From EDGE2, run the <b>importedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	
Create a new Edge Subscription to EDGE1.	
From EDGE1, run the <b>importedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	

Correct Answer:



Actions	Answer Area
	From EDGE1, run the <b>exportedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.
Update the Send connectors on both Edge Transport servers.	From EDGE2, run the <b>importedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.
From EDGE2, run the <b>exportedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	Create a new Edge Subscription to EDGE2.
Create a new Edge Subscription to EDGE1.	
From EDGE1, run the <b>importedgeconfig.ps1</b> script.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

### Hotspot Question

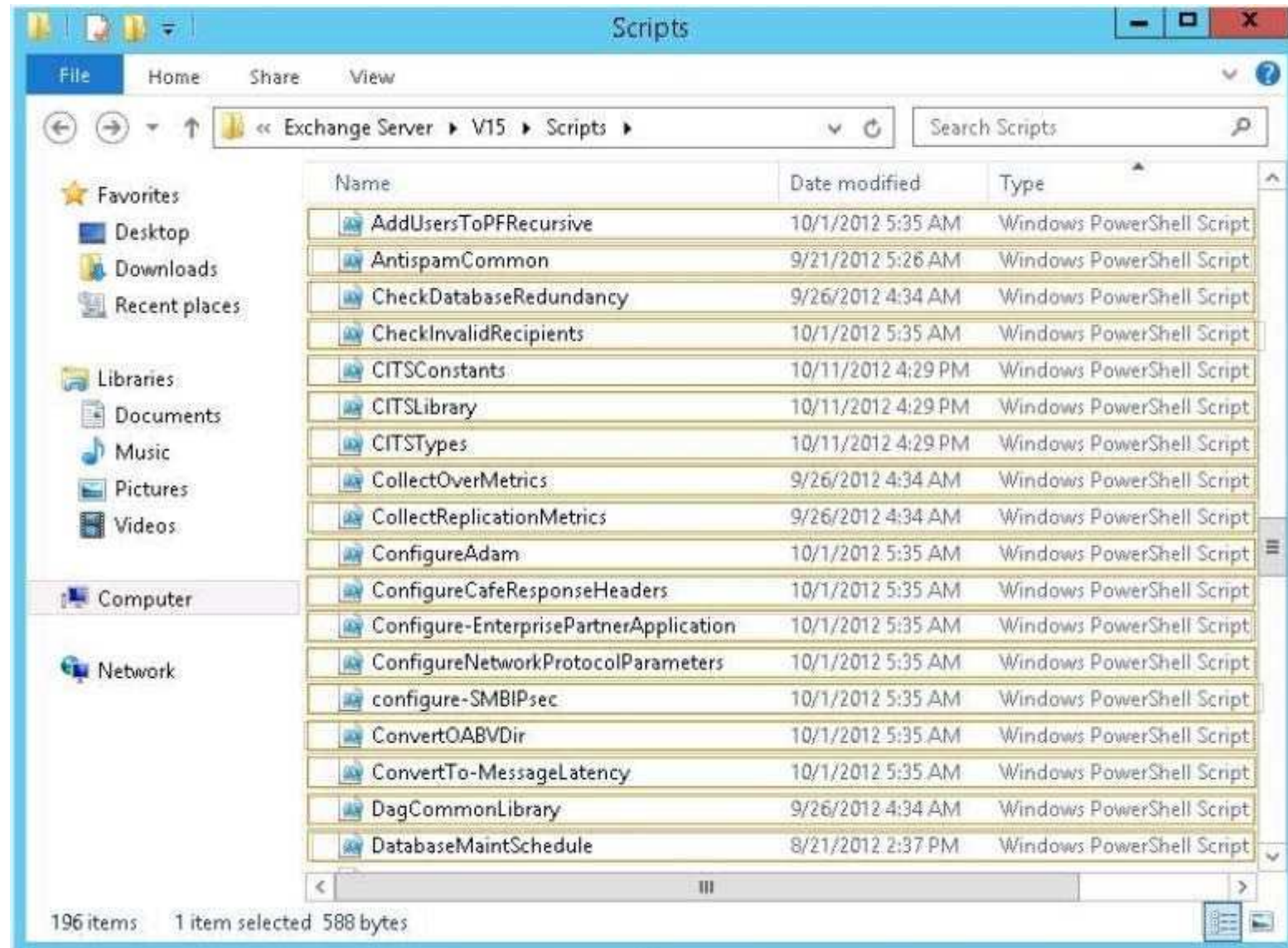
You need to recommend which script the administrators must run to create the reports required to meet the technical requirements.



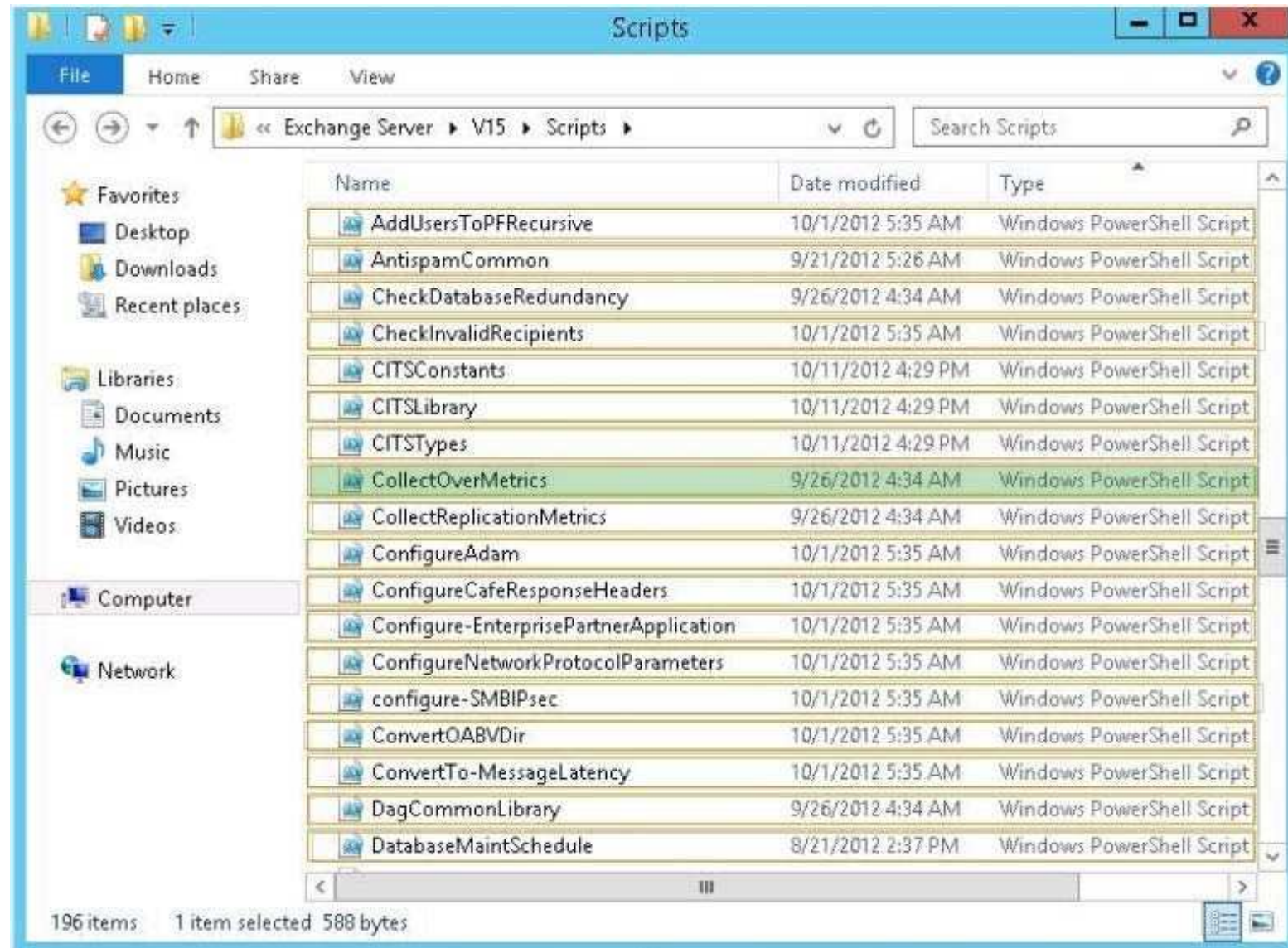
<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Which script should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate script in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



Section: [none]  
Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 11**

Drag and Drop Question

You need to recommend a solution to deploy the Outlook app.

Which three actions should you recommend performing in sequence?

**Select and Place:**

	Answer Area
Run the <b>Set-App</b> cmdlet.	
Run the <b>Get-App</b> cmdlet.	
Install the Outlook app.	
Run the <b>\$Data=Get-Content -Path "C:\Apps\SocialMediaApp.xml" -Encoding Byte -ReadCount 0</b> command.	
Run the <b>New-App -FileData \$Data</b> command.	

**Correct Answer:**



	Answer Area
Install the Outlook app.	Run the <b>\$Data=Get-Content -Path "C:\Apps\SocialMediaApp.xml" -Encoding Byte -ReadCount 0</b> command.
Run the <b>Get-App</b> cmdlet.	Run the <b>New-App -FileData \$Data</b> command.
	Run the <b>Set-App</b> cmdlet.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## Testlet 1

### Case Study 6: Trey Research

#### Overview

Trey Research is a pharmaceutical company that has 10,000 users. Most of the users work remotely, including the users in the finance department. The finance department users reside in an organizational unit (OU) named Finance.

Trey Research purchases a partner pharmaceutical company named Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam has 2,000 users and hosts its own Exchange Server 2010 organization.

#### Existing Environment

##### Active Directory Environment

The network of Trey Research contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains an empty parent domain named treyresearch.com and a child domain named main.treyresearch.com. The forest contains one site named DefaultSite.

The Trey Research network and the Fabrikam network connect to each other by using a WAN link. A two-way trust exists between the Trey Research and Fabrikam networks.

Trey Research Exchange Server Organization

Trey Research has an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
EX1	Mailbox
EX2	Mailbox
EX3	Client Access
EX4	Mailbox Client Access

EX1 and EX2 are the members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

Trey Research has three databases named DB1, DB2, and DB3. DB1 and DB2 replicate between all of the servers in DAG1. DB3 is mounted on EX4.

The storage on EX1 and EX2 is configured as shown in the following table.

Volume name	Contents
Volume1	DB1
Volume2	DB2
Volume3	Empty

The Exchange Server 2013 servers at Trey Research are configured as follows:

- EX3 and EX4 perform spam filtering.

- The public folder hierarchy mailbox is homed on DB3.
- Each mailbox database contains a public folder mailbox.
- HTTP traffic is load balanced by using a Layer 4 hardware load balancer.
- The hardware load balancer uses the OWA virtual directory for health monitoring.
- On EX1 and EX2, the mailbox database files and log files are stored on volume mount points.
- IMAP is enabled on EX4 to download email messages for a custom help desk application.
- Remote users access their mailbox by using Outlook Web App and Exchange ActiveSync.
- The custom help desk application uses a service account that has a display name of Help Desk and an SMTP address of helpdesk@treymresearch.com.

### Fabrikam Exchange Server Organization

Fabrikam has an Exchange Server 2010 organization that contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
FAB1	Hub Transport Client Access Mailbox
FAB2	Edge Transport

Fabrikam plans to implement the address rewrite feature to change the SMTP domain name of all outbound email to use the treymresearch.com SMTP suffix.

### Problem Statements

Trey Research identifies the following issues:

- Recently on EX2, Volumel failed for three days. Once the volume was repaired, reseeding the database from EX1 took more than six hours.
- You recently discovered that when the MSeXchangeOWAAppPool application pool on EX3 was in a stopped state, the hardware load balancer marked EX3 as offline.
- Users report that during the installation of updates on the Exchange Server 2013 servers, the users lost access to their mailbox and were unable to modify public folders.
- Several finance department users store sensitive data on their mobile device. The legal department requires that Exchange ActiveSync be disabled for all of the finance department users.
- An Active Directory administrator reports that the domain controllers in the treymresearch.com domain are overused. The administrator requests that the Exchange Server 2013 servers only use the domain controllers in the main.treymresearch.com domain.

### Requirements

#### Business Goal

The legal department requires that the finance department users have a segmented view of the global address list (GAL) that only shows recipients in the finance department



## Planned Changes

Trey Research plans to implement the following spam confidence level (SCL) configurations:

- Block email messages when the SCL score is 9.
- Move the email messages to the postmaster mailbox when the SCL score is 7.
- Block email messages and send a non-delivery report (NDR) when the SCL score is 8.

## Resource Utilization Requirements

Users report that their connection to Outlook Web App is slow since the deployment of IMAP on EX4. The users do not report that they experience performance issues when they use their mobile device.

Trey Research reports that the IMAP service is not business critical and must not have a higher priority over hardware resources than Outlook Web App. On EX4, Outlook Web App has the same priority over hardware resources as Exchange ActiveSync.

## QUESTION 1

You need to ensure that if a volume fails on EX2 again, a mailbox database copy is recreated automatically on a different volume. Which command should you run?

- A. Set-MailboxDatabase
- B. Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy
- C. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup
- D. Set-MailboxAutoRecoveryConfiguration

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Exchange 2013 Auto Reseed

Exchange 2013 includes a great new high availability feature that is part of the Database Availability Group.

This feature will reseed a database in case of disk failure from a "pool" of volumes that were pre-configured for this purpose. In case that the failed drive contained an active database, Exchange will failover to one of the other passive copies and reseed the database. In case that the failed drive contained one of the passive copies, Exchange will reseed the database on the same drive.

AutoReseed reduces the need for Exchange Administrator or any other operator, to be on site at the moment of the drive crash and replace it as soon as he can in order to preserve the healthy copies structure.

<http://www.msexchange.org/articles-tutorials/exchange-server-2013/high-availability-recovery/exchange-2013-automatic-reseed.html>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/pfemsgil/archive/2013/04/25/3560621.aspx>

## QUESTION 2

You need to configure the address books to meet the business goal for the finance department.

Which four cmdlets should you use?

- A. Set-MailUser, New-OfflineAddressBook, New-AddressBookPolicy, and New- GlobalAddressList
- B. Set-MailUser, New-OfflineAddressBook, New-GlobalAddressList, and New-AddressList
- C. Set-Mailbox, New-DistributionGroup, New-AddressBookPolicy. and New-AddressList
- D. Set-Mailbox, New-AddressBookPolicy, New-GlobalAddressList, and New-AddressList

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Set-Mailbox must be used to assign the Address Book Policy, therefore D is correct

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj657455\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj657455(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Step 1: Install and configure the Address Book Policy Routing agent

Step 2: Divide your virtual organizations

Step 3: Create the address lists, GALs, and OABs

When you create the address lists and global address lists do not use "IncludedRecipient" and "ConditionalX" parameters, such as ConditionalCompany and ConditionalCustomAttribute5.

You should use a recipient filter instead. You must use the Shell to create recipient filters.

For more information about Recipient Filters, see Recipient Filtering

In creating the ABP, you will create multiple address lists based on how you want your users to view the address lists in Outlook or Outlook Web App.

This organization has four address lists:

```
AL_FAB_Users_DGs
AL_FAB_Contacts
AL_TAIL_Users_DGs
AL_TAIL_Contacts
```

This example creates the address list AL\_TAIL\_Users\_DGs. The address list contains all users and distribution groups where CustomAttribute15 equals TAIL.

```
New-AddressList -Name "AL_TAIL_Users_DGs" -RecipientFilter {((RecipientType -eq 'UserMailbox') -or
(RecipientType -eq "MailUniversalDistributionGroup") -or (RecipientType -eq "DynamicDistributionGroup")) -and
(CustomAttribute15 -eq "TAIL")}
```

For more information about creating address lists by using recipient filters, see Create an Address List By Using Recipient Filters.

In order to create an ABP, you have to provide a room address list. If your organization doesn't have resource mailboxes such as room or equipment mailboxes, we suggest that you create a blank room address list. The following example creates a blank room address list because there are no room mailboxes in the organization.

```
New-AddressList -Name AL_BlankRoom -RecipientFilter {(Alias -ne $null) -and ((RecipientDisplayType
```

```
-eq 'ConferenceRoomMailbox') -or (RecipientDisplayType -eq 'SyncedConferenceRoomMailbox'))}}
```

However, in this scenario, Fabrikam and Contoso both have room mailboxes. This example creates room list for Fabrikam by using a recipient filter where CustomAttribute15 equals FAB.

```
New-AddressList -Name AL_FAB_Room -RecipientFilter {(Alias -ne $null) -and (CustomAttribute15 -eq "FAB")-and (RecipientDisplayType -eq 'ConferenceRoomMailbox') -or (RecipientDisplayType -eq 'SyncedConferenceRoomMailbox')}
```

The global address list used in an ABP must be a superset of the address lists. Do not create a GAL with fewer objects than exists in any or all of the address lists in the ABP. This example creates the global address list for Tailspin Toys that includes all of the recipients that exists in the address lists and room address list.

```
New-GlobalAddressList -Name "GAL_TAIL" -RecipientFilter {(CustomAttribute15 -eq "TAIL")}
```

For more information, see [Create a Global Address List](#). When you create the OAB you should include the appropriate GAL when providing the AddressLists parameter of New- or Set-OfflineAddressBook to ensure no entry is unexpectedly missed. Basically, you can customize the set of entries that a user will see or reduce the download size of the OAB by specifying a list of AddressLists in AddressLists of New/Set-OfflineAddressBook. However, if you want users to see the full set of GAL entries in OAB, make sure that you include the GAL in the AddressLists. This example creates the OAB for Fabrikam named OAB\_FAB.

```
New-OfflineAddressBook -Name "OAB_FAB" -AddressLists "GAL_FAB"
```

For more information, see [Create an Offline Address Book](#).

#### Step 4: Create the ABPs

After you've created all of the required objects you can then create the ABP.

This example creates the ABP named ABP\_TAIL.

```
New-AddressBookPolicy -Name "ABP_TAIL" -AddressLists "AL_TAIL_Users_DGs"," AL_TAIL_Contacts" -OfflineAddressBook "\OAB_TAIL" -GlobalAddressList "\GAL_TAIL" -RoomList "\AL_TAIL_Rooms"
```

For more information, see [Create an Address Book Policy](#).

#### Step 5: Assign the ABPs to the mailboxes

Assigning the ABP to the user is the last step in the process. ABPs take effect when a user's application connects to the Microsoft Exchange Address Book service on the Client Access server. If the user is already connected to Outlook or Outlook Web App when the ABP is applied to their account, they will need to close and restart the client application before they can see their new address lists and GAL.

This example assigns ABP\_FAB to all mailboxes where CustomAttribute15 equals "FAB".

```
Get-Mailbox -resultsizes unlimited | where {$_.CustomAttribute15 -eq "TAIL"} | Set-Mailbox -AddressBookPolicy "ABP_TAIL"
```

### QUESTION 3

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the issue of domain controller overuse.

Which cmdlet should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Set-ExchangeServer
- B. Set-OrganizationConfig
- C. Set-ADServerSettings
- D. Set-AuthConfig

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123716.aspx>

<http://www.shudnow.net/2007/10/11/adaccess-errors-causing-exchange-services-to-fail/>

Hard code specific DC's for a particular Exchange server:

Set-ExchangeServer -identity Exch01 -DomainController dc01.domain.com -StaticDomainControllers `dc01.domain.com', `dc02.domain.com' -StaticGlobalCatalogs `dc01.domain.com', dc02.domain.com' -StaticConfigDomainController `dc01.domain.com', `dc02.domain.com' Remove the configuration above:

Set-ExchangeServer -identity Exch01 -staticDomainControllers \$NULL –  
staticGlobalCatalogs \$NULL -staticConfigDomainController \$NULL

#### QUESTION 4

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the load balancing issue.

Which action or actions should you recommend performing? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. From Exchange Management Shell, import a certificate and assign the certificate to the IIS service.
- B. From the settings of the hardware load balancer, enable cookie-based persistence.
- C. From Exchange Admin Center, configure the Exchange Server 2013 virtual directories.
- D. From DNS Manager, create new DNS records in the public DNS zone.
- E. From the settings of the hardware load balancer, disable the source NAT (SNAT).
- F. From EX3, generate a new certificate.

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/exchange/archive/2014/03/05/load-balancing-in-exchange-2013.aspx>

NOT B: The hardware load balancer is a Layer 4 device which supports IP-Address affinity, not cookie-based persistence which is a Layer 7 feature.

NOT E: Source NAT (SNAT) is a Layer 7 feature.  
NOT F: A self-signed certificate will not suffice in this instance.

### QUESTION 5

You need to ensure that users can create new public folders when EX4 is unavailable.  
What should you do?

- A. Run the New-PublicFolderMoveRequest cmdlet.
- B. Add EX4 to DAG1.
- C. Create a new public folder database.
- D. Run the New-MoveRequest cmdlet.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

The Public Folder hierarchy is homed on DB3. DB3 is mounted on EX4.

Currently EX4 is not part of a DAG.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150538\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150538(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Exchange 2013 public folders are built on mailbox infrastructure and use the same mechanisms for availability and redundancy. Every public folder mailbox can have multiple redundant copies with automatic failover, just like regular mailboxes.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd638137\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd638137(v=exchg.150).aspx)

### QUESTION 6

Drag and Drop Question

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the user access issues that occur during the installation of updates on the Exchange Server 2013 servers.

Which cmdlets should you recommend using on EX1 and EX2? (To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct servers. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets		Answer Area	
Resume-ClusterNode		EX1	Cmdlet
Suspend-ClusterNode			Cmdlet
Stop-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup			Cmdlet
Start-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup			Cmdlet
Set-MailboxServer			
Set-ServerComponentState		EX2	Cmdlet
			Cmdlet
			Cmdlet
			Cmdlet

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets		Answer Area	
		EX1	Suspend-ClusterNode
			Stop-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup
			Set-MailboxServer
			Set-ServerComponentState
		EX2	Resume-ClusterNode
			Start-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup
			Cmdlet
			Cmdlet

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 7

Hotspot Question

You need to ensure that the help desk application can use EX4 as an SMTP relay to send email messages.

The solution must ensure that the sender of the email messages is displayed as Help Desk.

What authentication and permission group should you configure for the Receive Connector? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

Authentication:

	▼
Basic authentication	
Exchange Server authentication	
Externally secured (for example, by using IPSec)	
Integrated Windows authentication	
Transport Layer Security (TLS)	

Permission group:

	▼
Anonymous users	
Exchange servers	
Exchange Server users	
Legacy Exchange servers	
Partners	

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

Authentication:

	▼
Basic authentication	
Exchange Server authentication	
Externally secured (for example, by using IPSec)	
Integrated Windows authentication	
Transport Layer Security (TLS)	

Permission group:

	▼
Anonymous users	
Exchange servers	
Exchange Server users	
Legacy Exchange servers	
Partners	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 8

Drag and Drop Question

You are evaluating the implementation of the address rewrite feature in the Fabrikam forest.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You need to recommend a solution for the Trey Research forest and the Fabrikam forest to share the SMTP domain name of treyresearch.com.

Which actions should you recommend performing in each forest? (To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct forests. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content)



Select and Place:

Actions	
Create mail-enabled users.	
Create mail-enabled contacts.	
Create a Send connector.	
Create a Receive connector.	
Configure an authoritative accepted domain.	
Configure an accepted domain as an internal relay domain.	

Answer Area	
Trey Research forest	Action
	Action
Fabrikam forest	Action

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create mail-enabled users.	Trey Research forest
Create mail-enabled contacts.	Configure an authoritative accepted domain.
	Create a Send connector.
Create a Receive connector.	Fabrikam forest
	Configure an accepted domain as an internal relay domain.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 9

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the SCL configurations to support the planned changes.

Which value should you set for each SCL option? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

SCLRejectThreshold

<input type="button" value="v"/>
7
8
9

SCLDeleteThreshold

<input type="button" value="v"/>
7
8
9

SCLQuarantineThreshold

<input type="button" value="v"/>
7
8
9

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

SCLRejectThreshold


7
8
9

SCLDeleteThreshold


7
8
9

SCLQuarantineThreshold


7
8
9

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 10

Hotspot Question

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the issue for the finance department users.

Which command should you include in the recommendation? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

<div><div></div><div>Get-CasMailbox</div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-User</div></div>	-OrganizationalUnit Finance	<div><div></div><div>Set-CasMailbox</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-User</div></div>	-ActiveSyncEnabled	<div><div></div><div>\$false</div><div>\$null</div><div>\$true</div></div>
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Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

<div><div></div><div>Get-CasMailbox</div><div>Get-Mailbox</div><div>Get-User</div></div>	-OrganizationalUnit Finance	<div><div></div><div>Set-CasMailbox</div><div>Set-Mailbox</div><div>Set-User</div></div>	-ActiveSyncEnabled	<div><div></div><div>\$false</div><div>\$null</div><div>\$true</div></div>
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Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 11

Hotspot Question

You create a workload management policy named EX4.

You need to create a new workload policy to resolve the hardware resources issue on EX4.

Which commands should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area

New-WorkloadPolicy IMAP -WorkloadType IMAP –  
WorkloadManagementPolicy EX4 IMAP –WorkloadClassification

Customer Expectation
Discretionary
Internal Maintenance
Urgent

New-WorkloadPolicy OWA -WorkloadType OWA –  
WorkloadManagementPolicy EX4 IMAP –WorkloadClassification

Customer Expectation
Discretionary
Internal Maintenance
Urgent

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

New-WorkloadPolicy IMAP -WorkloadType IMAP –  
WorkloadManagementPolicy EX4 IMAP –WorkloadClassification

Customer Expectation
Discretionary
Internal Maintenance
Urgent

New-WorkloadPolicy OWA -WorkloadType OWA –  
WorkloadManagementPolicy EX4 IMAP –WorkloadClassification

Customer Expectation
Discretionary
Internal Maintenance
Urgent

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## Question Set 1

### QUESTION 1

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You create two distribution groups named Group1 and Group2.

Group1 and Group2 each contain several hundred users.

Group1 contains a user named User1.

You need to configure moderation for Group2.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Email sent from the members of Group1 must NOT be moderated unless the sender is User1.
- All other email must be moderated by a user named Admin1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a transport rule that has a condition of the recipient is Group2.  
Configure the transport rule to have an action of Forward the message for approval to Admin1.
- B. Run Set-DistributionGroup Group2 - Moderated By Admin1 - BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers Group1 - ModerationEnabled \$true.
- C. Create a transport rule that has the conditions of the sender is User1 and the recipient is Group2.  
Configure the transport rule to have an action of Forward the message for approval to Admin1.
- D. Create a transport rule that has the conditions of the sender is User1 and the recipient is Group1.  
Configure the transport rule to have an action of Forward the message for approval to Admin1.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Moderated Transport

You can require all messages sent to specific recipients be approved by moderators by Using the moderated transport feature in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

You can configure any type of recipient as a moderated recipient, and Exchange will ensure that all messages sent to those recipients go through an approval process.

In any type of organization, you may need to restrict access to specific recipients. The most common scenario is the need to control messages sent to large distribution groups.

Depending on your organization's requirements, you may also need to control the messages sent to executive mailboxes or partner contacts. You can use moderated recipients to accomplish these tasks.

Transport Rules

Using Transport rules, you can look for specific conditions in messages that pass through your organization and take action on them.

Transport rules let you apply messaging policies to email messages, secure messages, protect messaging systems, and prevent information leakage.

Many organizations today are required by law, regulatory requirements, or company policies to apply messaging policies that limit the interaction between recipients

and senders, both inside and outside the organization. In addition to limiting interactions among individuals, departmental groups inside the organization, and entities outside the organization, some organizations are also subject to the following messaging policy requirements:

- Preventing inappropriate content from entering or leaving the organization
- Filtering confidential organization information
- Tracking or archiving copying messages that are sent to or received from specific individuals
- Redirecting inbound and outbound messages for inspection before delivery
- Applying disclaimers to messages as they pass through the organization

As messages go through the Transport pipeline, the Transport rules agent is invoked. The Transport rules agent is a special Transport agent that processes the Transport rules you create. The Transport rules agent scans the message, and if the message fits the conditions you specify in a Transport rule, it takes the specified action on that message.

NOT A  
This means that all email sent to Group2 will be moderated.

NOT D  
Unknown option

B  
When you configure a recipient for moderation, all messages sent to that recipient are subject to approval by the designated moderators. Allow the members of the distribution group named Group1 to bypass moderation. Combination of this rule and option C allows for only User1 to be affected by the moderator Admin1

C  
Need to create a transport rule that identifies User1.

## QUESTION 2

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization. All users connect to their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook 2013 and Outlook Web App. All client connections to Exchange Server use the name mail.contoso.com. You deploy Exchange Server 2013 to the organization, you move all of the users to Exchange Server 2013, and then you decommission all of the Exchange Server 2010 servers. The users report that when they open Outlook 2013, they receive a certificate warning message. The users do not receive a certificate error message or a certificate warning message when they open Outlook Web App. You need to prevent the certificate warning message from occurring when the users open Outlook 2013. Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-ClientAccessServer
- B. New-ExchangeCertificate
- C. New-ClientAccessArray
- D. Import-ExchangeCertificate

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:



UNABLE TO ASSOCIATE SET-CLIENTACCESSSERVER WITH CERTIFICATE ERROR D LOOKS LIKE A BETTER RESPONSE.  
IMPORT THE SSL CERTIFICATE AND THEN ASSIGN IT TO OUTLOOK 2013

#### Self-signed Certificate

When you install Exchange 2013, a self-signed certificate is automatically configured on the Mailbox servers. A self-signed certificate is signed by the application that created it. The subject and the name of the certificate match. The issuer and the subject are defined on the certificate. This self-signed certificate is used to encrypt communications between the Client Access server and the Mailbox server. The Client Access server trusts the self-signed certificate on the Mailbox server automatically, so no third-party certificate is needed on the Mailbox server. When you install Exchange 2013, a self-signed certificate is also created on the Client Access server.

This self-signed certificate will allow some client protocols to use SSL for their communications. Exchange ActiveSync and Outlook Web App can establish an SSL connection by using a self-signed certificate.

Outlook Anywhere won't work with a self-signed certificate on the Client Access server. Self-signed certificates must be manually copied to the trusted root certificate store on the client computer or mobile device. When a client connects to a server over SSL and the server presents a self-signed certificate, the client will be prompted to verify that the certificate was issued by a trusted authority. The client must explicitly trust the issuing authority. If the client confirms the trust, then SSL communications can continue.

#### Note:

By default, the digital certificate installed on the Mailbox server or servers is a self-signed certificate. You don't need to replace the self-signed certificate on the Mailbox servers in your organization with a trusted third-party certificate. The Client Access server automatically trusts the self-signed certificate on the Mailbox server and no other configuration is needed for certificates on the Mailbox server.

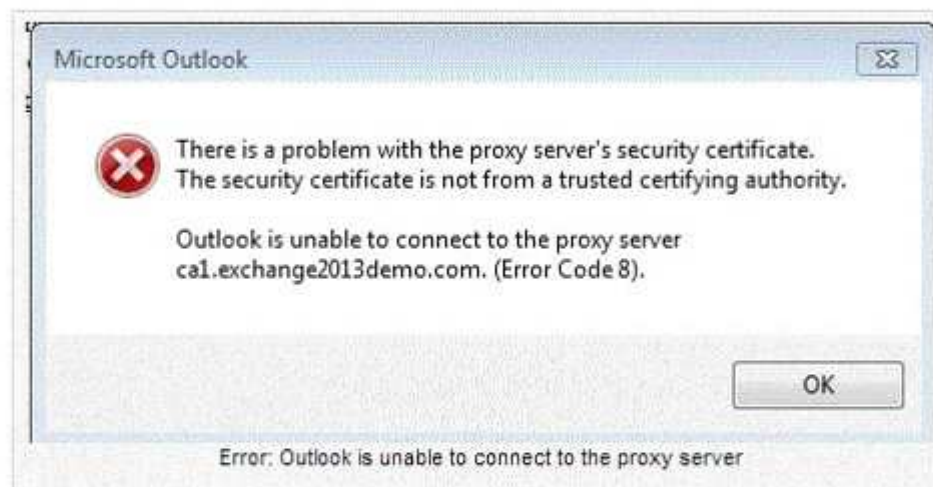
#### Outlook 2013

When connecting to an Exchange server using Outlook 2013 you may encounter an SSL trust error.



The security certificate was issued by a company you have not chosen to trust. View the certificate to determine whether you want to trust the certifying authority.

If you choose Yes to proceed you may also encounter this additional error message.



This error occurs when the Exchange server is configured with a self-signed SSL certificate.

Outlook makes connections to the Exchange server over HTTPS and therefore must trust the SSL certificate that is configured on the server, otherwise it will display those error messages to the end user.

To resolve the issue install a valid SSL certificate on the Exchange server from a trusted certificate authority.

See Exchange Server 2013 SSL certificates for more details on this as well as step by step instructions.

A

Set-ClientAccessServer

Use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to set properties on specified Client Access server objects.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example sets two properties on the Client Access server CAS-01.

Set-ClientAccessServer -Identity "CAS-01" -AutoDiscoverServiceInternalUri "https://cas01.contoso.com/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml" -AutoDiscoverSiteScope "Mail"

EXAMPLE 2

This example sets two properties on the Client Access server CASMail.

Set-ClientAccessServer -Identity "CASMail" -AutoDiscoverServiceInternalUri "https://casmail.contoso.com/autodiscover/autodiscover.xml" -AutoDiscoverSiteScope "Mail"

NOT B

New-ExchangeCertificate

Not an Exchange 2013 command or any other Exchange version command

NOT C

Exchange 2010 command

Use the New-ClientAccessArray cmdlet to create an object that represents a load balanced array of Client Access servers within a single Active Directory site.

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates the Client Access server array server.contoso.com.

New-ClientAccessArray -Fqdn server.contoso.com -Site "Redmond" -Name "server.contoso.com"

NOT D

Exchange 2013 command

Use the Import-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet to import a certificate or chain of certificates. For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example imports an existing certificate and private key from the PKCS #12 file ExportedCert.pfx.

Import-ExchangeCertificate -FileData ([Byte[]]\$(Get-Content -Path c:\certificates\ExportedCert.pfx -Encoding byte -ReadCount 0)) -Password:(Get-Credential).password

### QUESTION 3

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains two sites named Montreal and New York.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a Mailbox server and a Client Access server in each site.

The users in the New York site report that the offline address book (OAB) is not updated after an extended WAN outage between the sites. The Montreal site contains the OAB generation server. You need to ensure that the New York site users download the OAB from a server in the New York site. Which two cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Set-Mailbox
- B. New-OfflineAddressBook
- C. New-Mailbox
- D. New-OabVirtualDirectory
- E. Set-OfflineAddressBook

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A

Set-Mailbox

Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox.

You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time.

To perform bulk management, you can pipeline the output of various Get- cmdlets (for example, the Get-Mailbox or Get-User cmdlets) and configure several mailboxes in a single-line command. You can also use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet in scripts.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

Step2: Enable OABGen capability

Set-Mailbox -Arbitration oabs -OABGen \$true

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996345\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996345(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Provision Recipients for Offline Address Book Downloads

To specify which OAB is downloaded by linking the OAB directly to a recipient's mailbox, use the following syntax.

Set-Mailbox -Identity <MailboxIDParameter> -OfflineAddressBook <OfflineAddressBookIdParameter>

Better for this question (but the option is not covered:)

Use the Shell to specify the OAB that multiple recipients will download

This example specifies that all user mailboxes in the United States for Contoso will download the OAB Contoso United States.

Get-User -ResultSize Unlimited -Filter { Company -eq "Contoso" -and RecipientType -eq "UserMailbox" } | Where { \$\_.CountryOrRegion -eq "United States" } | Set-Mailbox -OfflineAddressBook "Contoso United States"

NOT B

New-OfflineAddressBook

Use the New-OfflineAddressBook cmdlet to create an offline address book (OAB).

EXAMPLE 1

This example uses two commands to create the OAB named OAB\_AgencyB that includes all address lists where AgencyB is part of the name. With the settings shown, an OAB is generated by myserver.contoso.com on Mondays and Wednesdays from 01:00 (1:00 A.M.) to 02:00 (2:00 A.M.). The command also creates the

default OAB for the organization.

```
$a = Get-AddressList | Where {$_.Name -Like "**AgencyB*"}
```

```
New-OfflineAddressBook -Name "OAB_AgencyB" -Server myserver.contoso.com -AddressLists $a -Schedule "Mon.01:00-Mon.02:00, Wed.01:00-Wed.02:00"
```

C

New-Mailbox

Use the New-Mailbox cmdlet to create a user in Active Directory and mailbox-enable this new user.

Step1: Create a new arbitration mailbox

```
New-Mailbox -Arbitration -Name "OAB New York" -Database DB2NewYork -UserPrincipalName oabs@contoso.com -DisplayName "OAB Mailbox for New York"
```

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates a user Chris Ashton in Active Directory and creates a mailbox for the user. The mailbox is located on Mailbox Database 1. The password must be reset at the next logon. To set the initial value of the password, this example creates a variable (\$password), prompts you to enter a password, and assigns that password to the variable as a SecureString object.

```
$password = Read-Host "Enter password" -AsSecureString
```

```
New-Mailbox -UserPrincipalName chris@contoso.com -Alias chris -Database "Mailbox Database 1" -Name ChrisAshton -OrganizationalUnit Users -Password
```

```
$password -FirstName Chris -LastName Ashton -DisplayName "Chris Ashton" -ResetPasswordOnNextLogon $true
```

NOT D

New-OabVirtualDirectory

Use the New-OABVirtualDirectory cmdlet to configure a server as a web distribution point for an offline address book (OAB).

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates an OAB virtual directory on CASServer01 and configures the distribution service to poll the generation server every two hours.

```
New-OABVirtualDirectory -Server CASServer01 -PollInterval 120
```

NOT E

Set-OfflineAddressBook

Use the Set-OfflineAddressBook cmdlet to modify offline address book (OAB) settings.

EXAMPLE 1

This example changes the name of the OAB.

```
Set-OfflineAddressBook -Identity "\Default Offline Address Book" -Name "My Offline Address Book"
```

#### QUESTION 4

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains one domain.

The domain contains two sites and three domain controllers.

The sites and domain controllers are configured as shown in the following table.

The sites connect to each other by using a WAN link.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers in the Main Office site.

In Branch1, you plan to deploy one server to the Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to ensure that all of the Exchange Server services in Branch1 are available if the WAN link fails after the planned deployment.

What should you do?

Site name	Number of domain controllers	Configuration
Main Office	Two	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 Datacenter Global catalog server
Branch1	One	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008 Standard Read-only domain controller (RODC) Global catalog server

- A. Create a site link bridge, and then configure Branch1 as a hub site.
- B. Replace the domain controller in Branch1 with an RODC that runs Windows Server 2012.
- C. Replace the domain controller in Branch1 with a writable domain controller that runs a Server Core installation of Windows Server 2008.
- D. Create an additional site link, and then configure Branch1 as a hub site.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Site link bridge

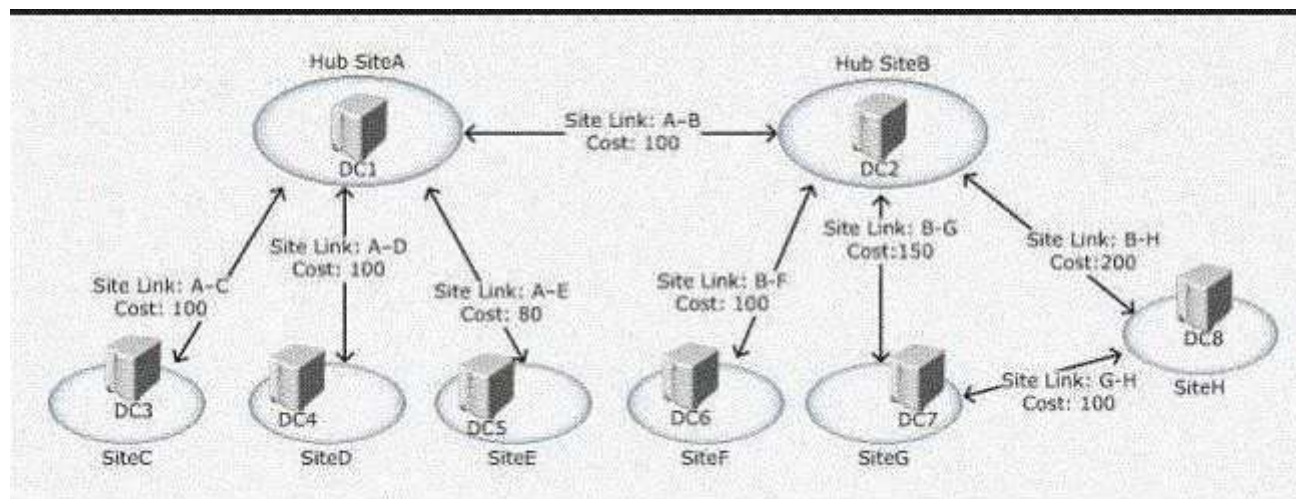
A site link bridge connects two or more site links and enables transitivity between site links.

Each site link in a bridge must have a site in common with another site link in the bridge.

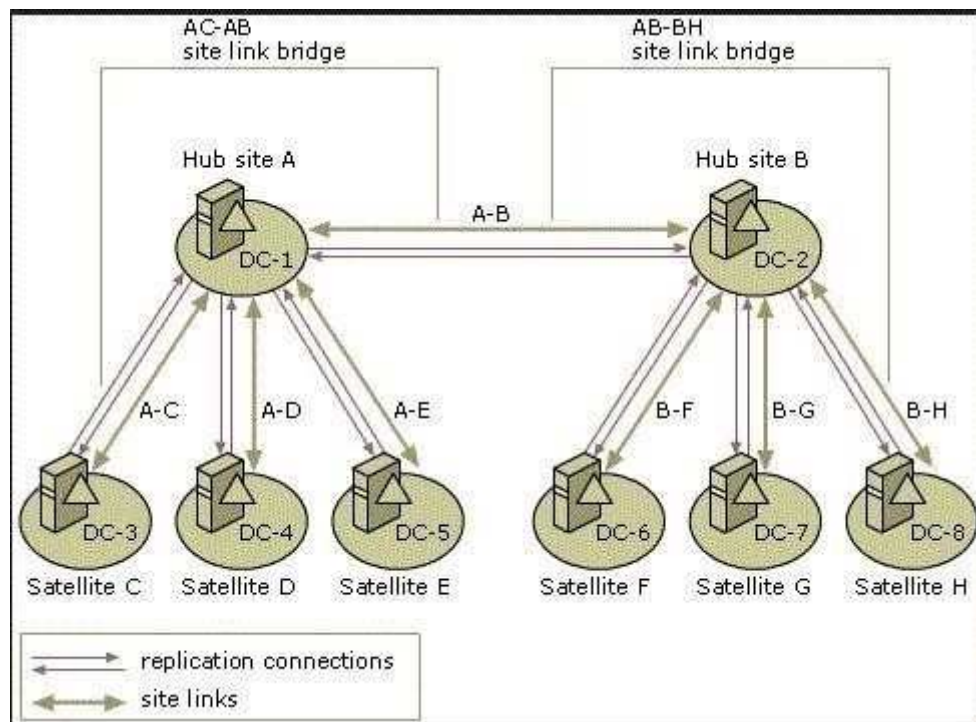
The Knowledge Consistency Checker (KCC) uses the information on each site link to compute the cost of replication between sites in one site link and sites in the other site links of the bridge.

Without the presence of a common site between site links, the KCC also cannot establish direct connections between domain controllers in the sites that are connected by the same site link bridge.

By default, all site links are transitive.



This figure illustrates an organization's hub-and-spoke network topology, consisting of two hub sites (A and B) and six satellite sites (C through H). The site links between all sites are named A-B, A-C, A-D, A-E, B-F, B-G, and B-H.



### Hub Site

A hub site is based on having large numbers of outgoing links

NOT A B D

If you want to install or operate any Exchange 2013 server in a site, you must have a writable global catalog in the same AD site.

Be aware that no versions of Exchange Server will make use of RODC or the Global Catalog server on a RODC although Exchange will work in the presence of RODC as long as writable versions of domain controllers and GCs are available

C

If you want to install or operate any Exchange 2013 server in a site, you must have a writable global catalog in the same AD site.

The Global Catalog is the central repository of information about objects in a tree or forest but with a limited number of each objects attribute.

The domain controller that holds a copy of the Global Catalog is the Global Catalog Server. The global catalog server makes it possible to search the entire AD DS forest without referrals to the domain controller that stores the target of the search.

The global catalog server is also required for searching and processing domain logons in forests where universal groups is available Be aware that no versions of Exchange Server will make use of RODC or the Global Catalog server on a RODC although Exchange will work in the presence of RODC as long as writable versions of domain controllers and GCs are available

### QUESTION 5

Your company has a main office site and a disaster recovery site.



The two sites connect to each other by using redundant WAN links.  
 Each site connects directly to the Internet. Each site contains one Exchange Server 2013 server that is accessible from the Internet.  
 The company uses the @contoso.com email address suffix.  
 The DNS records that can be resolved from the Internet are configured as shown in the following table.  
 When the Internet link at the main office site fails, the company cannot receive incoming email from the Internet.  
 You need to ensure that incoming email from the Internet is delivered to Server1.  
 Incoming email from the Internet must be delivered to Server2 if Server1 is unavailable.  
 What should you create?

Record name	Record type	Data
Contoso.com	Mail exchanger (MX)	[10] Mail.contoso.com
Mail	Alias (CNAME)	Server1.contoso.com
Server1	Host (A)	131.107.100.10
Server2	Host (A)	131.107.101.10

- A. A CNAME record for the name mail.contoso.com that resolves to server2.contoso.com
- B. An MX record that has a cost of 20 and resolves to mail.contoso.com
- C. An MX record that has a cost of 20 and resolves to server2.contoso.com
- D. An A record for the name mail.contoso.com that resolves to 131.107.101.1

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

CNAME record

A CNAME record is an abbreviation for Canonical Name record and is a type of resource record in the Domain Name System (DNS) that specifies that the domain name is an alias of another, canonical domain name. Here "canonical" usually means: a more generally accepted or standard name.

For example, if there is a DNS zone as follows:

NAME TYPE VALUE

-----

bar.example.com. CNAME foo.example.com.

foo.example.com. A 192.0.2.23

MX record

A mail exchanger record (MX record) is a type of resource record in the Domain Name System that specifies a mail server responsible for accepting email messages on behalf of a recipient's domain, and a preference value used to prioritize mail delivery if multiple mail servers are available. The set of MX records of a

domain name specifies how email should be routed with the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

A Record

An A (address) record is a DNS record that can be used to point your domain name and host names to a static IP address.

NOT A B D

Need to increase the cost associated with the MX record of Server2 so that Server1 is preferred over Server2 but Server2 will be used if Server1 is not available.

C

Need to increase the cost associated with the MX record of Server2 so that Server1 is preferred over Server2 but Server2 will be used if Server1 is not available.

There is already a CNAME (Alias) associated with mail.contoso.com which points to Server1.contoso.com

Record Name Record Type Data

Contoso.com Mail Exchanger (MX) [20] mail2.contoso.com

Mail2 Alias CNAME Server2.contoso.com

### QUESTION 6

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Mailbox servers named MBX1 and MBX2.

You create a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1. DAG1 is configured as shown in the exhibit.

You need to ensure that replication only occurs over the replication network.

Which two commands should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>



NAME	WITNESS SERVER	MEMBER SERVERS	
dag1	cas1.contoso.com	MBX2,MBX1	<div>dag1</div> <div>Member Servers</div> <div>MBX2</div> <div>MBX1</div> <div>Witness Server</div> <div>cas1.contoso.com</div> <div>DAG Network</div> <div>MapiDagNetwork</div> <div>ReplicationDagNetwork01</div>

- A. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork ReplicationDagNetwork01 -ReplicationEnabled \$true
- B. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetworkMapiDagNetwork -ReplicationEnabled \$false
- C. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup Dag1 -ManualDagNetworkConfiguration \$true
- D. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup Dag1 -ManualDagNetworkConfiguration \$false

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

You need to ensure that replication only occurs over the replication network.

If you would like to 'force' replication to only go over the Replication Network, then you definitely would like to disable replication on the MAPI Network, but IF the NIC on the Replication Network goes down, it will start replicating over the MAPI NIC.

There is no way of blocking that behaviour and isn't what you'd want anyway since DAGs actually cope quite fine with just 1 NIC.

#### DAG Networks

Each database availability group (DAG) network has several properties that you can configure, including the name of the DAG network, a description field for the DAG network, a list of subnets that are used by the DAG network, and whether the DAG network is enabled for replication.

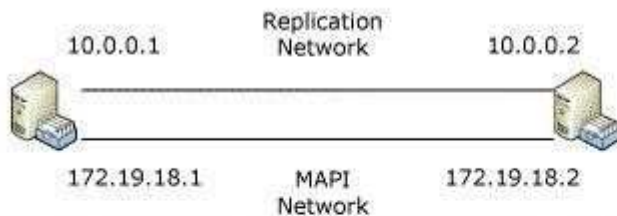
You can configure a DAG network only when automatic network configuration has been disabled for a DAG.

There are specific networking requirements that must be met for each DAG and for each DAG member.

Each DAG must have a single MAPI network, which is used by a DAG member to communicate with other servers (for example, other Exchange 2013 servers or directory servers), and zero or more Replication networks, which are networks dedicated to log shipping and seeding.

Although a single network is supported, we recommend that each DAG have at least two networks: a single MAPI network and a single Replication network. This provides redundancy for the network and the network path, and enables the system to distinguish between a server failure and a network failure. Using a single network adapter prevents the system from distinguishing between these two types of failures.

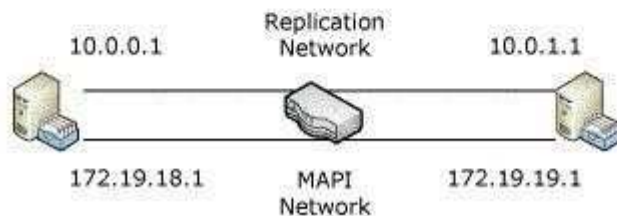
#### DAG with MAPI network on same subnet



In this example, the MAPI network in each DAG member is on the 172.19.18.x subnet. As a result, the DAG requires a single IP address on that subnet.

The next figure illustrates a DAG that has a MAPI network that extends across two subnets: 172.19.18.x and 172.19.19.x.

#### DAG with MAPI network on multiple subnets



In this example, the MAPI network in each DAG member is on a separate subnet. As a result, the DAG requires two IP addresses, one for each subnet on t

## MAPI

MAPI stands for Messaging Application Programming Interface, and it gives programs the ability to send email using your email program to do the actual sending.

## Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup

The Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup cmdlet enables you to manage DAG properties that can't be managed from the Exchange Administration Center (EAC), such as configuring network discovery, selecting the TCP port used for replication, and enabling datacenter activation coordination (DAC) mode.

## Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork

Use the Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork cmdlet to configure a network for a database availability group (DAG).

You can configure a variety of network properties, such as the name for the network, a description of the network, a list of one or more subnets that comprise the network, and whether the network is enabled for replication (log shipping and seeding).

You need to be assigned permissions before you can run this cmdlet. Although all parameters for this cmdlet are listed in this topic, you may not have access to some parameters if they're not included in the permissions assigned to you.

## C

Ensures that you can configure a DAG network by turning the automatic configuration off.

## The ManualDagNetworkConfiguration parameter

Specifies whether DAG networks should be automatically configured. If this parameter is set to False, DAG networks are automatically configured. If this parameter is set to True, you must manually configure DAG networks.

You can configure a DAG network only when automatic network configuration has been disabled for a DAG.

Need to manually configure the DAG NETWORK

## NOT D

Need to turn the automatic DAG configuration off.

The ManualDagNetworkConfiguration parameter Specifies whether DAG networks should be automatically configured. If this parameter is set to False, DAG networks are automatically configured. If this parameter is set to True, you must manually configure DAG networks.

You can configure a DAG network only when automatic network configuration has been disabled for a DAG.

## NOT A

Does not disable the replication over the MAPI network as required in this scenario

## B

Disables replication over the MAPI network as required in this scenario

## QUESTION 7

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named Server1.

Server1 has an IP address of 10.1.100.16 and is configured to use a default gateway of 10.1.100.1.

You deploy a hardware load balancer that is configured to use the IP addresses of 192.168.101.31 and 10.1.100.31.

A user named User1 has a client computer that has an IP address of 102.168.101.201.

User1 reports that he cannot view his mailbox by using Outlook Web App.

When you review the IIS logs on Server1, you discover the following information:

You need to ensure that User1 can access his mailbox successfully from Outlook Web App.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

```
#Fields: date time cs-method cs-uri-stem s-port c-ip cs(Referer) sc-status
2013-01-09 00:08:55 POST /owa/ev.owa2 443 192.168.101.201 https://owa.fabrikam.com/owa/ 200
```

A. Configure the hardware load balancer to use the same certificate as the certificate used on Server1.

- B. Configure the hardware load balancer to use source NAT (SNAT).
- C. Configure the computer of User1 to ignore response headers.
- D. Modify the default gateway of Server1.

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Source NAT

When using source NAT, the client IP address is not passed to the load balanced server.

The insertion of the Client IP address into the header allows the servers to see the IP that made the connection

They are then able to return the requested information correctly

B

Configuring the hardware load balancer to use source NAT (SNAT) will resolve the problem.

D

Changing the default gateway of Server1 to that of the hardware load balancer will ensure that the connection to Server1 will be returned via the network load balancer and out to User1

NOT A

Not a certificate problem

NOT C

NOT a http response header issue

HTTP response header

The information, in the form of a text record, that a Web server sends back to a client--s browser in response to receiving an HTTP request.

The response header contains the date, size and type of file that the server is sending back to the client and also data about the server itself.

The header is attached to the files being sent back to the client.

**QUESTION 8**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that is configured to filter email messages for spam and malware.

You need to modify the schedule for applying updates to the anti-spam and the antimalware definitions.

Which command should you run?

- A. Update-MalwareFilteringServer.ps1
- B. Set-MalwareFilteringServer
- C. Set-SenderFilterConfig
- D. Update-SafeList

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NOT A

Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 administrators can manually download anti-malware engine and definition (signature) updates.

Update-MalwareFilteringServer.ps1 used in manual updates not schedule updates.

NOT C

Not used for spam and malware updates.

Use the Set-SenderFilterConfig cmdlet to modify the Sender Filter agent configuration.

EXAMPLE 1

This example makes the following modifications to the Sender Filter agent configuration:

It enables blocking of blank senders.

It blocks messages from lucernepublishing.com and all subdomains. It adds user1@contoso.com and user2@contoso.com to the blocked senders list without affecting any existing entries.

Set-SenderFilterConfig -BlankSenderBlockingEnabled \$true –

BlockedDomainsAndSubdomains

lucernepublishing.com -BlockedSenders

@{Add="user1@contoso.com","user2@contoso.com"}

NOT D

Use the Update-SafeList cmdlet to update the safelist aggregation data in Active Directory.

Safelist aggregation data is used in the built-in anti-spam filtering in Microsoft Exchange.

EdgeSync replicates

safelist aggregation data to Edge Transport servers in the perimeter network.

EXAMPLE 1

This example updates Safe Senders List data for the single user kim@contoso.com.

Update-Safelist kim@contoso.com

B

Set-MalwareFilteringServer

Use the Set-MalwareFilteringServer cmdlet to configure the Malware agent settings in the Transport service on a Mailbox server.

Example 1

This example sets the following Malware agent settings on the Mailbox server named Mailbox01:

Sets the update frequency interval to 2 hours

Sets the time to wait between resubmit attempts to 10 minutes

Set-MalwareFilteringServer Mailbox01 -UpdateFrequency 120 -DeferWaitTime 10

## QUESTION 9

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Your company has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) stating that you must be able to reconnect disconnected mailboxes to user accounts for up to 365 days.

After 365 days, disconnected mailboxes must be deleted permanently.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the SLA .

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Create a retention policy and apply the policy to all mailboxes.
- B. Configure the deleted mailbox retention setting for all databases.
- C. Configure the deleted item retention setting for all databases.
- D. Implement a database availability group (DAG) that contains a lagged copy.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Recoverable Items Folder Exchange 2013

The Recoverable Items folder replaces the feature known as the dumpster in Exchange Server 2007.

The Recoverable Items folder is used by the following Exchange features:

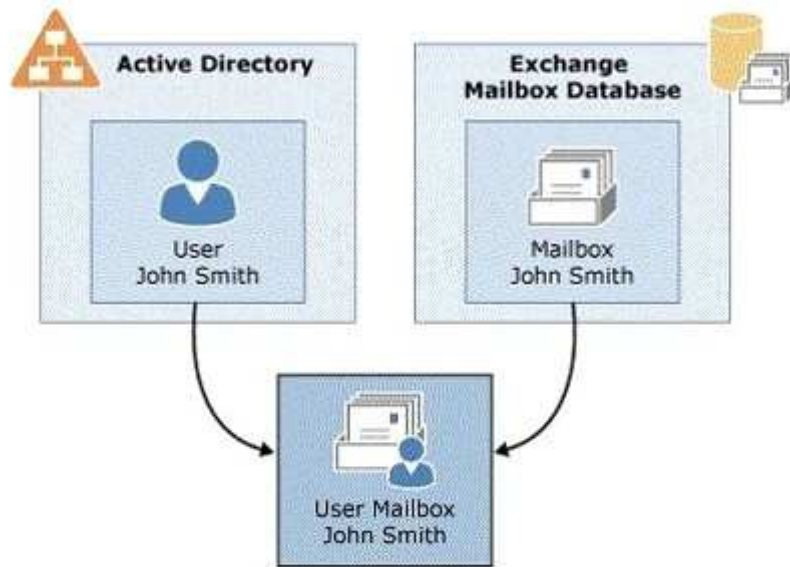
- Deleted item retention
- Single item recovery
- In-Place Hold
- Litigation hold
- Mailbox audit logging
- Calendar logging
- Disconnected Mailboxes

Each Microsoft Exchange mailbox consists of an Active Directory user account and the mailbox data stored in the Exchange mailbox database. All configuration data for a mailbox is stored in the Exchange attributes of the Active Directory user object. The mailbox database contains the mail data that's in the mailbox associated with the user account.

The following figure shows the components of a mailbox.



## Mailbox components



A disconnected mailbox is a mailbox object in the mailbox database that isn't associated with an Active Directory user account.

There are two types of disconnected mailboxes:

### Disabled mailboxes

When a mailbox is disabled or deleted in the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) or using the `Disable-Mailbox` or `Remove-Mailbox` cmdlet in the Exchange Management Shell, Exchange retains the deleted mailbox in the mailbox database, and switches the mailbox to a disabled state. This is why mailboxes that are either disabled or deleted are referred to as disabled mailboxes. The difference is that when you disable a mailbox, the Exchange attributes are removed from the corresponding Active Directory user account, but the user account is retained. When you delete a mailbox, both the Exchange attributes and the Active Directory user account are deleted.

Disabled and deleted mailboxes are retained in the mailbox database until the deleted mailbox retention period expires, which is 30 days by default. After the retention period expires, the mailbox is permanently deleted (also called purged). If a mailbox is deleted using the `Remove-Mailbox` cmdlet, it's also retained for the duration of the retention period.

### Important:

If a mailbox is deleted using the `Remove-Mailbox` cmdlet and either the `Permanent` or `StoreMailboxIdentity` parameter, it will be immediately deleted from the mailbox database. To identify the disabled mailboxes in your organization, run the following command in the Shell.

```
Get-MailboxDatabase | Get-MailboxStatistics | Where { $_.DisconnectReason -eq "Disabled" } | ft
```

```
DisplayName,Database,DisconnectDate
```

### Soft-deleted mailboxes

When a mailbox is moved to a different mailbox database, Exchange doesn't fully delete the mailbox from the source mailbox database when the move is complete. Instead, the mailbox in the source mailbox database is switched to a soft-deleted state. Like disabled mailboxes, soft-deleted mailboxes are retained in the source

database either until the deleted mailbox retention period expires or until the Remove-StoreMailbox cmdlet is used to purge the mailbox.

Run the following command to identify soft-deleted mailboxes in your organization. `Get-MailboxDatabase | Get-MailboxStatistics | Where { $_.DisconnectReason -eq "SoftDeleted" } | ft`

`DisplayName,Database,DisconnectDate`

NOT A

Need to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings

NOT C

Not related to an item but to databases

NOT D

Need to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings.

DAG with a lagged copy is not modifying the mailbox retention policy settings.

B

Disabled and deleted mailboxes are retained in the mailbox database until the deleted mailbox retention period expires, which is 30 days by default.

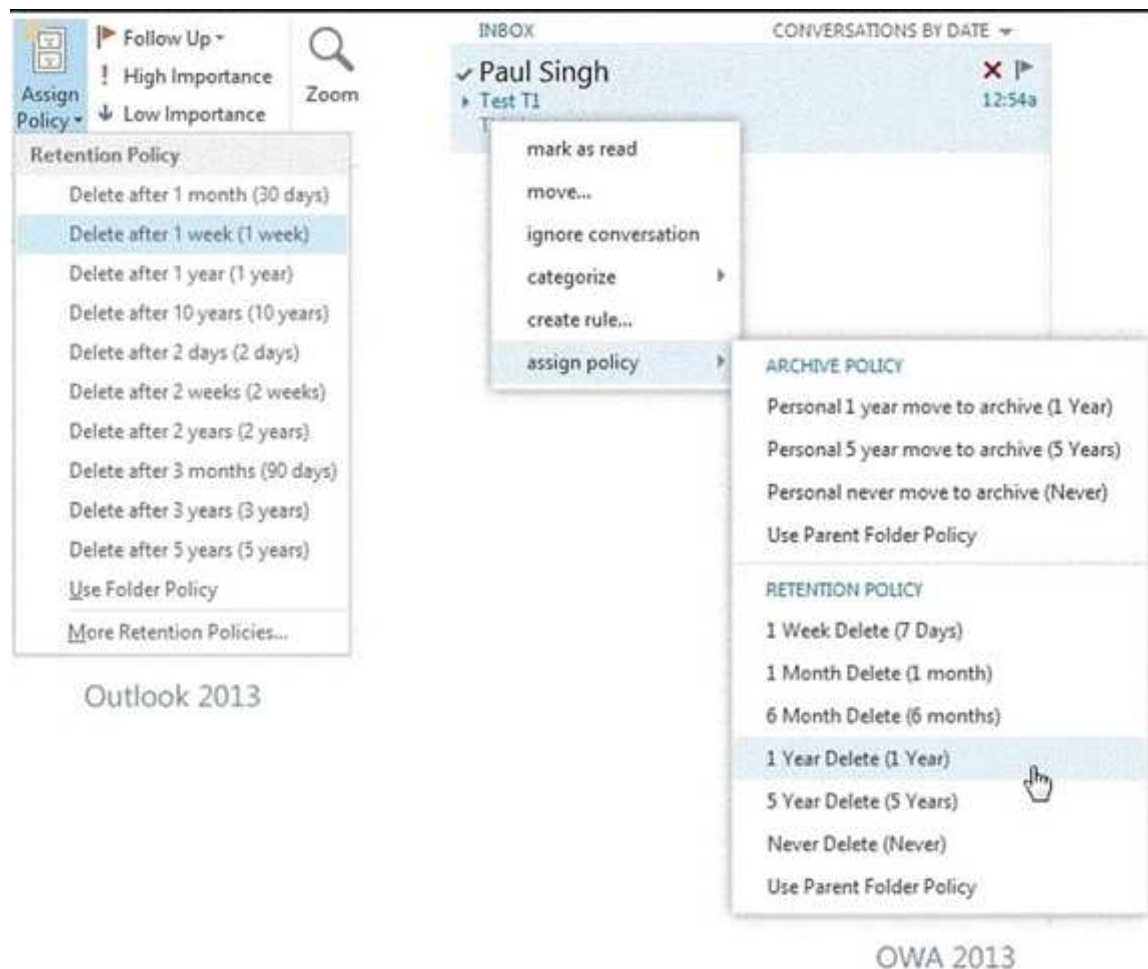
This example configures a deleted item retention period of 365 days for the mailbox database MDB2.

`Set-MailboxDatabase -Identity MDB2 -DeletedItemRetention 365`

Content can be retained using a variety of built-in functions such as:

Journaling: With journaling, the organization can have exact copies of content captured and retained in a separate database (a "journaling database") to ensure the content has not been tampered with and is available for legal search and review at a future time Retention Policy: Content within an Exchange environment can be set to be retained (or purged) based on policies set on the Exchange databases, so either configured through the Exchange Admin console or through a PowerShell command like `Set-MailboxDatabase - Identity MDB4 - DeletedItemRetention 365` to hold content from being deleted off the Exchange server

Personal Archives: Each user in Exchange can have their primary mailbox and an Archive mailbox where the archive mailbox can have content drag/dropped to the archive box for long term storage, similar to what users have historically used Personal Store (PST) files in the past. Unlike a PST file that is almost completely unmanaged by the organization (yet is still considered legal evidence), the Personal Archive in Exchange is part of the Exchange environment with content that can be searched, set for long term retention, and put on legal hold.



#### QUESTION 10

A user fails to connect to his mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere.

The user successfully connects to the mailbox by using an Exchange ActiveSync-enabled mobile device and Outlook Web App.

You need to identify what prevents the users from connecting to the mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere.

Which tool should you use?

A. Microsoft Outlook

- B. Microsoft Exchange Server Deployment Assistant
- C. Microsoft Exchange RPC Extractor
- D. Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer
- E. Microsoft Exchange Server User Monitor
- F. Microsoft Exchange Load Generator
- G. Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer
- H. Exchange Server MAPI Editor

**Correct Answer:** G

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

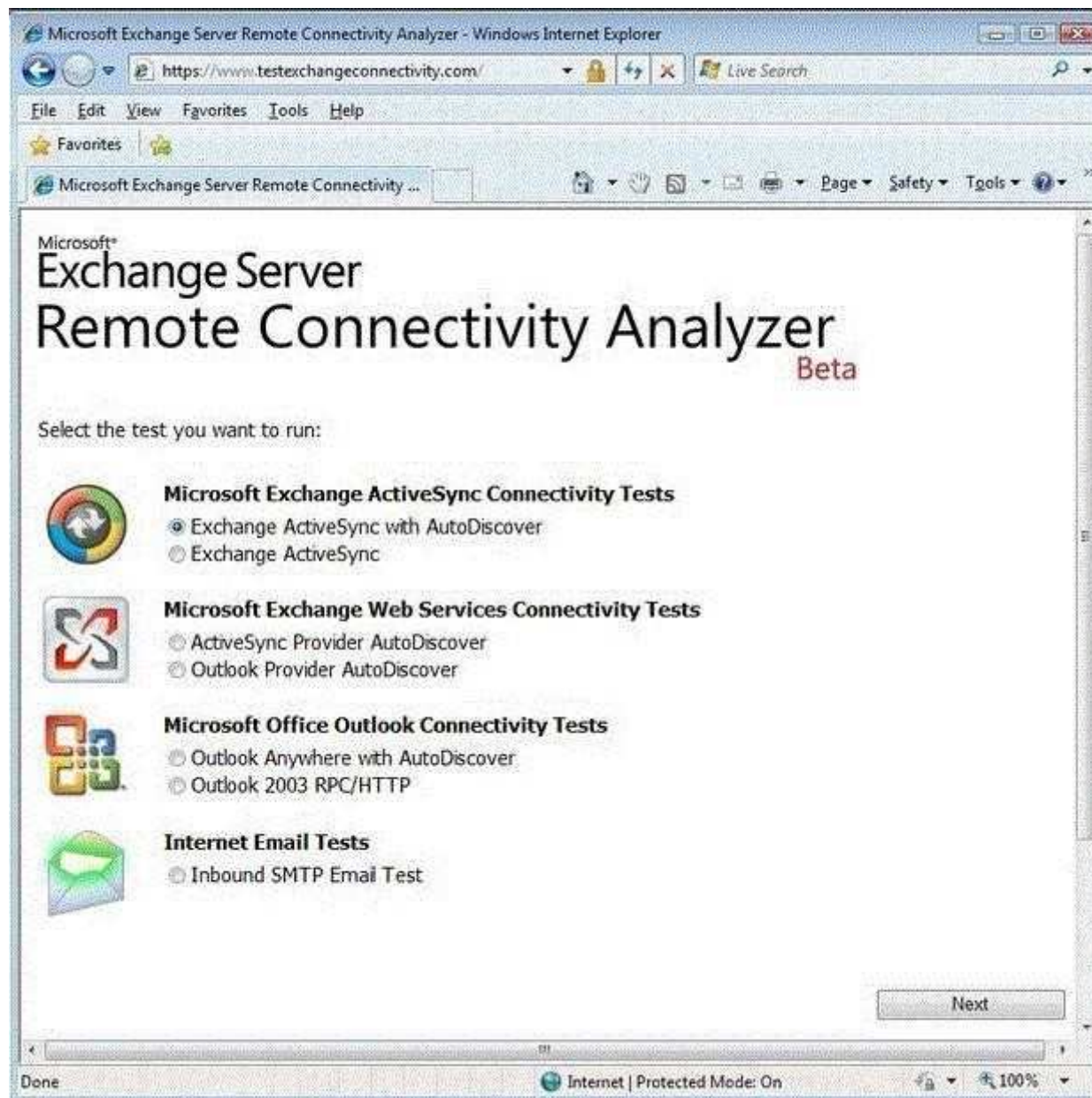
G

Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA)

The Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) is a web-based tool designed to test connectivity with a variety of Exchange protocols. You can access the ExRCA

<https://www.testexchangeconnectivity.com/>.

The Microsoft Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) can help you confirm that connectivity for your Exchange servers is configured correctly and diagnose any connectivity issues. The Remote Connectivity Analyzer website offers tests for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Exchange Web Services, Microsoft Outlook, and Internet email.



## Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer Tool

### QUESTION 11

You deploy a server that has the Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server role and Client Access server role installed.

You need to configure anti-spam to meet the following requirements:

- Email messages sent from the Internet to a distribution list named Executives must be rejected.
- Email messages that contain the words casino and jackpot must be rejected, unless they were sent to legal@contoso.com.

Which three cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Add-ContentFilterPhrase
- B. Set-ContentFilterConfig
- C. Set-TransportConfig
- D. Set-SenderReputationConfig
- E. Set-RecipientFilterConfig

**Correct Answer:** ABE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Add-ContentFilterPhrase

The Add-ContentFilterPhrase cmdlet adds phrases to the Allow or Block phrases list. Use the Add-ContentFilterPhrase cmdlet to define custom words for the Content Filter agent. A custom word is a word or phrase that the administrator sets for the Content Filter agent to evaluate the content of an e-mail message and apply appropriate filter processing.

Syntax

Examples

EXAMPLE 1

This example adds the phrase Free credit report to the Block phrase list. Any messages that contain this phrase will be marked as spam by the Content Filtering agent. Add-ContentFilterPhrase -Phrase "Free credit report" -Influence BadWord Set-ContentFilterConfig

Use the Set-ContentFilterConfig cmdlet to modify the content filter configuration on a Mailbox server or an Edge Transport server.

Syntax

Set-ContentFilterConfig [-BypassedRecipients <MultiValuedProperty>] [-BypassedSenderDomains <MultiValuedProperty>] [-BypassedSenders <MultiValuedProperty>] [-Confirm [<SwitchParameter>]] [-DomainController <Fqdn>] [-Enabled <\$true | \$false>] [-ExternalMailEnabled <\$true | \$false>] [-InternalMailEnabled <\$true | \$false>] [-OutlookEmailPostmarkValidationEnabled <\$true | \$false>] [-QuarantineMailbox <SmtpAddress>] [-RejectionResponse <AsciiString>] [-SCLDeleteEnabled <\$true | \$false>]

[-SCLDeleteThreshold <Int32>] [-SCLQuarantineEnabled <\$true | \$false>] [-SCLQuarantineThreshold <Int32>]

[-SCLRejectEnabled <\$true | \$false>] [-SCLRejectThreshold <Int32>] [-WhatIf [<SwitchParameter>]]

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example specifies the sender domain woodgrovebank.com as a bypassed domain. Messages received from that domain bypass the Content Filter agent.

Set-ContentFilterConfig -BypassedSenderDomains woodgrovebank.com Set-RecipientFilterConfig

Use the Set-RecipientFilterConfig cmdlet to enable and configure the Recipient Filter agent.

Syntax

```
Set-RecipientFilterConfig [-BlockedRecipients <MultiValuedProperty>] [-BlockListEnabled <$true | $false>] [-Confirm [<SwitchParameter>]] [-DomainController <Fqdn>] [-Enabled <$true | $false>] [-ExternalMailEnabled<$true | $false>] [-InternalMailEnabled <$true | $false>] [-RecipientValidationEnabled <$true | $false>] [-WhatIf [<SwitchParameter>]]
```

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example modifies the Recipient Filter agent configuration so that recipient validation is enabled.

Set-RecipientFilterConfig -RecipientValidationEnabled \$true

#### EXAMPLE 2

This example makes the following changes to the Recipient Filter agent configuration:

Enables the Blocked Recipients list.

Adds two users to the Blocked Recipients list.

Set-RecipientFilterConfig -BlockListEnabled \$true -BlockedRecipients user1@contoso.com,user2@contoso.com

NOT C Set-TransportConfig

Use the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet to modify the transport configuration settings for the whole Exchange organization.

This example configures the Exchange organization to redirect all journaling reports that can't be delivered to the journaling mailbox to the email account journalingndr@contoso.com.

Set-TransportConfig -JournalingReportNdrTo journalingndr@contoso.com

NOT D Set-SenderReputationConfig

Use the Set-SenderReputationConfig cmdlet to modify the sender reputation configuration on a Mailbox server or an Edge Transport server.

Sender reputation is part of the Exchange anti-spam functionality that blocks messages according to many characteristics of the sender.

Sender reputation relies on persisted data about the sender to determine what action, if any, to take on an inbound message. The Protocol Analysis agent is the underlying agent for sender reputation functionality.

When you configure anti-spam agents on an Exchange server, the agents act on messages cumulatively to reduce the number of unsolicited messages that enter the organization.

Syntax

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example makes the following modifications to the sender reputation configuration:

It sets the sender reputation action to block all senders whose sender reputation level (SRL) rating exceeds the SRL threshold.

It sets the SRL blocking threshold to 6.

It sets the number of hours that senders are put on the blocked senders list to 36 hours. Set-SenderReputationConfig -SenderBlockingEnabled \$true -SrlBlockThreshold 6 -SenderBlockingPeriod 36

#### QUESTION 12

Your company named Contoso, Ltd., has an Exchange Server 2013 organization named contoso.com.

The network contains an Active Directory domain.

The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named SalesOU.

SalesOU contains two users named User1 and User2.

Contoso purchases a domain name adatum.com.

You need to change the primary SMTP address of all the users in SalesOU to use the SMTP suffix of adatum.com.

The solution must not remove the contoso.com email address.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Create a new email address policy and apply the policy to the users in SalesOU.
- B. Change the default email address policy to include adatum.com.
- C. Create a new remote domain for adatum.com.
- D. Create a new accepted domain for adatum.com and set the domain type to Authoritative Domain.
- E. Create a new accepted domain for adatum.com and set the domain type to External RelayDomain.

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Email Address Policies

Applies to: Exchange Server 2013

Recipients (which include users, resources, contacts, and groups) are any mail-enabled object in Active Directory to which Microsoft Exchange can deliver or route messages. For a recipient to send or receive email messages, the recipient must have an email address. Email address policies generate the primary and secondary email addresses for your recipients so they can receive and send email.

By default, Exchange contains an email address policy for every mail-enabled user. This default policy specifies the recipient's alias as the local part of the email address and uses the default accepted domain. The local part of an email address is the name that appears before the at sign (@). However, you can change how your recipients' email addresses will display. For example, you can specify that the addresses display as firstname.lastname@contoso.com.

Furthermore, if you want to specify additional email addresses for all recipients or just a subset, you can modify the default policy or create additional policies. For example, the user mailbox for David Hamilton can receive email messages addressed to h david@mail.contoso.com and hamilton.david@mail.contoso.com.

Looking for management tasks related to email address policies See Email Address Policy Procedures.

NOT B

No need to change the default email policy.

Create a new email address policy

NOT C

No need for a remote domain

You can create remote domain entries to define the settings for message transfer between the Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization and domains outside your Exchange organization.

When you create a remote domain entry, you control the types of messages that are sent to that domain. You can also apply message format policies and acceptable character sets for messages that are sent from users in your organization to the remote domain. The settings for remote domains are global configuration settings for the Exchange organization.

The remote domain settings are applied to messages during categorization in the Transport service on Mailbox servers. When recipient resolution occurs, the recipient domain is matched against the configured remote domains. If a remote domain configuration blocks a specific message type from being sent to recipients in that domain, the message is deleted. If you specify a particular message format for the remote domain, the message headers and content are modified. The



settings apply to all messages that are processed by the Exchange organization.

NOT E

Do not want to use a relay server. When you configure an external relay domain, messages are relayed to an email server that's outside your Exchange organization and outside the organization's network perimeter.

Typically, most Internet-facing messaging servers are configured to not allow for other domains to be relayed through them.

However, there are scenarios where you may want to let partners or subsidiaries relay email through your Exchange servers. In Exchange 2013, you can configure accepted domains as relay domains. Your organization receives the email messages and then relays the messages to another email server.

You can configure a relay domain as an internal relay domain or as an external relay domain. These two relay domain types are described in the following sections.

A

Need to create a new email address policy

D

There are three types of accepted domains: authoritative, internal relay, and external relay. Configure an Accepted Domain within Your Exchange Organization as Authoritative Applies to: Exchange Server 2013 If a domain belonging to your organization hosts mailboxes for all the recipients within an SMTP namespace, that domain is considered to be authoritative.

By default, one accepted domain is configured as authoritative for the Exchange organization.

If your organization has more than one SMTP namespace, you can configure more than one accepted domain as authoritative.

Configure an Accepted Domain within Your Exchange Organization as Authoritative:

Exchange 2013 Help

### QUESTION 13

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The company recently built a new meeting room in the branch office.

You need to ensure that the meeting room is available by using the Room Finder feature in Microsoft Outlook.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Set-MailboxCalendarConfiguration

B. New-Mailbox

C. Set-CalendarProcessing

D. New RemoteMailbox

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-Mailbox

Create a new Room Mailbox to schedule meetings in conference rooms, auditoriums, labs or other facilities

New-Mailbox -Name <Room Name> -Room

Untitled - Meeting

File Meeting Insert Format Text Review

Delete Calendar Appointment Scheduling Assistant Cancel Invitation Address Book Check Names Response Options Attendees Busy 15 minutes Recurrence Time Zones Room Finder Categorize Zoom Zoom

Invitations have not been sent for this meeting.

To...  
Subject:  
Location: Rooms...

Start time: Thu 2/2/2012 6:30 PM All day event  
End time: Thu 2/2/2012 7:00 PM

Room Finder

February, 2012

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor

Choose an available room:

Room Finder in Outlook 2010  
*with* Room Lists

Room Finder

◀ November, 2011 ▶

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10

☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Show a room list:

Student Union Building Conf ▼

Choose an available room:

None  
Conf Room HUB/1001 (24) AV  
Conf Room HUB/1002 (12) Private

Suggested times:

8:00 AM - 8:30 AM  
2 available rooms

8:30 AM - 9:00 AM  
2 available rooms

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM  
2 available rooms

9:30 AM - 10:00 AM  
2 available rooms

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM  
2 available rooms

NOT A

Use the New-RemoteMailbox cmdlet to create a mail-enabled user in the on-premises Active Directory and also create an associated mailbox in the cloud-based service.

Not designed for room mailboxes.

NOT C

Use the Set-MailboxCalendarConfiguration cmdlet to apply calendar settings for users using Microsoft Office Outlook Web App calendars.

NOT D

Use the Set-CalendarProcessing cmdlet to modify calendar-related processing configuration properties for the target mailbox, which include Calendar Attendant, resource booking assistant, and calendar configuration.

B New-Mailbox

Create a new Room Mailbox to schedule meetings in conference rooms, auditoriums, labs or other facilities Create new Room Mailbox PowerShell command syntax:

```
New-Mailbox -Name <Room Name> -Room
```

Example:

```
New-MailBox -Name FL-ROOM1 -Room
```

A Look at Exchange Server 2013 Resource Mailboxes

<http://exchangeserverpro.com/exchange-server-2013-room-equipment-mailboxes/>

Resource mailboxes have been around for a few versions of Exchange Server, and Exchange Server 2013 brings us a few improvements in how they are managed.

There are two types of resource mailboxes:

Room mailboxes are for fixed locations such as meeting rooms or conference facilities Equipment mailboxes are for items that are not fixed to a location, such as laptops or vehicles Exchange 2013 puts resource mailboxes under their own section of the Exchange Administration Center. Both room and equipment mailboxes are managed in this same section.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE 365

Recipients

Permissions

Compliance Management

Organization

Protection

Mail Flow

Mailboxes Groups **Resources** Contacts Shared Migration

+ - ✎ 🗑️ ⌵ 🔗 ⋮

DISPLAY NAME	MAILBOX TYPE	E-MAIL
Loan Laptop 1	Equipment	loanlap
Meeting Room 1	Room	meetin

One of the immediate improvements is that you are able to set the booking policy or assign delegates during the creation of the resource mailbox, rather than as a secondary task after the mailbox is created.

## new room mailbox

\*Room name:

\*Email address:  
 @

Organizational unit:  
 [browse](#)

Location:

Phone:

Capacity:

Booking requests:  
☒ Accept or decline booking requests automatically  
☐ Select delegates who can accept or decline booking requests

Delegates:  
+ -

[save](#) [cancel](#)

Select users or groups to accept or decline booking requests. In Outlook Web App > Gear icon > Options > Settings for this room, specify who can automatically reserve the room without approval and who can request owner approval to override existing reservations.

After the mailbox has been created there are a few additional properties you can customize. The booking options can be further tuned with regards to recurring meetings, booking horizon, and custom replies.

General  
Delegates  
► Booking Options  
Contact Information  
Email Address  
MailTip

Specify when equipment can be scheduled.

☒ Allow repeating meetings

☐ Allow scheduling only during working hours

☒ Always decline if the end date is beyond this limit

Maximum booking lead time (days):

180

Maximum duration (hours):

24.0

If you want the meeting organizer to receive a reply, enter the text below.

You can also easily configure a MailTip for the resource mailbox.

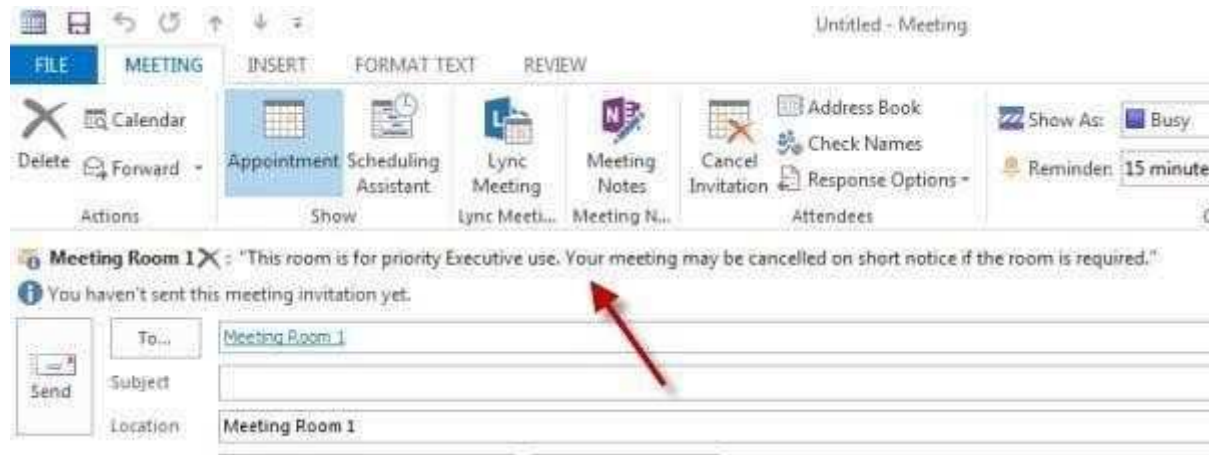
You can create a MailTip to display when people send email to this user. The MailTip can have a maximum of 175 characters.

This room is for priority Executive use. Your meeting may be cancelled on short notice if the room is required.

Add up to 175 characters of text to warn users of potential issues if they send an e-mail message to the mailbox. MailTip text appears when the mailbox is added to the To, Cc or Bcc fields of a new e-mail message.

The text that you place in the MailTip will appear automatically when people add the room or resource mailbox to a meeting request in Outlook. Although in my

opinion the MailTip needs some color to draw the person's attention to it.



Finally, an interesting default setting is the disabling of email address policies. This does make sense as most resource mailboxes are for internal use only, so having email address policies assigning multiple SMTP addresses to resource mailboxes is usually not necessary.

Email address:



TYPE	EMAIL ADDRESS
SMTP	meetingroom1@exchange2013dem...

☐ Automatically update email addresses based on the email address policy applied to this recipient

Overall it appears that room and resource mailboxes are a feature that has matured over the previous versions of Exchange Server and now receive just a few minor improvements to make them simpler to manage.

#### QUESTION 14



Your network contains an Active Directory forest.  
The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.  
You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named Contoso.  
You plan to create an additional SMTP domain named sales.contoso.com.  
You will use sales.contoso.com as the primary SMTP address for the users in the sales department.  
You create a new email address policy and apply the policy to the sales users.  
New sales users report that when they attempt to access their email from the Internet for the first time by using Microsoft Outlook 2010, they fail to connect.  
The sales users connect to their mailbox internally successfully by using Outlook 2010.  
All other users can connect to their mailbox from the Internet and internally.  
You need to ensure that the new sales users can connect to the Exchange Server 2013 organization by using Outlook Anywhere from the Internet.  
Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Modify each existing Service Connection Point (SCP) object in Active Directory to point to auto discover.sales.contoso.com.
- B. From DNS Manager, create a host (A) record for autodiscover.sales.contoso.com.
- C. On the Client Access servers, deploy a new certificate that includes the autodiscover.sales.contoso.com name.
- D. Create a new Autodiscover virtual directory on the Client Access servers and configure ExternalURL to use autodiscover.sales.contoso.com.
- E. Create a new Service Connection Point (SCP) object in Active Directory that points to auto discover.sales.contoso.com.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- Externally connected clients are different, because they can't lookup the SCP in Active Directory from outside of the network. These clients might be roaming laptop users with Outlook, or they might be ActiveSync capable smartphones such as iPhones. In either case they will attempt to connect to Autodiscover by performing a DNS lookup for "autodiscover.smtpdomainname".
- You need the "autodiscover.smtpdomainname" name in the Exchange 2013 SSL certificate. (C)
- You will only need an autodiscover name for each SMTP domain that a user is likely to enter as their email address. (B)

#### **QUESTION 15**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named Contoso.  
The organization contains a server named Server1 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.  
Server1 has the Mailbox server role and the Client Access server role installed.  
Server1 has a Send connector for a partner company.  
The Send connector is configured for Domain Security with a domain named adatum.com.  
The only certificate installed on Server1 expires.  
You discover that all email messages sent to adatum.com remain in the queue on Server1.  
On Server1, you install a new certificate from a trusted third-party.  
You need to ensure that the email messages are delivered to adatum.com.  
What should you do?

- A. Assign the new certificate to the IIS service.
- B. Send the new certificate to the administrator at adatum.com.
- C. Assign the new certificate to the SMTP service.
- D. Create a new send connector that contains an address space to adatum.com.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

- The Enable-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet enables certificates when it updates the metadata that is stored with the certificate. To enable an existing certificate to work with different services, run the Enable-ExchangeCertificate command and specify the services that you want to enable.

You can rerun this cmdlet if you want to add new services that use the certificate. When you enable a certificate for the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service and the certificate contains a FQDN that matches the FQDN of the local computer, the certificate may be published to the Active Directory directory service.

#### **QUESTION 16**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains an enterprise root certification authority (CA) named CA1.

The network contains a server named EX1 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

A partner company named A . Datum Corporation has an Active Directory domain named adatum.com.

The domain contains a server named EX5 that has Exchange Server 2010 Service Pack 2 (SP2) installed.

EX5 has a Receive connector that is configured for mutual TLS. Users in contoso.com plan to send email messages that contain sensitive data to users in adatum.com.

You need to ensure that all of the email messages sent from contoso.com to adatum.com are encrypted by using TLS.

The solution must ensure that EX1 and EX5 validate server certificates.

Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

- A. Run the set-transportconfig -tlssenddomainsecurelist contoso.com command.
- B. Install a certificate, and then assign the certificate to the IIS service. Send the root certificate for contoso.com to the administrators in adatum.com.
- C. Run the New-SendConnector cmdlet and specify the domainsecureenabled parameter.
- D. Run the New-SendConnector cmdlet and specify the tlsdomainparameter.
- E. Run the set-transportconfig -tlssenddomainsecurelist adatum.com command.
- F. Install a certificate, and then assign the certificate to the SMTP service. Send the root certificate for contoso.com to the administrators in adatum.com.

**Correct Answer:** ADF

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A: Use the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet to modify the transport configuration settings for the whole Exchange organization.

TheTLSSendDomainSecureListparameter specifies the domains from which you want to send domain secured email by using mutual TLS authentication.

In this scenario we send from EX1 in the contoso.com domain.

D: Need to create a new send connector.

The TlsDomain parameter specifies the domain name that the Send connector uses to verify the FQDN of the target certificate when establishing a TLS secured connection.

F: A new certificate is needed for the SMTP service.

**QUESTION 17**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains five servers.

Your company has a finance department, a marketing department, and a research department.

Users in the marketing department are prevented from creating more than two Exchange ActiveSync device associations.

You have a user named User5 in the finance department.

You need to prevent User5 from creating more than two Exchange ActiveSync device associations. Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation
- B. Set-ResourcePolicy
- C. Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy
- D. Set-CASMailbox

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation: Exchange 2013 Help

Set-ThrottlingPolicy: Exchange 2013 Help

**QUESTION 18**

You have an Exchange Server organization that contains three servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed and one server that has Exchange Server 2010 installed.

You create the custom RBAC roles shown in the following table.

The Seattle help desk manages all of the users in an organizational unit (OU) named Seattle.

The Miami help desk manages all of the users in an OU named Miami.

The IT Administrators manage all of the users in the forest.

You need to recommend which commands must be run to prevent only the members of both help desks from modifying the properties of users who have a department attribute value of Manager.

Which three commands should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

Role name	Applied to
Role1	Seattle help desk
Role2	Miami help desk
Role3	IT Administrators

- A. `new-managementscope "executive users exclusive scope" -recipientrestrictionfilter { department -eq "manager" } -exclusive scope`
- B. `new-managementroleassignment -name "managers" -securitygroup "managers" -role "mail recipients" -exclusiverecipientwritescopes "executive users exclusive scope"`
- C. `new-roleassignmentpolicy -name "limited end user policy" -roles "mypersonalinformation".`
- D. `new-rolegroup -name "managers" -roles "mail recipients" -members admins`
- E. `new-rolegroup -name "help desk" -roles "mail recipients" -members admins`

**Correct Answer:** ABD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Note:

- (A) Use the New-ManagementScope cmdlet to create a regular or exclusive management scope. After you create a regular or exclusive scope, you need to associate the scope with a management role assignment.

To associate a scope with a role assignment, use the New-ManagementRoleAssignment cmdlet.

- (B) Use the New-ManagementRoleAssignment cmdlet to assign a management role to a management role group, management role assignment policy, user, or universal security group (USG).

#### QUESTION 19

You have an Exchange Server 2007 organization.

You recently deployed a server that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

The Exchange Server organization contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server2 contains a mailbox for a user named User1.

You move the mailbox of User1 to Server3.

After the move, User1 fails to access his mailbox by using Outlook Web App. Users who have mailboxes on Server1 and Server2 can access their mailboxes by using Outlook Web Access.

You need to ensure that User1 can access his mailbox from the Internet by using Outlook Web App at

https://mail.contoso.com.

The solution must ensure that users who have mailboxes on Server1 and Server2 can continue to use Outlook Web Access.

Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three.)

Server name	Server role	Exchange Server version
Server1	Mailbox server Client Access server	2007
Server2	Mailbox server	2007
Server3	Mailbox server Client Access server	2013

- A. Export the certificate on Server1 and import the certificate to Server 3.
- B. On all of the Exchange servers, install a new certificate that contains the mail.contoso.com and legacy.contoso.com names.
- C. Redirect all of the traffic from the Internet for mail.contoso.com to Server3.
- D. On all of the Exchange servers, install a new certificate that contains the Server1.contoso.com, server2.contoso.com, server3.contoso.com, and legacy.contoso.com names.
- E. Create a host (A) record named legacy.contoso.com that points to Server1.

**Correct Answer:** ABE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation;

Client Connectivity in an Exchange 2013 Coexistence Environment

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/exdeploy2013/Checklist?state=2419-W-FgBEAgAAQACAAIECAQAAAAg~>

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-US/exdeploy2013/Checklist?state=2419-W-EQBEAgAAQACAAIECAQAAAAg~>

## QUESTION 20

You host Exchange Server 2013 organizations for several hundred tenants.

The infrastructure contains several custom transport agents.

You need to prevent the transport agents from overloading the processors on one of the Exchange servers.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-WorkloadPolicy
- B. Set-ResourcePolicy

- C. Set-TransportAgent
- D. Set-ThrottlingPolicy

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 21**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

A user named User1 has a mailbox that is enabled for Unified Messaging (UM).

User1 has nine call answering rules.

When User1 attempts to create a new call answering rule, the user receives an error message.

You need to identify what prevents User1 from creating a call answering rule.

What should you identify?

- A. The mailbox of User1 has the CallAnsweringRulesEnabled parameter set to \$false
- B. The UM mailbox policy of User1 has the AllowCallAnsweringRules parameter set to \$false.
- C. User1 exceeds the Inbox rules storage quota.
- D. User1 has the maximum number of call answering rules allowed.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 22**

Your company has four regional offices and 20 branch offices.

The regional offices connect to each other by using a 30-Mbps WAN link.

Each branch office connects to its nearest regional office by using a 1-Mbps WAN link.

The network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a domain controller in each office.

Each office maps to an Active Directory site.

Each branch office site connects to the nearest regional office site by using an Active Directory site link.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains one server in each office.

You need to implement a messaging solution to meet the following requirements:

- The users in the branch offices must only be able to send email messages that are up to 2 MB to the users in the other offices.
- The users in the regional offices must be prevented from sending email messages that are larger than 5 MB to the users in any of the regional offices.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-TransportRule
- B. Set-ADSite
- C. Set-AdSiteLink
- D. Set-RoutingGroupConnector

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT A

Does not relate to message size

Set-TransportRule

Use the Set-TransportRule cmdlet to modify an existing transport rule in your organization. For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example modifies the Sales Team Disclaimer transport rule. Modifying the value of one predicate doesn't affect other predicates used in the rule's conditions or exceptions and doesn't affect actions on the same rule.

This example sets the FromMemberOf parameter to a value of Sales-Group, which specifies that the rule is applied if the sender of the message is a member of the Sales- Group distribution group.

Set-TransportRule "Sales Team Disclaimer" -FromMemberOf "Sales-Group"

NOT B

Does not relate to message size

Set-ADSite

Use the Set-AdSite cmdlet to configure the Exchange settings of Active Directory sites.

EXAMPLE 1

This example configures the Active Directory site named Default-First-Site-Name as a hub site.

Set-AdSite Default-First-Site-Name -HubSiteEnabled \$true

NOT D

Does not relate to message size

Set-RoutingGroupConnector

With routing groups and Routing Group connectors you can consolidate communication between servers by designating bridgehead servers that act as

communication points between routing groups. For example, your organization may have a remote site connected through a wide-area-network (WAN) link to your main office. In this example, you can use a Routing Group connector to route Exchange traffic between a server at your main office and a server at your remote site.

C

The only command that deals with message size.

Set-AdSiteLink

Use the Set-AdSiteLink cmdlet to assign an Exchange-specific cost to an Active Directory IP site link. You can also use this cmdlet to configure the maximum message size that can pass across an Active Directory IP site link.

EXAMPLE 1

This example assigns an Exchange-specific cost of 25 to the IP site link DEFAULT\_IP\_SITE\_LINK and configures a maximum message size limit of 10 MB on the IP site link.

Set-AdSiteLink DEFAULT\_IP\_SITE\_LINK -ExchangeCost 25 -MaxMessageSize 10MB

### QUESTION 23

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains one Client Access server.

The Client Access server is accessible from the Internet by using a network address translation (NAT) device.

You deploy an additional Client Access server.

You also deploy an L4 hardware load balancer between the Client Access servers and the NAT device.

After deploying the hardware load balancer, you discover that all of the Exchange Server traffic is directed to a single Client Access server.

You need to ensure that the hardware load balancer distributes traffic evenly across both Client Access servers.

What should you do?

- A. Change the default route of the Client Access servers to point to the hardware load balancer.
- B. Configure the NAT device to pass the original source IP address of all connections from the Internet.
- C. Configure the Client Access servers to have a second IP address and web site. Create the Exchange virtual directories in the new sites.
- D. Configure SSL offloading on the hardware load balancer and the Client Access servers.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

When using source NAT, the client IP address is not passed to the load balanced server.

The insertion of the Client IP address into the header allows the exchange servers to see the IP that made the connection.

Level 4 Load Balancer:

A load balancer is a server computer with a very specialized operating system tuned to manage network traffic using user-created rules. Enterprises and hosting companies rely on load-balancing devices to distribute traffic to create highly available services. L4 load balancing is fairly simple, two servers sharing the same IP address.

You get redirected to the less-busy server.

The most popular Layer 4 load balancing techniques are:



- round-robin
- weighted round-robin
- least connections
- weighted least connections

NOT A

[http://pdfs.loadbalancer.org/Microsoft\\_Exchange\\_2013\\_Deployment\\_Guide.pdf](http://pdfs.loadbalancer.org/Microsoft_Exchange_2013_Deployment_Guide.pdf) If there was no NAT device and the load balancer was completing the NAT translation then there maybe some merit in this answer option. B is a better answer given this scenario.

NOT C

No need to configure the Client Access servers to have a second IP address.

NOT D

Not required in this scenario

SSL offloading relieves a Web server of the processing burden of encrypting and/or decrypting traffic sent via SSL, the security protocol that is implemented in every Web browser. The processing is offloaded to a separate device designed specifically to perform SSL acceleration or SSL termination.

Correct Answer B

When using source NAT, the client IP address is not passed to the load balanced server. The insertion of the Client IP address into the header allows the exchange servers to see the IP that made the connection.

[http://pdfs.loadbalancer.org/Microsoft\\_Exchange\\_2013\\_Deployment\\_Guide.pdf](http://pdfs.loadbalancer.org/Microsoft_Exchange_2013_Deployment_Guide.pdf)

#### QUESTION 24

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains five servers.

All users connect to their mailbox by using a mobile device.

All of the users in the finance department are in an organizational unit (OU) named OU1.

You need to prevent the finance users from accessing the extended storage on their mobile device.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new mobile device mailbox policy, and then run the Set-CasMailbox cmdlet.
- B. Create a new device access rule, and then run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- C. Create a new mobile device mailbox policy, and then run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- D. Create a new device access rule, and then run the Set-CasMailbox cmdlet.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Set-CASMailbox cmdlet

Use the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet to set attributes related to client access for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Microsoft Office Outlook Web App, POP3, and IMAP4 for a specified user. The Set-CASMailbox cmdlet operates on one mailbox at a time. You can configure properties for Outlook Web App, Exchange ActiveSync,

POP3, and IMAP4 by using this cmdlet. You can configure a single property or multiple properties by using one statement.  
Set-Mailbox cmdlet.

Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox.

You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time.

Mobile device mailbox policy

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can create mobile device mailbox policies to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. After you deploy Exchange ActiveSync in your Exchange 2013 organization, you can create new mobile device mailbox policies or modify existing policies. When you install Exchange 2013, a default mobile device mailbox policy is created. All users are automatically assigned this default mobile device mailbox policy.

Device access rule

Use device access rules to allow users to synchronize their mailboxes with specific mobile device families or models.

NOT B C

Use the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet to set attributes related to client access for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Microsoft Office Outlook Web App, POP3, and IMAP4 for a specified user.

NOT D

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can create mobile device mailbox policies to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users

## QUESTION 25

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named for Contoso.

A user named Admin1 is a member of the Domain Admins group.

Admin1 fails to synchronize a new Windows Phone device by using Exchange ActiveSync and receives an HTTP 500 error message.

Admin1 successfully logs on to Outlook Web App and Outlook Anywhere.

You need to ensure that Admin1 can synchronize the new Windows Phone device by using Exchange ActiveSync.

What should you do?

- A. Install a trusted root certificate on the Windows Phone device.
- B. Create a new mobile device mailbox policy.
- C. Enable permission inheritance on the Admin1 user account.
- D. Disable permission inheritance on the Admin1 user account.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Mobile device mailbox policy

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can create mobile device mailbox policies to apply a common set of policies or security settings to a collection of users. After you deploy Exchange ActiveSync in your Exchange 2013 organization, you can create new mobile device mailbox policies or modify existing policies. When you install Exchange 2013, a default mobile device mailbox policy is created. All users are automatically assigned this default mobile device mailbox policy.

NOT A

It is possible to save a digital certificate to a file and install a digital certificate on a Windows Mobile phone.

Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync enables a variety of mobile phones to synchronize with an Exchange mailbox.

A digital certificate might need to be installed on a user's mobile phone if Exchange ActiveSync is required to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and your organization uses a certificate that isn't from a trusted commercial certification authority (CA).

No mention of SSL in this question

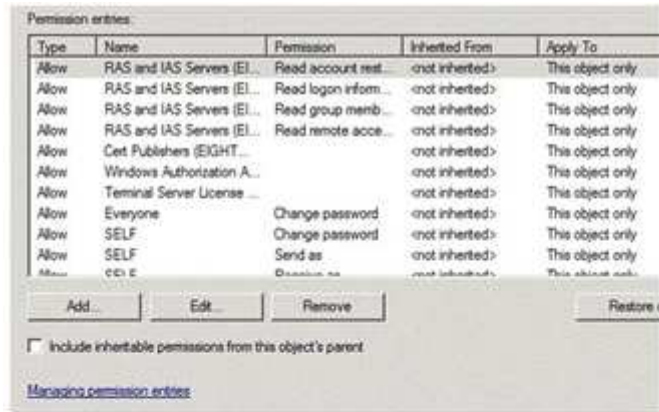
NOT B

This is a permission inheritance issue.

NOT D

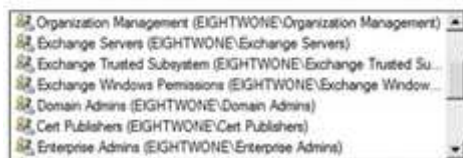
Need to enable permission inheritance not disable it or leave it as disabled.

C



Notice the Include inheritable permissions from this object's parent is not set, the reason for Exchange not having any permissions on the object.

To fix the issue, simply check **Include inheritable permissions from this object's parent** and click **OK**. You'll return to the previous window where you'll notice the Exchange Server account is now granted permissions on the object:



At this point, ActiveSync will work and Exchange will be able to create MsExchActiveSync objects in the ExchangeActiveSyncDevices container:

**QUESTION 26**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named EX1.

Your network contains a non-critical internal application that regularly connects to the POP3 Service on EX1.

Users report that Outlook Web App performs more slowly than usual.

You discover that EX1 frequently has a CPU utilization that is greater than 85 percent.

You need to configure EX1 temporarily to allocate more processor resources to Outlook Web App and to allocate less processor resources to POP3.

Which two new policies should you create? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. a throttling policy that sets OWAMaxConcurrency to 25
- B. a workload policy for POP3 that sets the WorkloadClassification to Discretionary
- C. a workload policy for Outlook Web App that sets the WorkloadClassification to Discretionary
- D. a throttling policy that sets PopMaxConcurrency to 25
- E. a workload policy for POP3 that sets the WorkloadClassification to CustomerExpectation
- F. a workload policy for Outlook Web App that sets the WorkloadClassification to CustomerExpectation

**Correct Answer:** BF

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

A workload policy

An Exchange workload is an Exchange Server feature, protocol, or service that's been explicitly defined for the purposes of Exchange system resource management. Each Exchange workload consumes system resources such as CPU, mailbox database operations, or Active Directory requests to run user requests or background work. Examples of Exchange workloads include Outlook Web App, Exchange ActiveSync, mailbox migration, and mailbox assistants.

There are two ways to manage Exchange workloads: by monitoring the health of system resources or by controlling how resources are consumed by individual users (sometimes called user throttling in Exchange 2010).

Managing workloads based on the health of system resources is new in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

Controlling how resources are consumed by individual users was possible in Exchange Server 2010, and this capability has been expanded for Exchange Server 2013.

You can customize the workload management settings if you want to change the default behavior of the feature for the needs of your environment.

Workload classifications

Each Exchange workload (for example, the Calendar Synchronization Assistant workload), is assigned a classification.

Workload policy settings are used to group each workload into a class. Classification is used to control both priority and target resource usage.

Exchange workloads can be assigned one of the following classifications:

Urgent

Customer Expectation

Internal Maintenance

Discretionary

Workloads in a higher classification group are given preference as resource health shows signs of degrading.

For example, when a resource such as local server CPU reaches high usage, workloads classified as Internal

Maintenance may continue to run, while workloads classified as Discretionary may be stopped.

NOT A D

A throttling policy is related to Exchange 2010

NOT C

Do not need to allocate less priority to Outlook Web App, but more

NOT E

POP3 is allocated too much resources with a WorkloadClassification of CustomerExpectation

Correct Answer B

Need to allocate less priority to POP3

Correct Answer F

Outlook Web App is allocated the appropriate amount of resources with a WorkloadClassification of CustomerExpectation

### QUESTION 27

Your company has a main office and a branch office.

An Active Directory site exists for each office.

The offices are connected by a WAN link.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013 in each site.

You need to identify the number of Exchange servers required to meet the following requirements:

- Maintain user access to mailboxes if a single server fails
- Use the minimize amount of Exchange servers in each site

How many servers should you deploy in each site?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 28

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains multiple Hub Transport servers.

You need to recommend a message hygiene solution to meet the following requirements:

- Block servers that are known to send spam

- Minimize administrative effort

What should you recommend?

- A. an IP Block list
- B. IP Block list providers
- C. recipient filtering
- D. sender filtering

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 29**

Your network contains an internal network and a perimeter network.

The internal network contains four offices.

The perimeter network is located in a separate office.

Each internal office has a direct WAN link to all other internal offices.

Each of the four offices that make up the internal network is configured as an Active Directory site.

The Active Directory sites and site links are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Each site contains two servers that have the Mailbox server role and the Client Access server role installed.

To the perimeter network, you deploy two servers that have Exchange Server 2010 Service Pack 2 (SP2) and the Edge Transport server role installed.

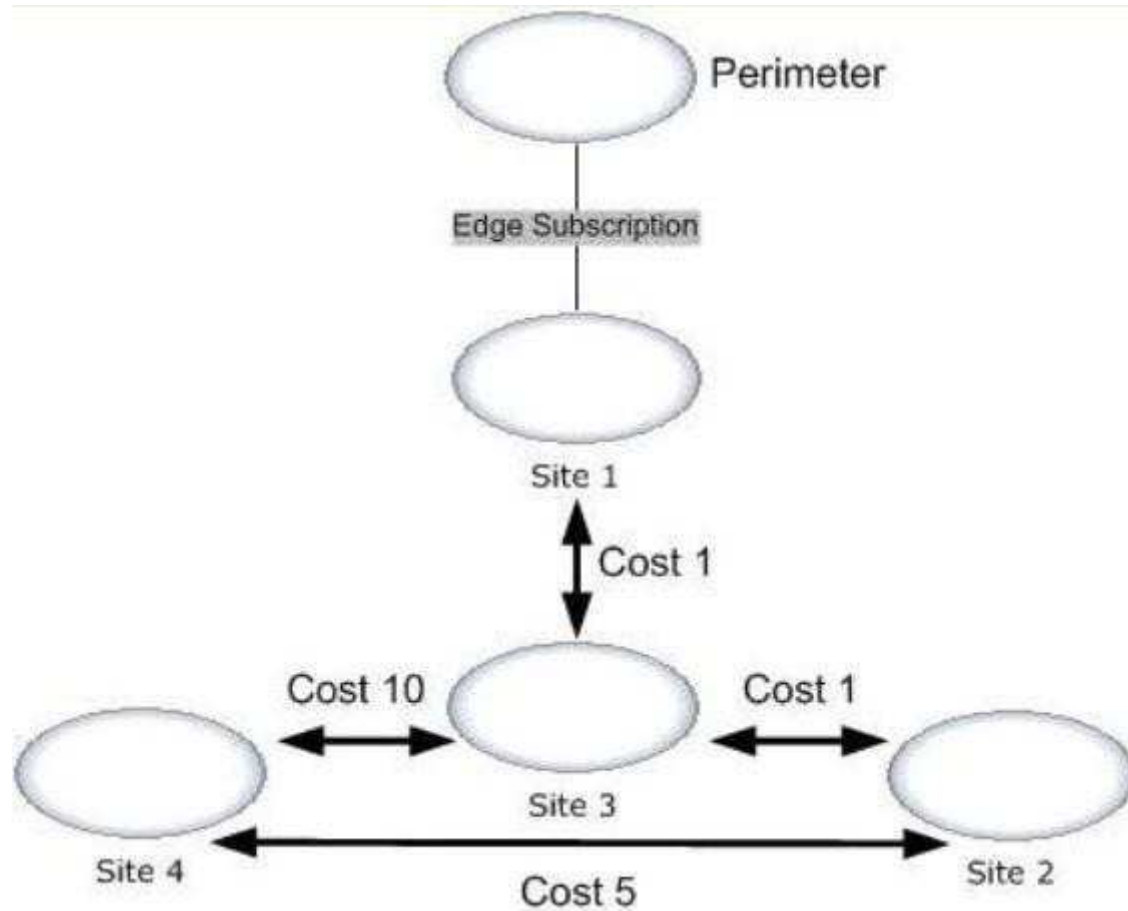
You configure an Edge Subscription to Site1.

You deploy a new email notification application to Site4.

The application will send 25,000 email messages daily to external recipients.

You need to identify which WAN links will have increased traffic from the new email application.

Which WAN link or links should you identify? (Each answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)



- A. The WAN link between Site4 and the perimeter network
- B. The WAN link between Site4 and Site3
- C. The WAN link between Site1 and the perimeter network
- D. The WAN link between Site4 and Site1
- E. The WAN link between Site4 and Site2

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

C: the traffic will increase on the single WAN link on the perimeter network.

E: The traffic will increase between Site4 and Site2 since the cost of this link (5) plus the cost of the link between Site2 and Site1 (1) is lower the cost on the direct link between Site4 and Site1 (10).

Incorrect answers:

Not A: There is no WAN link between Site4 and the perimeter network.

Not B: The cost of the WAN link between site3 and site3 is high (10). This path will not be chosen.

Not D: There is no WAN link between Site4 and Site1.

**QUESTION 30**

You have network contoso.com. contoso.com consist of AD DS Domain contoso.com.

All Servers running Windows Server 2012 and all Clients running Windows 8 Pro.

Server1 runs Mailbox Server Role and Client Access Server Role.

You are configuring Anti-Spam Filtering on Server1.

You need to ensure that all emails with words "Free Credit Check" are rejected unless the email is sent to Finance Distribution Group.

You also need to ensure that all emails from partner company Domain name adatum.com bypass the Anti-Spam Filter.

You run the Add-ContentFilterPhrase and add the words "Free Credit Check"

What should you do next?

- A. Run the Set-TransportConfig and Set-ContentFilterConfig
- B. Run the Set-SenderReputationConfig and Set-TransportConfig
- C. Run the Set-ContentFilterConfig and Set-RecipientFilterConfig
- D. Run the Set-SenderFilterConfig and Set-RecipientFilterConfig

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**Enable Anti-Spam Functionality on Mailbox Servers**

**In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, the following anti-spam agents are available in the Transport service on Mailbox servers, but they are not installed by default:**

**Content Filter agent**

**Sender ID agent**

**Sender Filter agent**

**Protocol Analysis agent for sender reputation**



However, you can install these anti-spam agents on a Mailbox server using a script in the Exchange Management Shell. Typically, you would install the anti-spam agents on a Mailbox server only when your organization accepts all incoming mail without any prior anti-spam filtering.

**Note:**

Although the Recipient Filter agent is available on Mailbox servers, you shouldn't configure it. When recipient filtering on a Mailbox server detects one invalid or blocked recipient in a message that contains other valid recipients, the message is rejected. Although the Recipient Filter agent is enabled by default, it isn't configured to block any recipients. For more information, see [Manage Recipient Filtering on Edge Transport Servers](#).

What happens if you install the available anti-spam agents in the Transport service on a Mailbox server, but you also have other Exchange anti-spam agents operating on the messages before they reach the Mailbox server? For example, what if you have an Edge Transport server in the perimeter network? The anti-spam agents on the Mailbox server recognize the anti-spam X-header values that are added to messages by other Exchange anti-spam agents, and messages that contain these X-headers pass through without being scanned again. However, recipient look-ups performed by the Recipient Filter agent will occur again on the Mailbox server.

What do you need to know before you begin?

Step 1: Use the Shell to run the Install-AntispamAgents.ps1 script

**Run the following command:**

Copy

```
& $env:ExchangeInstallPath\Scripts\Install-AntiSpamAgents.ps1
```

How do you know this step worked?

**You know this step worked if the script runs without errors, and asks you to restart the Microsoft Exchange Transport service.**

Step 2: Use the Shell to restart the Microsoft Exchange Transport service

**Run the following command:**

Copy

```
Restart-Service MSExchangeTransport
```

How do you know this step worked?

**You know this step worked if the Microsoft Exchange Transport service restarts without errors.**

Step 3: Use the Shell to specify the internal SMTP servers in your organization

You need to specify the IP addresses of any internal SMTP servers that should be ignored by the Sender ID agent. In fact, you need to specify the IP address of at least one internal SMTP server. If the Mailbox server where you're running the anti-spam agents is the only SMTP server in your organization, specify the IP address of that computer.

To add the IP addresses of internal SMTP servers without affecting any existing values, run the following command:

Copy

```
Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers @{Add="<ip address1>","<ip address2>"}...
```

**This example adds the internal SMTP server addresses 10.0.1.10 and 10.0.1.11 to the transport configuration of your organization.**

Copy

```
Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers @{Add="10.0.1.10","10.0.1.11"}
```

How do you know this step worked?

**To verify that you have successfully specified the IP address of at least one internal SMTP server, do the following:  
Run the following command:**

Copy

Get-TransportConfig | Format-List InternalSMTPServers

**Verify the IP address of at least one valid internal SMTP server is displayed.**

### **Set-TransportConfig**

**Specify SMTP servers of your organization**

**Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers @{Add="<ip address1>","<ip address2>"...}**

**example:**

**Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers @{Add="10.0.1.22","10.0.1.23"}**

**check servers list:**

**Get-TransportConfig | Format-List InternalSMTPServers**

**InternalSMTPServers : {10.0.1.22, 10.0.1.23}**

### **Exchange 2013 Enable Anti-Spam**

**As mention to enable the Anti Spam agent we must do it from power-shell, the command is below.**

**& \$env:ExchangeInstallPath\Scripts\Install-AntiSpamAgents.ps1**

**This command maps to the scripts path and runs the antispamagents script. You will notice once ran you need to restart the Microsoft Exchange Transport Service. to do so run this command.**

**Restart-Service MExchangeTransport**

**We then need to tell the anti spam agents about our Exchange servers. Simply use the command below while replacing my ip address with yours.**

**Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers 192.168.1.1**

**If you have multiple Exchange servers then you will need to set multiple -InternalSMTPServers. The command is s below.**

**Set-TransportConfig -InternalSMTPServers 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.2**

I only have one Exchange 2013 server as you can see. Once done the agent is ready to be configured.

### **Set-ContentFilterConfig**

**This cmdlet is available only in on-premises Exchange Server 2013.**

**Use the Set-ContentFilterConfig cmdlet to modify the content filter configuration on a Mailbox server or an Edge Transport server.**

Syntax

Examples

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

**This example specifies the sender domain woodgrovebank.com as a bypassed domain. Messages received from that domain bypass the Content Filter agent.**

**Set-ContentFilterConfig -BypassedSenderDomains woodgrovebank.com**

**To use the Exchange Management Shell to enable or disable the Content Filter agent for external messages:**

**To enable the Content Filter agent for external messages, run the following command:**

**Set-ContentFilterConfig -ExternalMailEnabled \$true**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb201691\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb201691(v=exchg.150).aspx)

<http://www.jaapwesselius.com/2013/01/10/installing-exchange-server-2013-part-iii/>

<http://zaliasrobotas.blogspot.co.uk/2013/11/how-to-enable-and-configure-spam-filter.html>

<http://www.techieshelp.com/exchange-2013-enable-anti-spam/>

### **QUESTION 31**

Your company has a Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You plan to deploy Microsoft Office Outlook and mobile devices for remote users.

You need to plan the deployment of Client Access servers to support the automatic configuration of Outlook profiles and -----.

What should you include in the plan?

- A. Autodiscover
- B. MailTips
- C. Remote Access Server
- D. Unified Messaging auto attendant

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 32

Your company has three offices. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

You have three servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed named EX1, EX2 and EX3.

All three servers have the Client Access server role and the Mailbox server role installed.

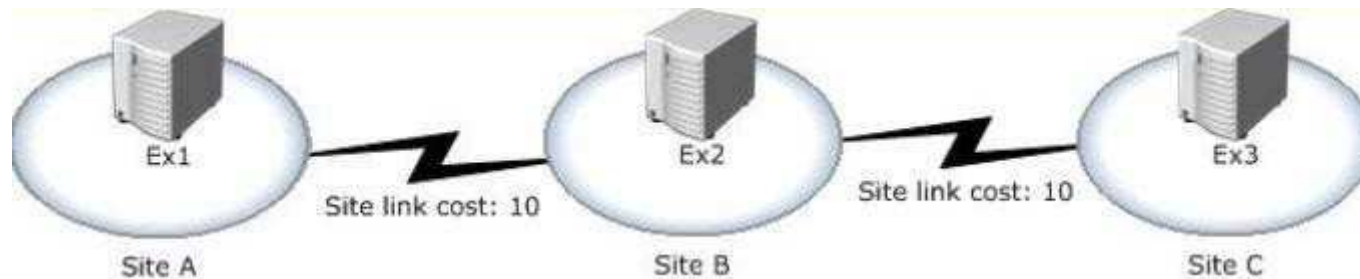
The Active Directory site links and costs are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Site B is designated as a hub site. EX2 fails.

You discover that all email messages sent from the users in Site A to the users in Site C are queued on a server in Site A.

You need to ensure that the email messages are sent to Site C as quickly as possible.

What should you do first?



- A. Modify the Active Directory site link costs.
- B. Configure Site A as a hub site.
- C. Modify the Exchange-specific site link cost.
- D. Remove the hub site.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 33

You are evaluating the implementation of a Database Availability Group (DAG).

You need to recommend changes to the planned implementation to minimize the loss of large email messages if a single DAG member fails. What should you recommend changing?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

- A. The preference of the mail exchanger (MX) records
- B. The duration of single item recovery
- C. The intervals of shadow redundancy
- D. The size of the transport dumpster

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Shadow redundancy intervals will need to be ammended

SafetyNet is a component of Shadow Redundancy. -> .

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351027\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351027(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Example 1:

ShadowResubmitTimeSpan on Set-TransportConfig

3 hours

How long a server waits before deciding that a primary server has failed and assumes ownership of shadow messages in the shadow queue for the primary server that's unreachable.

Example 2:

SafetyNetHoldTime on Set-TransportConfig

2 days

How long successfully processed messages are retained in Safety Net. Unacknowledged shadow messages eventually expire from Safety Net after the sum of SafetyNetHoldTime and

MessageExpirationTimeout on Set-TransportService.

### **QUESTION 34**

A user fails to connect to his mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere.

The user successfully connects to the mailbox by using an Exchange ActiveSync-enabled mobile device and Outlook Web App.

You need to identify what prevents the users from connecting to the mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere.  
Which tool should you use?

- A. Microsoft Outlook Connectivity Test
- B. Microsoft Exchange RPC Extractor
- C. Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer
- D. Exchange Server MAPI Editor

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

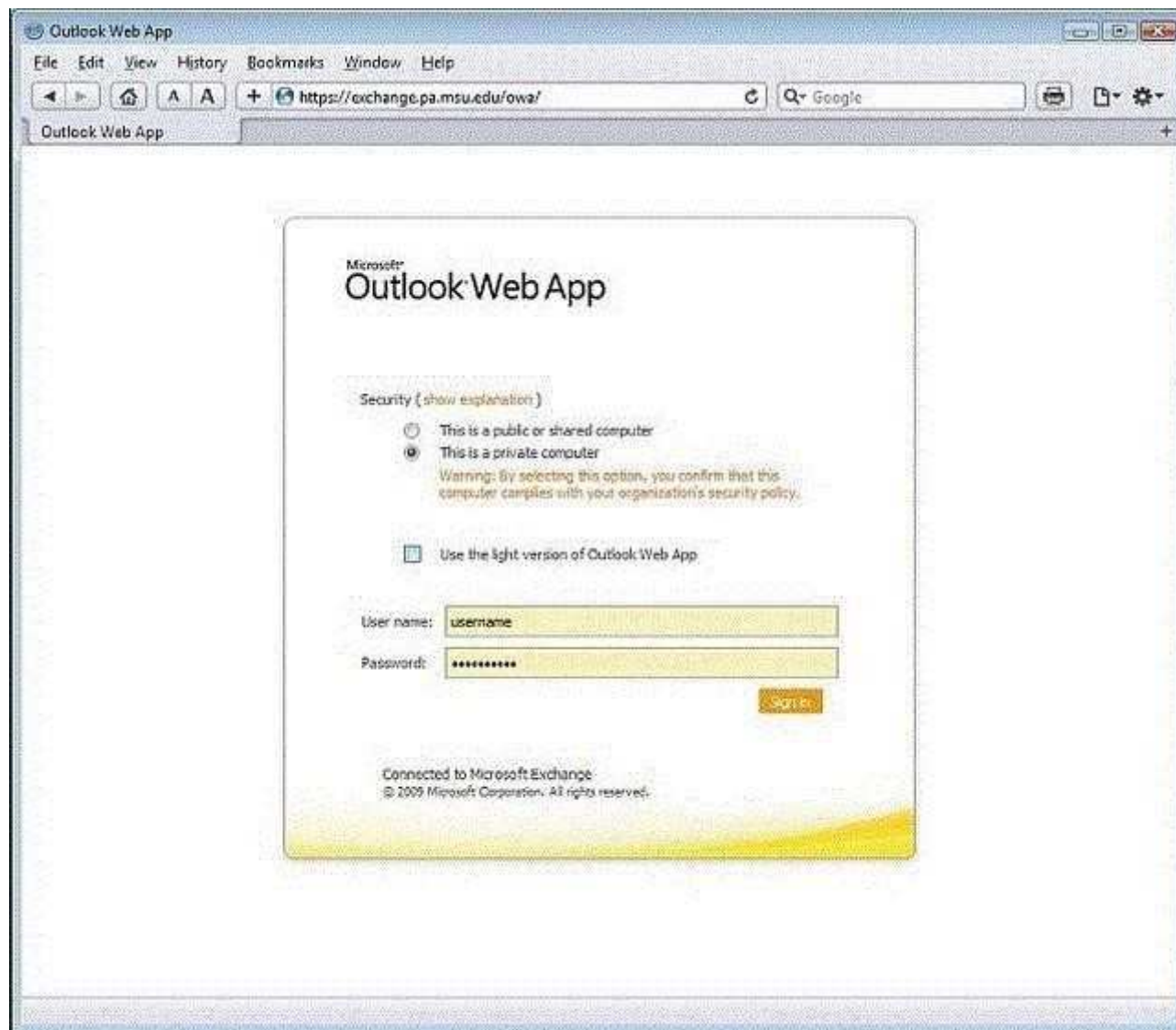
Explanation:

Outlook Web App

You can use Outlook Web App to access your Office 365 or other Microsoft Exchange-based email account via a web browser.

The URL (web address) you'll use to sign in to Outlook Web App depends on the type of account you have.

Outlook Web App can be used to access any email account that's hosted on a server that's running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.



Microsoft Outlook Web App

Alexander Velarde - Sign out

Mail

Inbox (68 Items, 32 Unread)

Search Inbox

Arrange by: Date Newest on Top

Older

Next Action Field	Consultant Joe	6/12/2009
Email System	Owen Swerkstrom	6/12/2009
Social Insurance Numbers in Canada	Mark Crispin	5/4/2009
What's that smell?	Leslie Kay	5/4/2009
Moist Towelettes	Ken Heister	4/17/2009
M+Guardian 2008.4 and TLS	Sean Scourse	4/17/2009
Hello and Good-bye	Jeff Dalby	2/11/2009
I understand	Thane Diamond	1/5/2009
Netmail is to Zimbra as Thunderbird is to.....?	Owen Swerkstrom	1/5/2009
Email System	Ken Heister	11/4/2008
Secure File Transfer at Messaging Architects	"Tracy Jordan" <tracy@30rock.org>	11/4/2008
M+Archive Servers		

Netmail Archive link

Mail

Netmail Archive

Calendar

Contacts

Tasks

Public Folders

Next Action Field

Consultant Joe [consultant@mrdgroupwise8.com] Actions

Friday, June 12, 2009 11:37 AM

To: Alexander Velarde

Hi,

to get to the opportunity. In SLX, click the opportunity tab on the left hand side. you can right click on the opportunity button and search for the opp that you need to update. The opportunity View should come up. If you get the list view then hit F8 and you will get the page that I've attached.

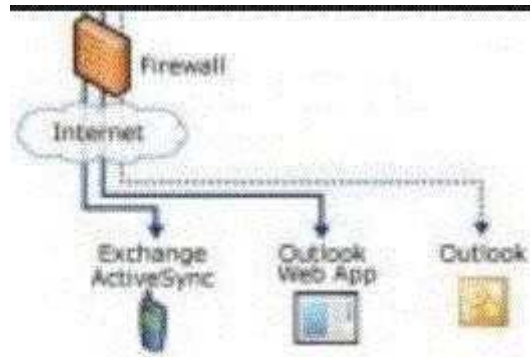
Let me know if you have any questions

Thanks  
Joe

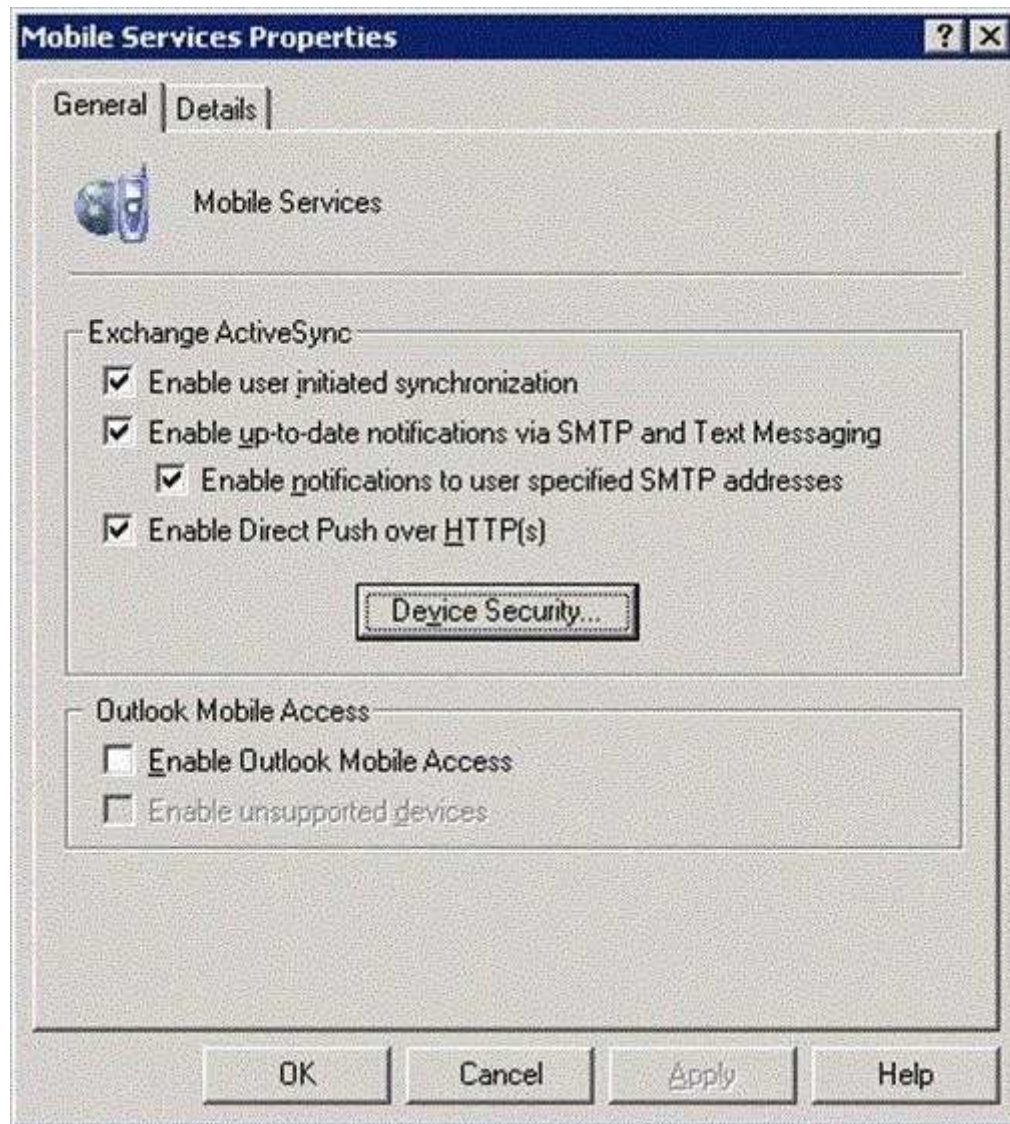
Mobile devices that are enabled for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync let users access most of their Microsoft Exchange mailbox data any time, anywhere. There are many different mobile phones and devices enabled for Exchange ActiveSync. These include Windows Phones, Nokia mobile phones, Android phones and tablets, and the Apple iPhone, iPod, and iPad.



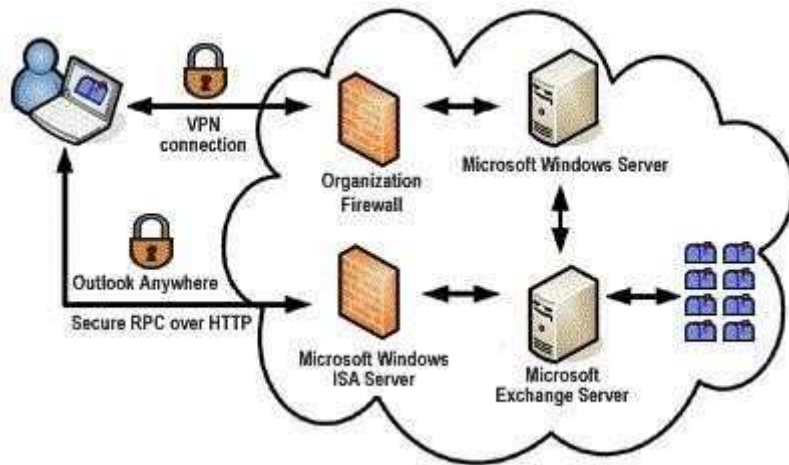
Although both phone and non-phone mobile devices support Exchange ActiveSync, in most Exchange ActiveSync documentation, we use the term mobile device. Unless the feature or features we're discussing require a cellular telephone signal, such as SMS message notification, the term mobile device applies to both mobile phones and other mobile devices such as tablets.



EXCHANGE SERVER SETTINGS:



Outlook Anywhere (RPC over HTTP) allows you to use Outlook to connect to your Exchange server from remote locations without first connecting to the VPN. You can also/alternatively, use Outlook Web Access by logging in at <https://xmail.bu.edu/> or [www.bu.edu/webmail](http://www.bu.edu/webmail).



For remote connections, Outlook offers Outlook Anywhere, an alternative to VPN connections that allows you to use Outlook just as you normally do at your organization, without the need for any special connections or hardware, such as smart cards and security tokens. Outlook can connect to Exchange through the Internet by using remote procedure call (RPC) over HTTP.

The Outlook Anywhere feature allows you to access your Exchange account remotely from the Internet when you are working outside your organization's firewall. Test Outlook Anywhere Connectivity

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Applies to: Exchange Server 2013

You can test for end-to-end client Outlook Anywhere connectivity by using either the Shell or the Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA). This includes testing for connectivity through the Autodiscover service, creating a user profile, and signing in to the user's mailbox. All the required values are retrieved from the Autodiscover service.

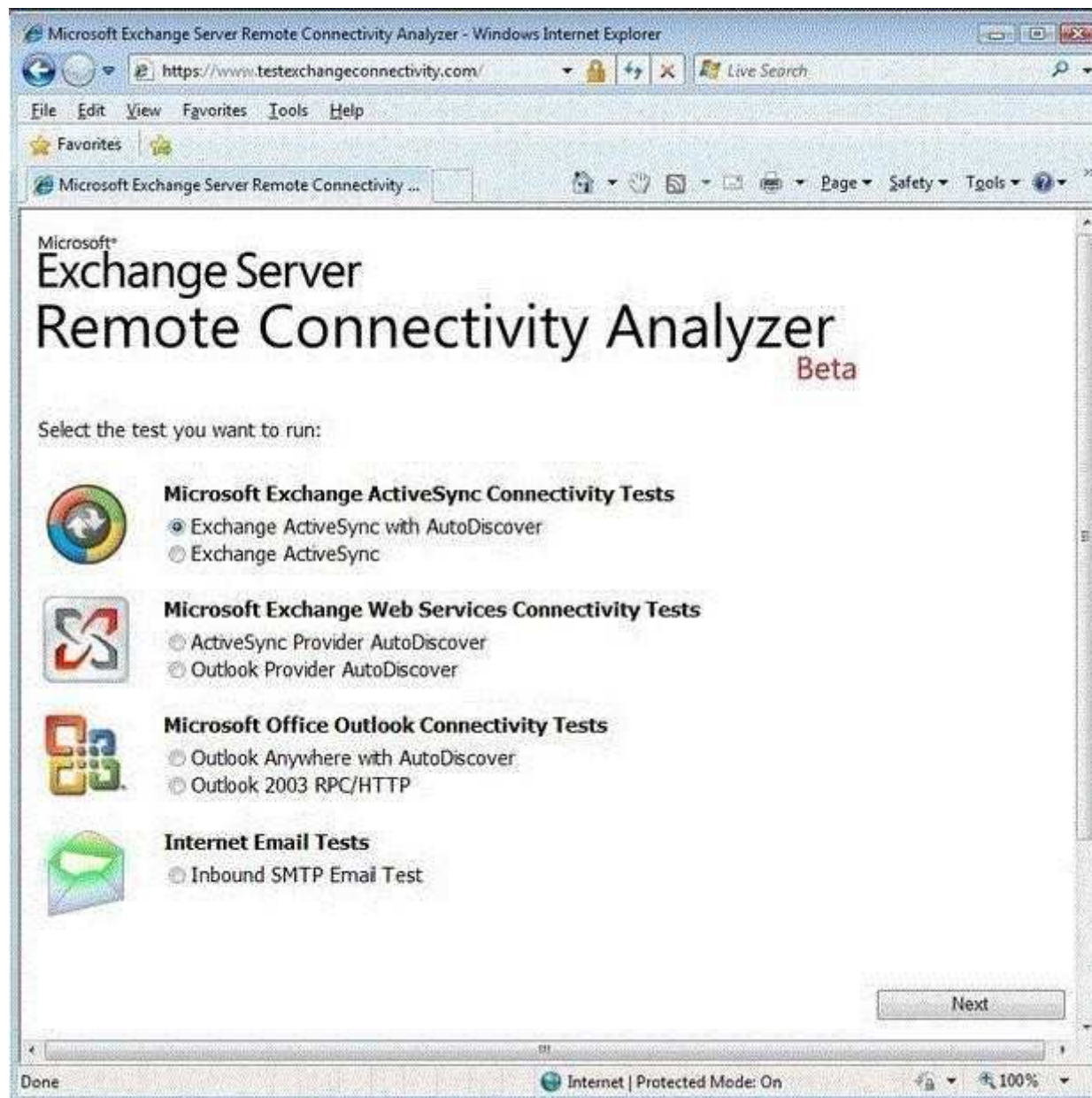
Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA)

The Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) is a web-based tool designed to test connectivity with a variety of Exchange protocols.

You can access the ExRCA

<https://www.testexchangeconnectivity.com/>

The Microsoft Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) can help you confirm that connectivity for your Exchange servers is configured correctly and diagnose any connectivity issues. The Remote Connectivity Analyzer website offers tests for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Exchange Web Services, Microsoft Outlook, and Internet email.



Use the Shell to test Outlook Anywhere connectivity

To use the Shell to test Outlook Anywhere connectivity, use the Test-OutlookConnectivity cmdlet.

Run the following command.

Test-OutlookConnectivity -ProbeIdentity 'OutlookMailboxDeepTestProbe' -MailboxId

tony@contoso.com -Hostname contoso.com

NOT B

The Microsoft Exchange RPC Extractor is a command-line tool that can parse network captures and interpret remote procedure calls made from a client to Microsoft Exchange Server.

RPX uses the information provided in the Microsoft Exchange Server protocol documentation to parse RPCs, remote operations (ROPs), and the parameters for each ROP.

NOT C

The Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer tool lets administrators collect estimated statistical information from a single mailbox store or across an Exchange Server organization.

You can use the collected data to perform the following operations:

- Analyze the performance and health of a mailbox server.
- Improve capacity planning models.
- Improve testing methodologies and tools.
- Improve future client and server products.

NOT D

Use the Microsoft Exchange MAPI Editor to view and modify the contents of a Messaging API (MAPI) store directly.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453(v=exchg.150).aspx)

### QUESTION 35

You need to create an exclusion for two helpdesk RBAC (Role Based Access Control) groups to not have access to managers.

You will need to pick 3 powershell commands from the available choices

- A. New-ManagementRole, New-ManagementScope, Set-ManagementScope (Guessed)
- B. New-ManagementScope, RecipientRestrictionFilter, New-ManagementRoleAssignment (Guessed)
- C. New-ManagementScope, New-ManagementRoleAssignment, CustomRecipientWriteScope (Guessed)
- D. Unsure of commands and correct answer

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Only chose C as Microsoft recommends that you:



- define the scope,
- then the role,
- then the role group, and finally,
- the role assignment.

However it appears that the custom scope with a recipient filter has to be created in order to filter the scope for the 2 helpdesk role based access groups. The scope, role, and role group assignments are linked by the role assignment itself. Microsoft recommends that you first define the scope, then the role, then the role group, and, finally, the role assignment.

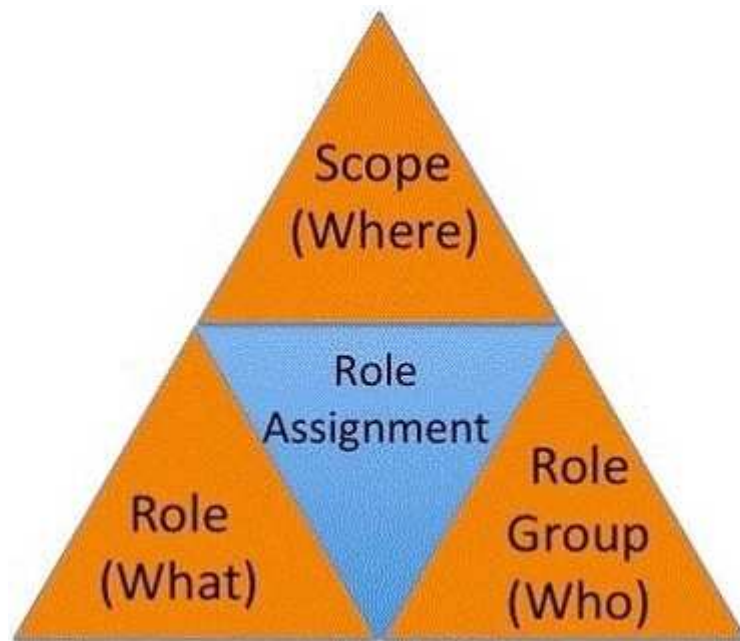


Figure 1: Triangle of Power

users assigned the management role. In general, a management role indicates what you can create or modify, and a management role scope indicates where you can create or modify. Regular scopes can be either implicit or explicit scopes, both of which are discussed later in this topic.

**Exclusive** An exclusive scope behaves almost the same as a regular scope. The key difference is that it enables you to deny users access to objects contained within the exclusive scope if those users aren't assigned a role associated with the exclusive scope. All exclusive scopes are explicit scopes, which are discussed later in this topic.

Scopes can be inherited from the management role, specified as a predefined relative scope on a management role assignment, or created using custom filters and added to a management role assignment. Scopes inherited from management roles are called implicit scopes while predefined and custom scopes are called

explicit scopes.

The following sections describe each type of scope:

- Implicit Scopes
- Explicit Scopes
- Predefined Relative Scopes
- Custom Scopes
- Recipient Filter Scopes
- Configuration Scopes

Each role can have the following types of scopes:

**Recipient read scope** The implicit recipient read scope determines what recipient objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to read from Active Directory.

**Recipient write scope** The implicit recipient write scope determines what recipient objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to modify in Active Directory.

**Configuration read scope** The implicit configuration read scope determines what configuration objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to read from Active Directory.

**Configuration write scope** The implicit configuration write scope determines what organizational, database, and server objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to modify in Active Directory.

Recipient objects include mailboxes, distribution groups, mail enabled users, and other objects. Configuration objects include servers running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, and databases located on servers running Exchange. Each type of scope can be either an implicit scope or explicit scope.

**Role Based Access Control Groups**

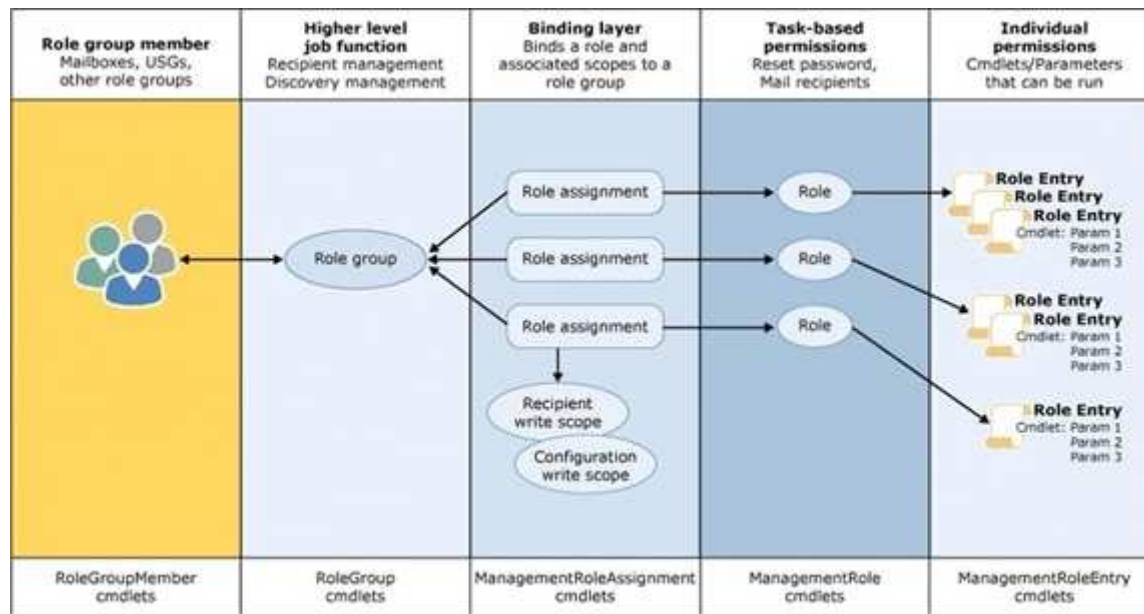
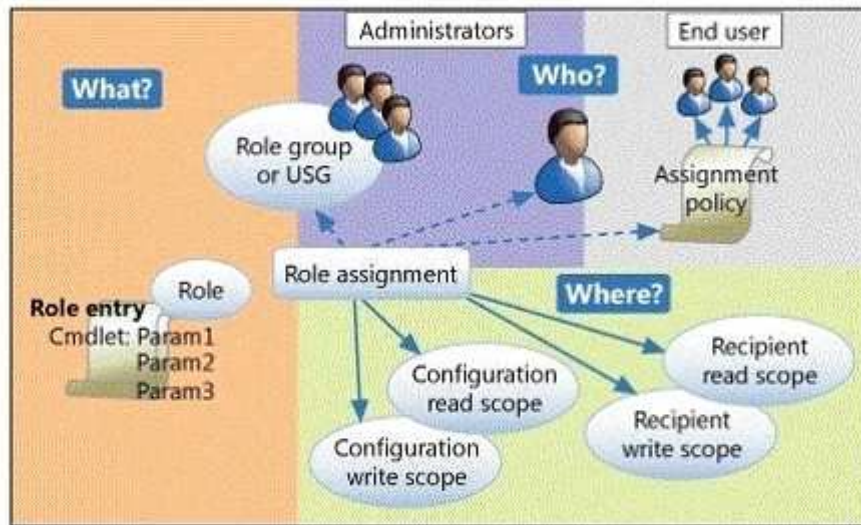
Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is the permissions model used in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. With RBAC, you don't need to modify and manage access control lists (ACLs), which was done in Exchange Server 2007.

ACLs created several challenges in Exchange 2007, such as modifying ACLs without causing unintended consequences, maintaining ACL modifications through upgrades, and troubleshooting problems that occurred due to using ACLs in a nonstandard way. RBAC enables you to control, at both broad and granular levels, what administrators and end-users can do. RBAC also enables you to more closely align the roles you assign users and administrators to the actual roles they hold within your organization. In Exchange 2007, the server permissions model applied only to the administrators who managed the Exchange 2007 infrastructure. In Exchange 2013, RBAC now controls both the administrative tasks that can be performed and the extent to which users can now administer their own mailbox and distribution groups.

RBAC has two primary ways of assigning permissions to users in your organization, depending on whether the user is an administrator or specialist user, or an end-user:

management role groups and management role assignment policies. Each method associates users with the permissions they need to perform their jobs. A third, more advanced method, direct user role assignment, can also be used

## RBAC overview





## Built-in Role Groups

Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 includes several management role groups by default.

The following built-in role groups provide you with a preconfigured set of roles that you can assign to various administrator and specialist users in your organization.

Organization Management

View-Only Organization Management

Recipient Management

UM Management

Help Desk

Hygiene Management

Compliance Management

Records Management

Discovery Management

Public Folder Management

Server Management

Delegated Setup

How to use -Exclude switch in Remove-Item cmdlet in PowerShell

today i was trying to remove some junk folders and files in a specific folder. But i don't want to remove all of file and folder , i want to keep few folders. Then i think that i should use the -Exclude switch with Remove-Item Cmdlet.

I tried to use -Exclude switch but somehow i failed to get it working because i don't know the exact patter used by -Exclude switch. After few minutes of testing i get it done and i thought i should share this tip with you.

```
$Lenovo = "D:\P-Temp\Lenovo\"
```

```
Remove-Item -Recurse -Path $Lenovo -Exclude system,temp,updates.ser,"*.xml" -Verbose -Force
```

In \$Lenovo variable i specified the folder path in which I want to remove the items

I want to Exclude folder name "System","temp" and file name "updates.ser" and all .XML Files

in -Exclude switch give the folder name which you don't want to delete, no need to put the in a double quotes "" in folder name . You can provide multiple folder name separated by comma.

in pattern matching make sure you put the wild cards in double quotes "".

## POWERSHELL COMMMANDS

### New-ManagementScope (Example)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335137\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335137(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### EXAMPLE 4

This example creates the Protected Exec Users exclusive scope. Users that contain the string "VP" in their title match the recipient filter for the scope. When the exclusive scope is created, all users are immediately blocked from modifying the recipients that match the exclusive scope until the scope is associated with a management role assignment. If other role assignments are associated with other exclusive scopes that match the same recipients, those assignments can still modify the recipients.

```
New-ManagementScope -Name "Protected Exec Users" -RecipientRestrictionFilter { Title - Like "**VP*" } -Exclusive
```

#### New-ManagementRoleAssignment

The exclusive scope is then associated with a management role assignment that assigns the Mail Recipients management role to the Executive Administrators role group. This role group contains administrators who are allowed to modify the mailboxes of high-profile executives. Only the administrators of the Executive Administrators role group can modify users with the string "VP" in their title.

New-ManagementRoleAssignment -SecurityGroup "Executive Administrators" -Role "Mail Recipients" -CustomRecipientWriteScope "Protected Exec Users"

This example assigns the Eng Help Desk role to the Eng HD Personnel role group.

The assignment restricts the recipient write scope of the role to the contoso.com/Engineering/Users OU.

Users who are members of the Eng HD Personnel role group can only create, modify, or remove objects contained within that OU. New-

ManagementRoleAssignment -Role "Eng Help Desk" -SecurityGroup "Eng HD Personnel" -RecipientOrganizationalUnitScope contoso.com/Engineering/Users

New-ManagementRole

Use the New-ManagementRole cmdlet to create a management role based on an existing role or create an unscoped management role.

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates the management role Redmond Journaling View-Only based on the Journaling parent role.

New-ManagementRole -Name "Redmond Journaling View-Only" -Parent Journaling

New-RoleGroup

Use the New-RoleGroup cmdlet to create a management role group on a server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates a role group. The Mail Recipients and Mail Enabled Public Folders roles are assigned to the role group, and the users Kim and Martin are added as members. Because no scopes were provided, Kim and Martin can manage any recipient and reset passwords for any users in the organization.

New-RoleGroup -Name "Limited Recipient Management" -Roles "Mail Recipients", "Mail Enabled Public Folders" -Members Kim, Martin

Look here:

Understanding Management Role Scopes

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335146\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335146(v=exchg.150).aspx)

As we need to set deny access we want to set explicit recipient filter scope for the existing helpdesk group, removing the managers from the scope. Then create a new RBAC group and implicit scope the managers mailboxes. So my guess would be something like

New-ManagementRole -Name "Management role for CEO"

New-ManagementScope -Name "Management Scope for CEO" -RecipientRestrictionFilter { Title -Like "\*CEO\*" } -Exclusive

Set-ManagementScope "Helpdesk Users" -RecipientRestrictionFilter { Company -eq 'Contoso users' -and Function -like 'CEO' }

As we do not know what RBAC setup already exists, this kind of smells like Microsoft, but hey this is a start.

### QUESTION 36

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

All user mailboxes have an In-Place Archive enabled.

You need to identify which email message types can be archived by using a retention policy.

Which message type or types should you identify? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. calendar items
- B. mail items
- C. note items
- D. task items
- E. contact items

**Correct Answer:** BCE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 37**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains 20 Mailbox servers.

You plan to create 10 mailbox databases on each Mailbox server.

You need to create a naming convention for all mailbox databases.

What should you include in your naming convention?

- A. For each mailbox database, provide a database name that is unique within the organization.
- B. For each mailbox database, provide a database name that is unique within the Mailbox server.
- C. For each mailbox database file, provide a file name that is unique within the organization.
- D. For each mailbox database file, provide a file name that is unique within the Mailbox server.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 38**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 server that has a single mailbox database named DB1.

You need to move the transaction log files of DB1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Move-DatabasePath
- B. Move-Mailbox
- C. Set-ExchangeServer
- D. Set-MailboxDatabase

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 39**

Your company has offices in Miami, Singapore and Montreal.

An Active Directory site exists for each office.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server in each site.

Each server has the Mailbox server role and the Client Access Server role installed.

All users connect to the Miami servers to retrieve the public folder hierarchy.

You need to create several public folders on the server in the Singapore office to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the public folders are available if a single Mailbox server fails.
- Ensure that the users in the Singapore office connect to their local server to retrieve the public folder hierarchy.

Which actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. Create a new public folder mailbox.
- B. Create a new public folder database.
- C. Run the Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet.
- D. For each mailbox in the Singapore office, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the - defaultpublicfolder mailbox parameter.
- E. Run the Set-PublicFolderDatabase cmdlet.
- F. For each public folder mailbox, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the - defaultpublicfoldermailbox parameter.

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Public Folders

Public folders can also be used as an archiving method for distribution groups. When you mail-enable a public folder and add it as a member of the distribution group, email sent to the group is automatically added to the public folder for later reference.

Public folders are designed for shared access and provide an easy and effective way to collect, organize, and share information with other people in your workgroup or organization.

Public folders help organize content in a deep hierarchy that's easy to browse. Users will see the full hierarchy in Outlook, which makes it easy for them to browse for the content they're interested in.

Public folder architecture

In Exchange 2013, public folders were re-engineered using mailbox infrastructure to take advantage of the existing high availability and storage technologies of the mailbox database. Public folder architecture uses specially designed mailboxes to store both the public folder hierarchy and the content. This also means that there's no longer a public folder database. High availability for the public folder mailboxes is provided by a database availability group (DAG).

NOT B

In Exchange 2013, public folders were re-engineered using mailbox infrastructure to take advantage of the existing high availability and storage technologies of the mailbox database.

Public folder architecture uses specially designed mailboxes to store both the public folder hierarchy and the content. This also means that there's no longer a public folder database

There is no database-level setting in Exchange 2013. Exchange 2013 has a mailbox-level ability to specify the public folder mailbox, but by default Exchange auto-calculates the per-user hierarchy mailbox.

NOT E

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997225\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997225(v=exchg.141).aspx)

Use the Set-PublicFolderDatabase cmdlet to set attributes of public folder databases (Exchange Server 2010)

There's no longer a public folder database in Exchange Server 2013.

There is no database-level setting in Exchange 2013. Exchange 2013 has a mailbox-level ability to specify the public folder mailbox, but by default Exchange auto-calculates the per-user hierarchy mailbox.

NOT F

Need to set it in the Singapore Office.

Miami users still use the Miami servers to connect to the public folder hierarchy.

A

Need to create a public folder mailbox in the Singapore office.

Public folder architecture uses specially designed mailboxes to store both the public folder hierarchy and the content. This also means that there's no longer a public folder database

C

Use the Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to create a passive copy of an existing active mailbox database.

The specified Mailbox server must be in the same database availability group (DAG), and the DAG must have quorum and be healthy.

D

Use the Set-MailboxServer cmdlet to modify attributes on a computer running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 with the Mailbox server role installed.

In Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010, you could specify which users had access to specific public folders. In Exchange 2013, you can set the default public folder mailbox per user.

To do so, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the DefaultPublicFolderMailbox parameter.

This ensures that the users in the Singapore office connect to their local server to retrieve the public folder hierarchy.

#### QUESTION 40

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 receives a daily email message that contains a log of all the Exchange Server administrative actions.

Which cmdlet should you use in a scheduled task?

- A. Set-AdminAuditLogConfig
- B. Write-AdminAuditLog
- C. New-AdminAuditLogSearch
- D. Search-AdminAuditLog

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

#### QUESTION 41

Your company, Fabrikam Inc., has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The organization that contains three servers named Server1, Server2, and Server3.

Server1 and Server2 are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

DAG1 contains two mailbox databases.

All databases are active on Server1 and replicate to Server2.

You start an unplanned maintenance on Server1 and shut down Server1.

You discover that the databases do not mount on Server2.

You restart Server1 and the databases mount automatically on Server1.

You need to identify what prevents the databases from switching over successfully to Server2.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Test-ReplicationHealth
- B. Test-OutlookConnectivity
- C. Test-ServiceHealth
- D. Get-AvailabilityReportOutage

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The cmdlet is designed for the proactive monitoring of continuous replication and the continuous replication pipeline, the availability of Active Manager, and the health and status of the underlying cluster service, quorum, and network components. The Test- ReplicationHealth cmdlet can be run locally or remotely against any Mailbox server in a DAG.

NOT B

Test-OutlookConnectivity

Use the Test-OutlookConnectivity cmdlet to test end-to-end Microsoft Outlook client connectivity in the Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 organization. This includes testing for Outlook Anywhere (RPC/HTTP) connections.

EXAMPLE 1

This example runs a protocol test from the Mailbox server.

Test-OutlookConnectivity -Probeldentity "OutlookSelfTestProbe"

NOT C

Use the Test-ServiceHealth cmdlet to test whether all the Microsoft Windows services that Exchange requires on a server have started.

The Test-ServiceHealth cmdlet returns an error for any service required by a configured role when the service is set to start automatically and isn't currently running.

EXAMPLE 1

This example uses the Test-ServiceHealth command without parameters to test the services on the local server.

Test-ServiceHealth

NOT D

Use the Get-AvailabilityReportOutage cmdlet to return the daily downtime (if any) for each service entity and its overridden value (if set) to the overall reported availability for the day.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

This example returns all outages that occurred the previous day.

This cmdlet always returns outages for one day.

Get-AvailabilityReportOutage

#### QUESTION 42

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization named adatum.com.

You deploy a server that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

You plan to install eight additional servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed.

You are a member of the Organization Management management role group.

You hire a temporary Exchange administrator named Temp1.

The company's security policy states that all external consultants must have the minimum number of required permissions on the network.

You need to ensure that Temp1 can install a server named Server5.

The solution must meet the requirements of the security policy.

Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Run setup and specify the /newprovisionedserver:Server5 parameter.
- B. Add Temp1 to the Delegated Setup management role group.
- C. Add Temp1 to the Exchange Server role group.
- D. Create a new management role and a new role assignment policy.
- E. Run setup and specify the /roles:temp1 parameter

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT C

Unable to install a server given this management role

The Exchange Servers management role enables administrators to do the following on individual servers:

Add and remove database availability groups and configure database copies

Enable, disable and configure Unified Messaging services

Modify transport configuration on Mailbox and Client Access servers

Enable and disable Microsoft Outlook Anywhere on Client Access servers

Modify Mailbox and Client Access server configuration

Modify Outlook Anywhere configuration on Client Access servers

Modify content filtering configuration on Mailbox servers

Modify general Exchange server configuration

Modify server monitoring configuration

View the configuration for each server role

This management role is one of several built-in roles in the Role Based Access Control (RBAC) permissions model in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

Management roles, which are assigned to one or more management role groups, management role assignment policies, users, or universal security groups (USG), act as a logical grouping of cmdlets or scripts that are combined to provide access to view or modify the configuration of Exchange 2013 components, such as mailbox databases, transport rules, and recipients. If a cmdlet or script and its parameters, together called a management role entry, are included on a role, that cmdlet or script and its parameters can be run by those assigned the role. For more information about management roles and management role entries, see Understanding Management Roles.

NOT D

No need to create a new management role

NOT E

Need to use the /NewProvisionedServer parameter setup /roles command is OK for exchange 2007

With temp1 appears to be an invalid command and not applicable to exchange 2013

A

To delegate setup, you must first run Setup.com from a Command Prompt window with the /NewProvisionedServer parameter.

This will not install Exchange on the server, but instead will create a placeholder object for the server in Active Directory and will add the machine account for this server to the Exchange Servers group.

B

Need to Add Temp1 to the Delegated Setup management role group.

Delegated Setup management role group

The Delegated Setup management role group is one of several built-in role groups that make up the Role Based Access Control (RBAC) permissions model in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

Role groups are assigned one or more management roles that contain the permissions required to perform a given set of tasks. The members of a role group are granted access to the management roles assigned to the role group. For more information about role groups, see Understanding Management Role Groups.

Administrators who are members of the Delegated Setup role group can deploy servers running Exchange 2013 that have been previously provisioned by a member of the Organization Management role group.

Members of the Delegated Setup role group can only deploy Exchange 2013 servers.

They can't manage the server after it's been deployed.

To manage a server after it's been deployed, a user must be a member of the Server Management role group.

For more information about RBAC, see Understanding Role Based Access Control.

### QUESTION 43

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named for A.Datum Inc.

A user named User1 is a member of the Domain Admins group. User1 fails to synchronize a new Windows Phone device by using Exchange ActiveSync and receives an HTTP 500 error message.

User1 successfully logs on to Outlook Web App and Outlook Anywhere.

You need to ensure that User1 can synchronize the new Windows Phone device by using Exchange ActiveSync.

Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

A. Disable permission inheritance on the User1 user account.



- B. Enable permission inheritance on the User1 user account.
- C. Install a trusted root certificate on the Windows Phone device.
- D. Create a new mobile device mailbox policy.
- E. Modify the Exchange ActiveSync policy that applies to User1's mailbox.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

HTTP 500 ERROR MESSAGE

The Web server (running the Web Site) encountered an unexpected condition that prevented it from fulfilling the request by the client (e.g. your Web browser or our CheckUpDown robot) for access to the requested URL.

B

Simply check include inheritable permissions from this object's parent.

INHERITABLE PERMISSIONS



Notice the include inheritable permissions from this object's parent is not set, the reason for Exchange not having any permissions on the object.

To fix the issue, simply check **include inheritable permissions from this object's parent** and click **OK**. You'll return to the previous window where you'll notice the Exchange Server account is now granted permissions on the object:



At this point, ActiveSync will work and Exchange will be able to create MsExchActiveSync objects in the ExchangeActiveSyncDevices container:

NOT A

Need to enable permission inheritance on the User1 user account not disable it

NOT C

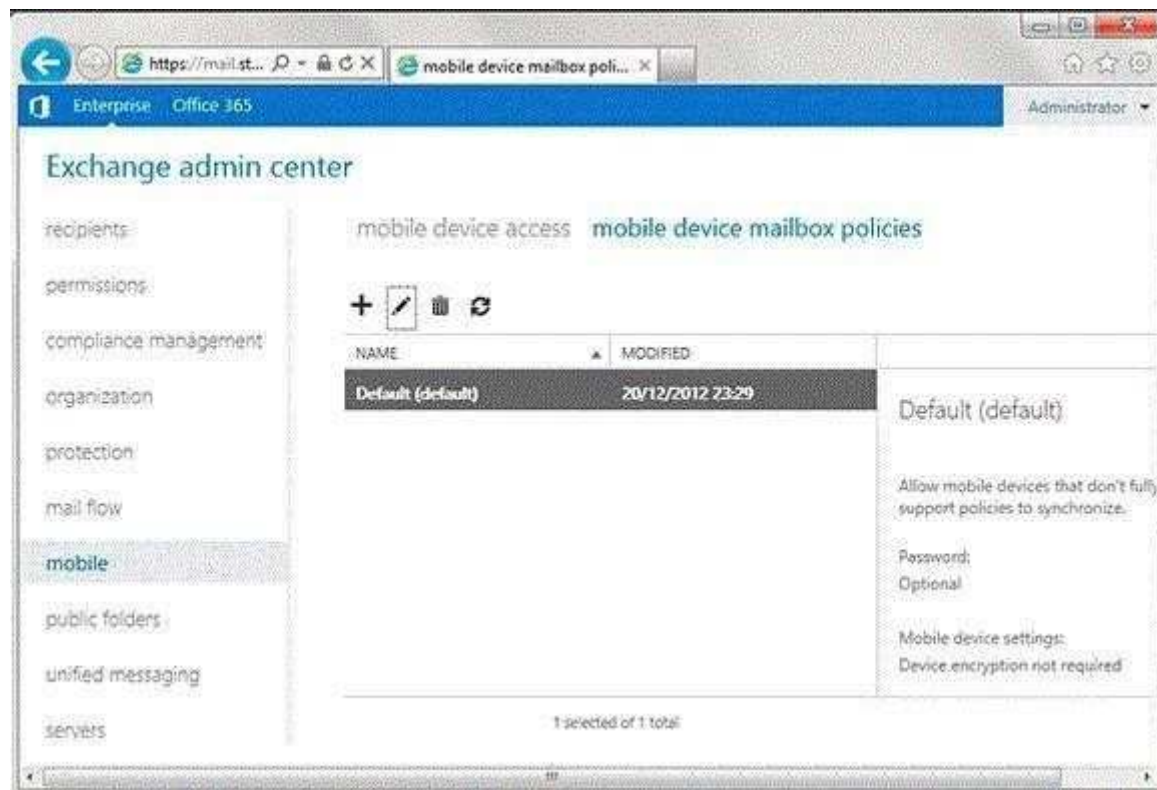
This solution will fix a different error. (Error 80072F0D) error

This error can occur when the root certificate authority that generated the SSL certificate being used by the Exchange server is not trusted by the Windows Phone device.

This will commonly occur with Exchange servers that are still configured to use a self- signed certificate, or that have a certificate issued from a private CA.

NOT D

No need to create a new policy but need to modify the existing policy



E

It appears that Exchange ActiveSync for User 1's mailbox may not be enabled.

Use the EAC to enable or disable Exchange ActiveSync

In the EAC, navigate to Recipients > Mailboxes.

In the list of user mailboxes, click the mailbox that you want to enable or disable Exchange ActiveSync for, and then click Edit.

On the mailbox properties page, click Mailbox Features.

Under Mobile Devices, do one of the following:

To disable Exchange ActiveSync click Disable Exchange ActiveSync.

A warning appears asking if you're sure you want to disable Exchange ActiveSync.

Click Yes.

To enable Exchange ActiveSync, click Enable Exchange ActiveSync.

Click Save to save your change.

Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies control how users use and synchronize their mobile devices in your organization.

When you change an Exchange ActiveSync device policy, it affects all users whose mailbox is associated with that policy. The policy you set as the default automatically affects all users in the organization except those you have explicitly assigned different device policies to.

Not all mobile devices support all the Exchange ActiveSync policy settings. If a policy setting isn't supported on a particular device, the device may not apply the setting.

You can control whether devices that don't support specific policies are allowed to connect in the General settings for the policy.

Once you have created your ActiveSync policy, it will now be listed within the Exchange management interface:

ENTERPRISE OFFICE 365 Administrator • Help •

Recipients  
Permissions  
Compliance Management  
Organization  
Protection  
Mail Flow  
**Mobile**  
Public Folders  
Unified Messaging  
Servers  
Hybrid

Mobile Device Access Mobile Device Policies

+ / [icon] [icon]

NAME	MODIFIED
Default (default)	13/08/2012 16:50
Sales	13/08/2012 16:57

### Default (default)

Allow mobile devices that don't fully support policies to synchronize.

Outlook App for Exchange supports all password policies and won't block any devices.

Password:  
Optional

Device settings:  
Device encryption not required.

Meaning that you can assign it to users. Edit the properties of a "Recipient" and select Mailbox Features. Click on the link for View Details in the Mobile Devices section:

User Mailbox - Google Chrome

https://exch2013.domain.com/ecp/UsersGroups/EditMailbox.aspx?reqid=19903406&gwmcid=108&ReturnObjectType=1&id=dedf...

alen stanley Help

General  
Mailbox Usage  
Contact Information  
Organization  
Email Address  
**Mailbox Features**  
Member Of  
MailTip  
Mailbox Delegation

Mailbox feature show the mailbox settings, phone and voice related features, mailflow settings and so on.  
[Learn more](#)

Sharing policy:  
Default Sharing Policy

Role assignment policy:  
Default Role Assignment Policy

Retention policy:

**QUESTION 44**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named contoso.com.  
Your company is investigating a user named User1.  
You need to prevent User1 from permanently deleting the items in his mailbox.  
What should you run?

- A. Set-Mailbox User1 -LitigationHoldEnabled \$true
- B. Set-Mailbox User1 -ModerationEnabled \$true
- C. Set-Mailbox User1 -RetainDeletedItemsUntilBackup \$true
- D. Set-Mailbox User1 -RetentionHoldEnabled \$true

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 45**

You have an Exchange 2013 organization.  
You have an administrative user named Admin1.  
You need to ensure that Admin1 can move mailboxes in the organization.  
The solution must assign the minimum amount of permissions to Admin1.  
What should you do?

- A. Create a local move request.
- B. Create a custom Management role. Assign the role to Admin1.
- C. Add Admin1 to the Organization Management role group.
- D. Add Admin1 to the Recipient Management security group.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 46**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Your company has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) stating that you must be able to reconnect disconnected mailboxes to user accounts for up to 365 days. After 365 days, disconnected mailboxes must be deleted permanently. You need to recommend a solution to meet the SLA . What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Create a retention policy and apply the policy to all mailboxes.
- B. Configure the deleted mailbox retention setting for all databases.
- C. Configure the deleted item retention setting for all databases.
- D. Implement a database availability group (DAG) that contains a lagged copy.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explantion:

Recoverable Items Folder Exchange 2013

The Recoverable Items folder replaces the feature known as the dumpster in Exchange Server 2007.

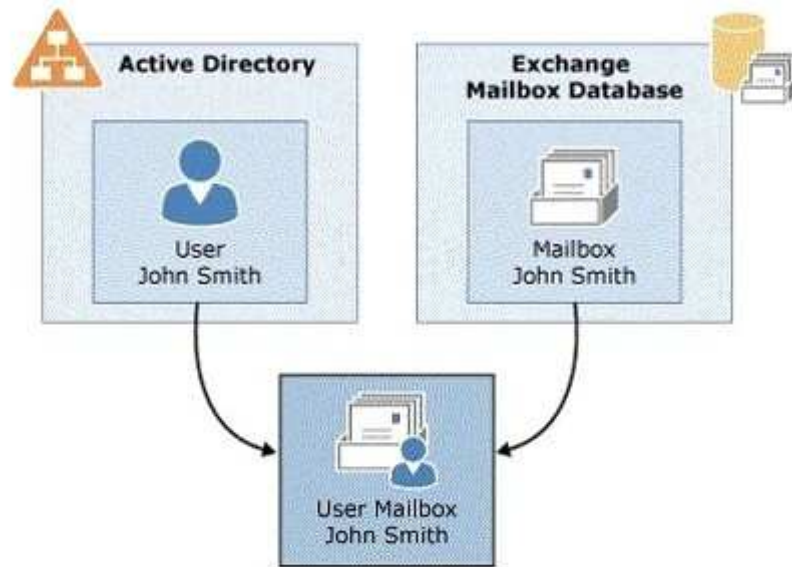
The Recoverable Items folder is used by the following Exchange features:

- Deleted item retention
- Single item recovery
- In-Place Hold
- Litigation hold
- Mailbox audit logging
- Calendar logging
- Disconnected Mailboxes

Each Microsoft Exchange mailbox consists of an Active Directory user account and the mailbox data stored in the Exchange mailbox database. All configuration data for a mailbox is stored in the Exchange attributes of the Active Directory user object. The mailbox database contains the mail data that's in the mailbox associated with the user account.

The following figure shows the components of a mailbox.

## Mailbox components



A disconnected mailbox is a mailbox object in the mailbox database that isn't associated with an Active Directory user account.

There are two types of disconnected mailboxes:

### Disabled mailboxes

When a mailbox is disabled or deleted in the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) or using the `Disable-Mailbox` or `Remove-Mailbox` cmdlet in the Exchange Management Shell, Exchange retains the deleted mailbox in the mailbox database, and switches the mailbox to a disabled state. This is why mailboxes that are either disabled or deleted are referred to as disabled mailboxes. The difference is that when you disable a mailbox, the Exchange attributes are removed from the corresponding Active Directory user account, but the user account is retained. When you delete a mailbox, both the Exchange attributes and the Active Directory user account are deleted.

Disabled and deleted mailboxes are retained in the mailbox database until the deleted mailbox retention period expires, which is 30 days by default. After the retention period expires, the mailbox is permanently deleted (also called purged). If a mailbox is deleted using the `Remove-Mailbox` cmdlet, it's also retained for the duration of the retention period.

### Important:

When a mailbox is moved to a different mailbox database, Exchange doesn't fully delete the mailbox from the source mailbox database when the move is complete. Instead, the mailbox in the source mailbox database is switched to a soft-deleted state. Like disabled mailboxes, soft-deleted mailboxes are retained in the source database either until the deleted mailbox retention period expires or until the `Remove-StoreMailbox` cmdlet is used to purge the mailbox.

Run the following command to identify soft-deleted mailboxes in your organization. `Get-MailboxDatabase | Get-MailboxStatistics | Where { $_.DisconnectReason -eq "SoftDeleted" } | ft`

`DisplayName,Database,DisconnectDate`

NOT A



Need to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings

NOT C

Not related to an item but to databases

NOT D

Need to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings.

DAG with a lagged copy is not modifying the mailbox retention policy settings.

B

Disabled and deleted mailboxes are retained in the mailbox database until the deleted mailbox retention period expires, which is 30 days by default.

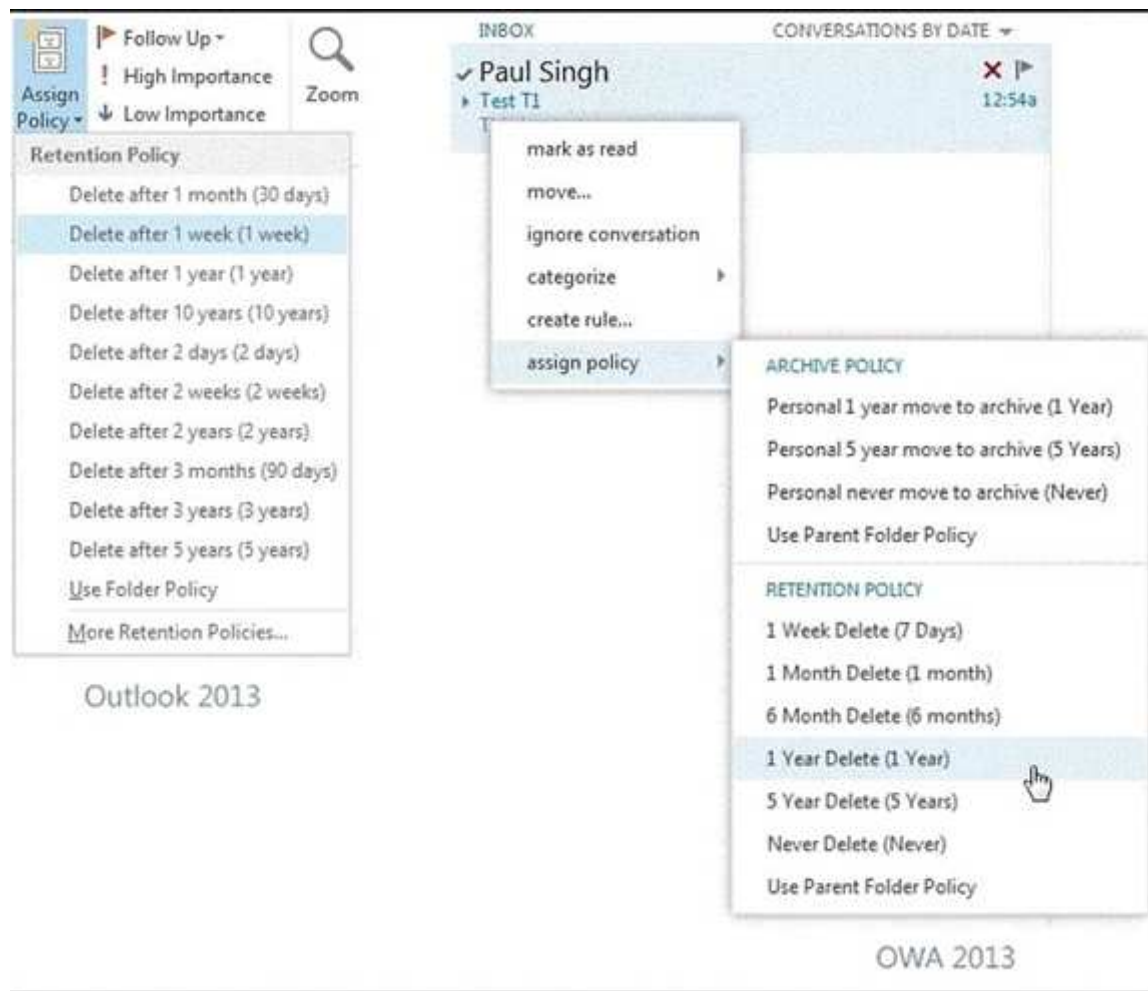
This example configures a deleted item retention period of 365 days for the mailbox database MDB2.

Set-MailboxDatabase -Identity MDB2 -DeletedItemRetention 365

Content can be retained using a variety of built-in functions such as:

Journaling: With journaling, the organization can have exact copies of content captured and retained in a separate database (a "journaling database") to ensure the content has not been tampered with and is available for legal search and review at a future time Retention Policy: Content within an Exchange environment can be set to be retained (or purged) based on policies set on the Exchange databases, so either configured through the Exchange Admin console or through a PowerShell command like Set-MailboxDatabase - Identity MDB4 - DeletedItemRetention 365 to hold content from being deleted off the Exchange server

Personal Archives: Each user in Exchange can have their primary mailbox and an Archive mailbox where the archive mailbox can have content drag/dropped to the archive box for long term storage, similar to what users have historically used Personal Store (PST) files in the past. Unlike a PST file that is almost completely unmanaged by the organization (yet is still considered legal evidence), the Personal Archive in Exchange is part of the Exchange environment with content that can be searched, set for long term retention, and put on legal hold.



#### QUESTION 47

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains one server named exl.contoso.com.

The server has the Mailbox server role and the Client Access server role installed.

You plan to configure users to work from home and to access their email by using the Outlook Anywhere feature.

Upon testing the planned configuration, you discover that the users can connect and synchronize email from home, but they cannot execute the following tasks:

- Set automatic replies for Out of Office.
- Download changes to the offline address book.

- View availability data when scheduling meetings with coworkers.

The users can execute these tasks when they work from the office.

You need to ensure that the users can execute the tasks when they work from home.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Install a new certificate on exl.contoso.com
- B. Modify the EWS virtual directory.
- C. Create a new Autodiscover virtual directory.
- D. Renew the certificate on exl.contoso.com.
- E. Modify the OAB virtual directory.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

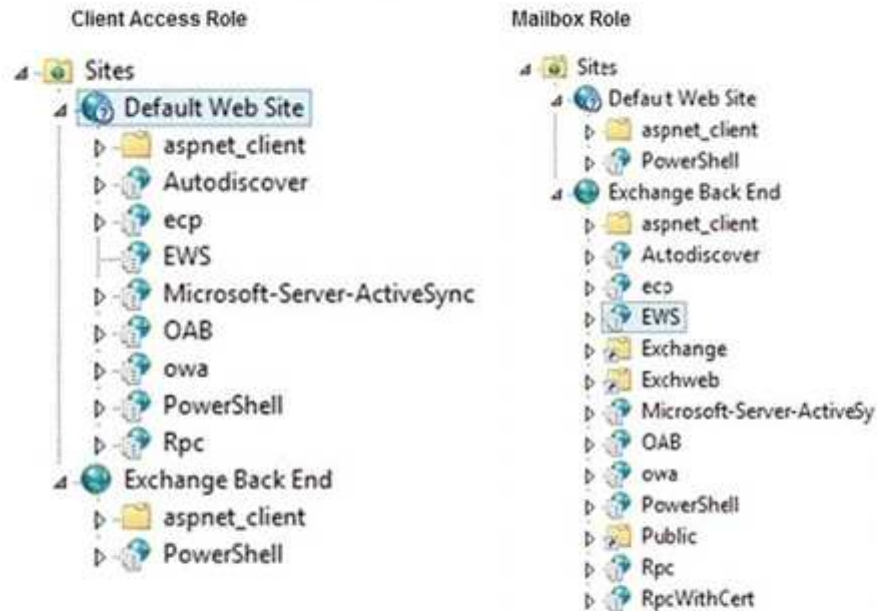
<http://blogs.msdn.com/b/mvpawardprogram/archive/2013/03/18/virtual-directories-exchange-2013.aspx>

EWS virtual directory (Exchange Web Services)

A virtual directory is used by Internet Information Services (IIS) to allow access to a web applications in Exchange 2013 Autodiscover Service, ECP, EWS, ActiveSync, OWA, OAB, Powershell are the available virtual directories through EAC.

You can manage a variety of virtual directory settings on Exchange 2013 including authentication, security, and reporting settings. I am explaining here, how you can manage the Virtual Directories through Exchange Admin Center. I have also included some example PowerShell cmdltes to show how to manage those resources:

The Client Access Role naturally uses the **Default Web Site** as the home for all the Exchange Virtual Directories (EWS, OAB, RPC, Autodiscover), just as it did in Exchange 2007 & 2010. The Mailbox Role uses the Exchange Back End site as the home for the corresponding Exchange 2013 Web Applications.



Although it would appear that these sites are relatively similar, the main difference between the two is not immediately visible until you go to PowerShell to manage the Virtual Directories. Just as in Exchange 2007 & 2010, you will run the various commands to manage your Virtual Directories:

- Get-WebServicesVirtualDirectory
- Get-OabVirtualDirectory
- Get-AutodiscoverVirtualDirectory
- Get-ActiveSyncVirtualDirectory

Default settings on Virtual Directories in Exchange Server 2013

<http://maybe-i-know-it.blogspot.com.au/2013/05/default-settings-on-virtual-directories.html>

Autodiscover

```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>get-autodiscovervirtualdirectory exch01\autodiscover* | fl name, internal*, external*, *authentication
```

Name: Autodiscover (Default Web Site)

InternalAuthenticationMethods : {Basic, Ntlm, WindowsIntegrated, WSSecurity, OAuth} InternalUrl :

ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {Basic, Ntlm, WindowsIntegrated, WSSecurity, OAuth} ExternalUrl :  
LiveIdNegotiateAuthentication : False  
WSSecurityAuthentication : True  
LiveIdBasicAuthentication : False  
BasicAuthentication : True  
DigestAuthentication : False  
WindowsAuthentication : True  
OAuthAuthentication : True  
AdfsAuthentication : False  
IIS FE: Anonymous, Basic, Windows Authentication  
IIS BE: Anonymous, Windows Authentication  
ECP  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-ecpvirtualDirectory exch01\ecp\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*, \*authentication  
Name : ecp (Default Web Site)  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {Basic, Fba}  
InternalUrl : https://exch01.contoso.com/ecp  
ExternalUrl :  
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {Fba}  
BasicAuthentication : True  
WindowsAuthentication : False  
DigestAuthentication : False  
FormsAuthentication : True  
LiveIdAuthentication : False  
AdfsAuthentication : False  
IIS FE: Anonymous, Basic  
IIS BE: Anonymous, Basic  
EWS  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-WebServicesVirtualDirectory exch01\ews\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*,  
\*authentication  
Name : EWS (Default Web Site)  
InternalNLBByPassUrl :  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {Ntlm, WindowsIntegrated, WSSecurity, OAuth}  
InternalUrl : https://exch01.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx  
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {Ntlm, WindowsIntegrated, WSSecurity, OAuth}  
ExternalUrl :  
CertificateAuthentication :  
LiveIdNegotiateAuthentication :  
WSSecurityAuthentication : True  
LiveIdBasicAuthentication : False  
BasicAuthentication : False  
DigestAuthentication : False  
WindowsAuthentication : True

OAuthAuthentication : True  
AdfsAuthentication : False  
IIS FE: Anonymous, Basic  
IIS BE: Anonymous, Basic  
Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-activesyncvirtualDirectory exch01\microsoft\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*,  
\*authentication  
Name : Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync (Default Web Site)  
InternalUrl : https://exch01.contoso.com/Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {}  
ExternalUrl :  
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {}  
IIS FE: Basic  
IIS FE: Basic  
OAB  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-oabVirtualDirectory exch01\oab\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*, \*authentication  
Name : OAB (Default Web Site)  
InternalUrl : https://exch01.contoso.com/OAB  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {WindowsIntegrated}  
ExternalUrl :  
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {WindowsIntegrated}  
BasicAuthentication : False  
WindowsAuthentication : True  
IIS FE: Windows Authentication  
IIS FE: Windows Authentication  
OWA  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-OwaVirtualDirectory exch01\owa\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*,  
\*authentication  
Name : owa (Default Web Site)  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {Basic, Fba}  
InternalUrl : https://exch01.contoso.com/owa  
ExternalUrl :  
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {Fba}  
BasicAuthentication : True  
WindowsAuthentication : False  
DigestAuthentication : False  
FormsAuthentication : True  
LiveIdAuthentication : False  
AdfsAuthentication : False  
IIS FE: Basic  
IIS BE: Anonymous, Windows Authentication  
PowerShell  
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-powershellvirtualDirectory exch01\powershell\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*,

\*authentication Name : PowerShell (Default Web Site)

InternalAuthenticationMethods : {}

InternalUrl : http://exch01.contoso.com/powershell

ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {}

ExternalUrl :

CertificateAuthentication : True

LiveldNegotiateAuthentication : False

WSSecurityAuthentication : False

LiveldBasicAuthentication : False

BasicAuthentication : False

DigestAuthentication : False

WindowsAuthentication : False

OAuthAuthentication : False

AdfsAuthentication : False

IIS FE: None

IIS BE: Windows Authentication

RPC

[PS] C:\>Get-outlookanywhere exch01\rpc\* | fl name, internal\*, external\*, \*authentication Name : Rpc (Default Web Site)

InternalHostname : exch01.contoso.com

InternalClientAuthenticationMethod : Ntlm

InternalClientsRequireSsl : False

ExternalHostname :

ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod : Negotiate

ExternalClientsRequireSsl : False

IIS FE: Basic, Windows Authentication

IIS FE: Windows Authentication

NOT A D

Not related to a certificate issue

NOT C

You may create a new Autodiscover site if your organization has multiple e-mail domains and each requires its own Autodiscover site and corresponding virtual directory, use the New-AutodiscoverVirtualDirectory cmdlet to create a new Autodiscover virtual directory under a new Web site.

Not required in this scenario.

If you were going to create a new Autodiscover site then you would have to delete the old one first.

B

Need to modify the EWS virtual directory in order to create the external URL.

### 3. EWS (Default Website)

Select ews (Default Website) and click Edit to go through the following windows:

#### General Settings



Virtual Directory - Windows Internet Explorer

EWS (Default Web Site) [Help](#)

**general**  
authentication

Server:  
EXCH01

Last modified time:  
11/28/2012 11:36 AM

Internal URL:  
https://exch01.exchangeonline.in/EWS/Exchange.asmx

External URL:

save cancel

Local intranet (Protected Mode: Off) 100%

You may have a chance here to edit the External/Internal url associated with EWS.

#### Authentication



Virtual Directory - Windows Internet Explorer

EWS (Default Web Site) [Help](#)

general  
**authentication**

☒ Integrated Windows authentication  
☐ Digest authentication for Windows domain servers  
☐ Basic authentication  
(Requires the use of SSL certificates to encrypt the passwords that are normally sent in clear text)

save cancel

Local intranet (Protected Mode: Off) 100%

Integrated, Digest, Basic authentications are available to set with EWS.

Use the `Set-WebServicesVirtualDirectory` cmdlet to modify an existing Exchange Web Services virtual directory on a server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. For example, the following cmdlet can set the EWS authentication method as *DigestAuthentication* and also it sets the external and internal EWS virtual directories of EWS

`Set-WebServicesVirtualDirectory -Identity exchangeonline.in\EWS(Default Web Site)-ExternalUrl`



E

Need to modify the OAB virtual directory to create the External URL

#### 5. oab (Default WebSite)

Select oab (Default Website) and click Edit to go through the following windows:

#### General Settings

Virtual Directory - Windows Internet Explorer

OAB (Default Web Site) [Help](#)

Server:  
EXCH01

Last modified time:  
11/20/2012 11:36 AM

Polling interval (minutes):  
480

Internal URL:  
https://exch01.exchangeonline.in/OAB  
This Internal URL refers to the URL from which Outlook clients inside the corporate network can access this virtual directory.

External URL:  
  
This External URL refers to the URL from which Outlook clients outside the corporate network can access this virtual directory.

save cancel

Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

You may set a new value for 'Polling interval' of Offline Address Book fetch in this window. Thus the new oab will be checked in this interval set here. You may also set the Internal, External URL values here:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123710\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123710(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb232155\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb232155(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb125170\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb125170(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### QUESTION 48

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named adatum.com.

The organization contains two servers named EX1 and EX2 that are configured as shown in the table.

Both servers are members of a database availability group (DAG).

EX1 has the active copy of a database named Database1.

Several users who have mailboxes in Database1 discover that all of their outbound email messages remain in their Drafts folder when they use Outlook Web App.

You need to ensure that the email messages are delivered.

What should you do?

Server name	Role
EX1	Mailbox, Client Access
EX2	Mailbox, Client Access

- A. On EX2, retry the message queues.
- B. On EX1, start the Microsoft Exchange Mailbox Transport Submission service.
- C. On EX2, start the Microsoft Exchange Mailbox Transport Submission service.
- D. On EX1, retry the message queues.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

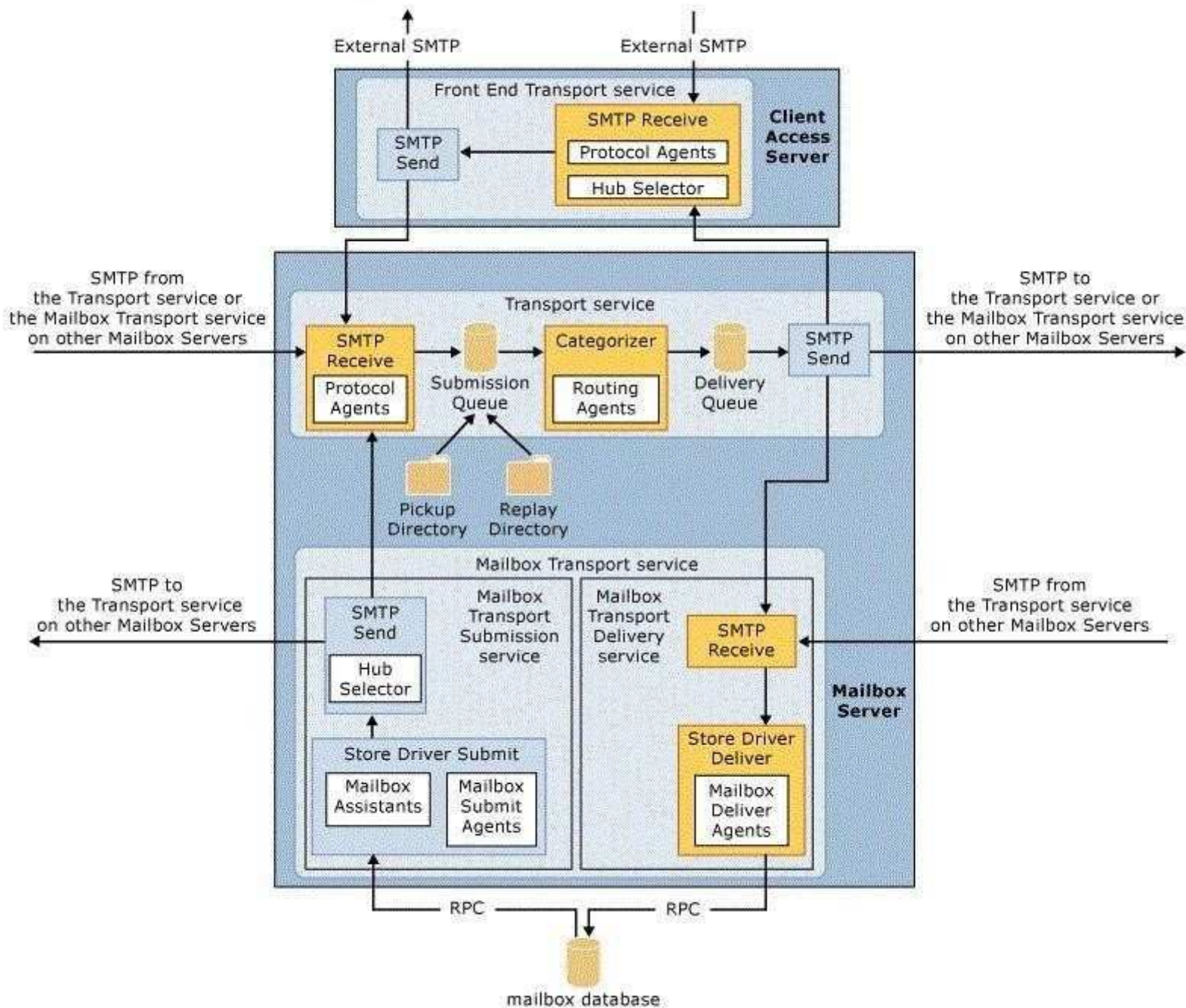
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, mail flow occurs through the transport pipeline. The transport pipeline is a collection of services, connections, components, and queues that work together to route all messages to the categorizer in the Transport service on a Mailbox server inside the organization.

The following figure shows the relationships among the components in the Exchange 2013 transport pipeline.



## The Transport service on a Mailbox server

Every message that's sent or received in an Exchange 2013 organization must be categorized in the Transport service on a Mailbox server before it can be routed and delivered. After a message has been categorized, it's put in a delivery queue for delivery to the destination mailbox database, the destination database availability group (DAG), Active Directory site, or Active Directory forest, or to the destination domain outside the organization.

The Transport service on a Mailbox server consists of the following components and processes:

**SMTP Receive** When messages are received by the Transport service, message content inspection is performed, transport rules are applied, and anti-spam and anti-malware inspection is performed if they are enabled. The SMTP session has a series of events that work together in a specific order to validate the contents of a message before it's accepted. After a message has passed completely through SMTP Receive and isn't rejected by receive events, or by an anti-spam and anti-malware agent, it's put in the Submission queue.

**Submission** Submission is the process of putting messages into the Submission queue.

The categorizer picks up one message at a time for categorization. Submission happens in three ways: Through an SMTP Receive connector.

Through the Pickup directory or the Replay directory. These directories exist on the Mailbox server. Correctly formatted message files that are copied into the Pickup directory or the Replay directory are put directly into the Submission queue.

Through a transport agent.

**Categorizer** The categorizer picks up one message at a time from the Submission queue.

The categorizer completes the following steps:

Recipient resolution, which includes top-level addressing, expansion, and bifurcation.

Routing resolution.

Content conversion.

Additionally, mail flow rules that are defined by the organization are applied. After messages have been categorized, they're put into a delivery queue that's based on the destination of the message. Messages are queued by the destination mailbox database, DAG, Active Directory site, Active Directory forest or external domain.

**SMTP Send** How messages are routed from the Transport service depends on the location of the message recipients relative to the Mailbox server where categorization occurred. The message could be routed to the Mailbox Transport service on the same Mailbox server, the Mailbox Transport service on a different Mailbox server that's part of the same DAG, the Transport service on a Mailbox server in a different DAG, Active Directory site, or Active Directory forest, or to the Front End Transport service on a Client Access server for delivery to the Internet.

## Retry a Message Queue

When a transport server can't connect to the next hop, the delivery queue is put in a status of Retry.

When you retry a delivery queue by using Queue Viewer or the Shell, you force an immediate connection attempt and override the next scheduled retry time.

If the connection isn't successful, the retry interval timer is reset. The delivery queue must be in a status of Retry for this action to have any effect. Use Queue Viewer in the Exchange Toolbox to retry a queue Click Start > All Programs > Microsoft Exchange 2013 > Exchange Toolbox.

In the Mail flow tools section, double-click Queue Viewer to open the tool in a new window. In Queue Viewer, click the Queues tab. A list of all queues on the server to which you're connected is displayed.

Click Create Filter, and enter your filter expression as follows:

Select Status from the queue property drop-down list.

Select Equals from the comparison operator drop-down list.

Select Retry from the value drop-down list.

Click Apply Filter. All queues that currently have a Retry status are displayed.

Select one or more queues from the list. Right-click, and then select Retry Queue. If the connection attempt is successful, the queue status changes to Active. If no connection can be made, the queue remains in a status of Retry and the next retry time is updated.

Resubmit messages in queues

Resubmitting a queue is similar to retrying a queue, except the messages are sent back to the Submission queue for the categorizer to reprocess.

You can resubmit messages that have the following status:

Delivery queues that have the status of Retry. The messages in the queues can't be in the Suspended state.

Messages in the Unreachable queue that aren't in the Suspended state.

Messages in the poison message queue.

**OWA DRAFTS FOLDER**

<http://thoughtsofanidlemin.wordpress.com/2013/03/25/exchange-2013-dns-stuck-messages/>

OWA clients automatically capture copies of messages as they are being composed and store them in the Drafts folder. When the user issues a sent command, the Mailbox submit agent (running within the Store driver) takes over and processes the outbound message by giving it to either the Transport service running on the same mailbox server or to the Transport server running on another mailbox server. The connection is made via SMTP.

Messages stay in the Drafts folder until they are successfully sent by being processed by the transport service.

At this point, items are moved into the Sent Items folder. OWA 2013 behaves in the same way as OWA 2010 -nothing has changed in the way that messages are held in the Drafts folder until dispatch. What might account for user descriptions of items being "stuck" is when a problem occurs somewhere in the transport pipeline that prevents outbound messages being processed.

For instance, items will remain in the Drafts folder if the Store cannot pass them to the transport system. If the transport service is not running on any available server or the mailbox transport service is not running on the mailbox server that hosts the active database for the user's mailbox, items will stay in the Drafts folder until the services come online and Exchange is able to process outbound items.

NOT A C

Active copy of a database named Database1 (EX1) not on EX2

NOT D

Messages stay in the Drafts folder until they are successfully sent by being processed by the transport service

B

Resubmitting a queue is similar to retrying a queue, except the messages are sent back to the Submission queue for the categorizer to reprocess.

Messages stay in the Drafts folder until they are successfully sent by being processed by the transport service. If the transport service is not running on any available server or the mailbox transport service is not running on the mailbox server that hosts the active database for the user's mailbox, items will stay in the Drafts folder until the services come online and Exchange is able to process outbound items.

#### **QUESTION 49**

You need to recommend a solution to resolve the issue for the London office users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of the OAB virtual directory.
- B. Create a new address book policy.
- C. Modify the properties of the default offline address book (OAB).
- D. Create a new arbitration mailbox.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT A

Will not resolve the issue

Need to create a new arbitration mailbox

NOT B

Will not resolve the issue

Need to create a new arbitration mailbox

NOT C

Will not resolve the issue

Need to create a new arbitration mailbox

D

Exchange Server 2013 CAS role proxies the OAB download request to a "nearest" mailbox server hosting an active Organization Mailbox.

Both London and New York host a mailbox server and a client access server.

Therefore you need to create a new active Organization Mailbox. Administrators can create additional Organization Mailboxes for fault tolerance or for serving users in a geographically disbursed Exchange deployment.

The Organization Mailbox

The Organization Mailbox is a new type of arbitration mailbox introduced with Exchange 2013.

The arbitration mailbox with persisted capability OrganizationCapabilityOABGen is referred to as Organization Mailbox. It plays a crucial role in OAB generation, storage and distribution.

Each Exchange Server 2013 mailbox role hosting an Organization Mailbox will generate all Exchange 2013 OAB's defined in the environment. The OAB is generated in the Organization Mailbox first and later copied to the disk.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997663\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997663(v=exchg.150).aspx)

### QUESTION 50

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Client Access servers named SERVER1 and SERVER2 and two Mailbox servers named SERVER3 and SERVER4.

You have a firewall that controls all of the traffic between the internal network and the Internet.

SERVER3 and SERVER4 are prevented from communicating with Internet hosts.

SERVER1 and SERVER3 are in a site named Main.

SERVER2 and SERVER4 are in a site named Main\_2.

All outbound email is sent through SERVER1. Main fails.

You discover that email messages for the Internet are queued on SERVER4.

You create a new send connector in Main\_2.

You discover that all of the outbound email is queued on SERVER4 and is not delivered to the Internet.

You verify that the client computers on the network can receive email messages from the Internet successfully.

You need to ensure that the email messages are delivered successfully to the Internet.

Which cmdlet should you run?

A. Set-SendConnector

B. Set-TransportService

C. Set-ExchangeServer

D. Set-ADSite

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Mailbox Server

In an Exchange Server 2013 organization the Mailbox server role is responsible for sending outbound email via a Send Connector.



Exchange Send Connector - Windows Internet Explorer

Outbound Internet Email

general  
delivery  
scoping

\*Name:  
Outbound Internet Email

Connector status:  
☒ Enable  
☐ Proxy through client access server

Comment:

When this option is enabled outbound email that is being sent via a Send Connector does not go directly out from the Mailbox server, and instead is proxied through a Client Access server in the site. There is nothing complicated going on here, the Client Access server simply acts as a proxy for the connection so that the receiving host out on the internet sees the connection as coming from the Client Access server name and IP address rather than the Mailbox server.

IN THIS QUESTION THE CLIENT ACCESS SERVER (SERVER1) IS ACTING AS A PROXY SERVER FOR THE MAILBOX SERVERS.



NEED TO CHANGE THE SEND CONNECTOR SETTINGS IN ORDER FOR MAIL TO FLOW OUT FROM SERVER4 TO THE INTERNET.

Correct Answer A

Set-SendConnector

Use the Set-SendConnector cmdlet to modify a Send connector.

EXAMPLE 1

This example makes the following configuration changes to the Send connector named

Contoso.com Send

Connector:

Sets the maximum message size limit to 10 MB.

Changes the connection inactivity time-out to 15 minutes.

Set-SendConnector "Contoso.com Send Connector" -MaxMessageSize 10MB –

ConnectionInactivityTimeout

00:15:00

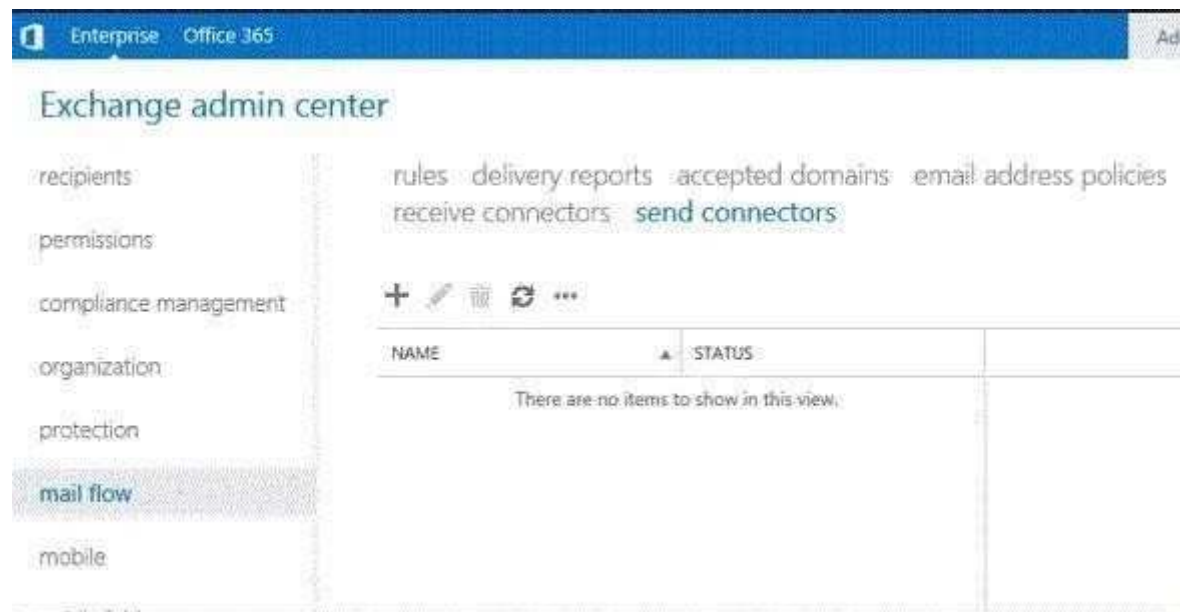
Send Connector

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, a Send connector controls the flow of outbound messages to the receiving server.

They are configured on Mailbox servers running the Transport service. Most commonly, you configure a Send connector to send outbound email messages to a smart host or directly to their recipient, using DNS.

Exchange 2013 Mailbox servers running the Transport service require Send connectors to deliver messages to the next hop on the way to their destination.

Send connectors that are created on Mailbox servers are stored in Active Directory and are available to all Mailbox servers running the Transport service in the organization.







### new send connector

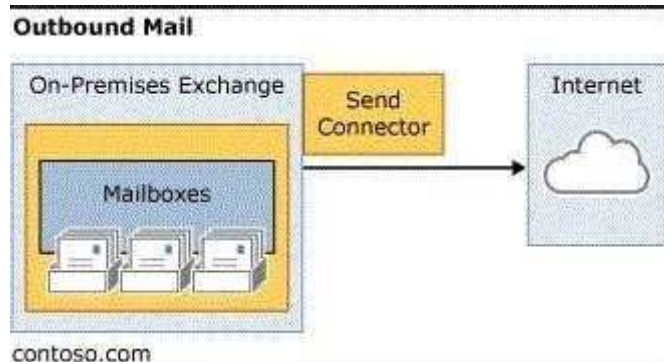
This wizard will create a send connector.

There are four types of send connectors. Each connector has different permissions and network settings. [Learn more...](#)

\*Name:

Type:

- ☐ Custom (For example, to send to other non-Exchange servers)
- ☐ Internal (For example, to send intranet mail)
- ☒ Internet (For example, to send internet mail)
- ☐ Partner (For example, route mail to trusted 3rd party servers)



NOT B

Set-transportservice

Use the Set-TransportService cmdlet to set the transport configuration options for the Transport service on Mailbox servers or for Edge Transport servers. This example sets the

TransientFailureRetryCount parameter to 3 and sets the TransientFailureRetryInterval parameter to 30 seconds for the Transport service on a Mailbox server named Mailbox01.

```
Set-TransportService Mailbox01 -TransientFailureRetryCount 3 -TransientFailureRetryInterval 00:00:30
```

NOT C

Will not resolve the issue

Set-ExchangeServer

Use the Set-ExchangeServer cmdlet to set Exchange attributes in Active Directory for a specified server.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example disables error reporting on the specified server.

```
Set-ExchangeServer -Identity TestServer.Contoso.com -ErrorReportingEnabled: $false
```

NOT D

Will not resolve the issue

Set-ADSite

Use the Set-AdSite cmdlet to configure the Exchange settings of Active Directory sites.

EXAMPLE 1

This example configures the Active Directory site named Default-First-Site-Name as a hub site. Set-AdSite Default-First-Site-Name -HubSiteEnabled \$true

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998294\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998294(v=exchg.150).aspx)

## QUESTION 51

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named adatum.com.

The organization contains five Mailbox servers and two Client Access servers.

You need to ensure that an administrator named user1 receives a daily email message that contains a log of all the Exchange Server administrative actions.

Which cmdlet should you use in a scheduled task?

- A. Search-AdminAuditLog
- B. Set-Mailbox
- C. New-AdminAuditLogSearch
- D. Set-ExchangeServer
- E. Set-AdminAuditLogConfig

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

NOT A

Use Search-AdminAuditLog for searching through the audit logs.

Search-AdminAuditLog

Use the Search-AdminAuditLog cmdlet to search the contents of the administrator audit log.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example finds all the administrator audit log entries that contain either the New- RoleGroup or the New-ManagementRoleAssignment cmdlet. Search-AdminAuditLog -Cmdlets New-RoleGroup, New-ManagementRoleAssignment

NOT B

Set-Mailbox

Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox. You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time.

To perform bulk management, you can pipeline the output of various Get- cmdlets (for example, the Get-Mailbox or Get-User cmdlets) and configure several mailboxes in a single-line command. You can also use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet in scripts.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example delivers John Woods's email messages to John's mailbox and also forwards them to Manuel Oliveira's (manuel@contoso.com) mailbox.

Set-Mailbox -Identity John -DeliverToMailboxAndForward \$true -ForwardingSMTPAddress manuel@contoso.com

NOT D

Set-ExchangeServer

Use the Set-ExchangeServer cmdlet to set Exchange attributes in Active Directory for a specified server.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

This example disables error reporting on the specified server.

Set-ExchangeServer -Identity TestServer.Contoso.com -ErrorReportingEnabled: \$false

NOT E

NOT Set-AdminAuditLogConfig

Use the Set-AdminAuditLogConfig cmdlet to configure the administrator audit logging configuration settings.

EXAMPLE 1

This example enables administrator audit logging for every cmdlet and every parameter in the organization, with the exception of Get cmdlets.

```
Set-AdminAuditLogConfig -AdminAuditLogEnabled $true -AdminAuditLogCmdlets * - AdminAuditLogParameters *
```

C

New-AdminAuditLogSearch

Use the New-AdminAuditLogSearch cmdlet to search the contents of the administrator audit log and send the results to one or more mailboxes that you specify.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example finds all the administrator audit log entries that match the following criteria and sends the results to the david@contoso.com and chris@contoso.com SMTP addresses:

```
Cmdlets Set-Mailbox Parameters UseDatabaseQuotaDefaults, ProhibitSendReceiveQuota, ProhibitSendQuota StartDate 01/24/2012 EndDate 02/12/2012
```

```
New-AdminAuditLogSearch -Name "Mailbox Quota Change Audit" -Cmdlets Set-Mailbox - Parameters
```

```
UseDatabaseQuotaDefaults, ProhibitSendReceiveQuota, ProhibitSendQuota -StartDate 01/24/2012 -EndDate
```

```
02/12/2012 -StatusMailRecipients david@contoso.com, chris@contoso.com New-AdminAuditLogSearch: Exchange 2013 Help
```

#### QUESTION 52

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You plan to deploy Exchange ActiveSync for mobile devices.

Each mobile device will be authenticated by using certificates issued by an internal certification authority (CA).

You need to configure the organization to authenticate the mobile devices by using the certificates.

Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager on each Client Access server, configure the Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync virtual directory to require client certificates.
- B. From Exchange Admin Center, configure the Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync virtual directory to require client certificates.
- C. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager on each Client Access server, enable Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication.
- D. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager on each Mailbox server, enable Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NOT A

Enable Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication within IIS but configure the Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync virtual directory to require client certificates is performed in Exchange Admin Center

NOT D

IIS is configured on the Client Access Server not the Mailbox Server

B

After you've installed the Exchange 2013 Client Access server, there are a variety of configuration tasks that you can perform.

Although the Client Access server in Exchange 2013 doesn't handle processing for the client protocols, several settings need to be applied to the Client Access

server, including virtual directory settings and certificate settings.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg247612\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg247612(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Exchange Server 2013 automatically configures multiple Internet Information Services (IIS) virtual directories during installation.

This topic contains information about the default IIS authentication settings and default Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) settings for the Client Access and Mailbox servers.

The following table lists the default settings on a stand-alone Exchange 2013 Client Access server.

Default Client Access server IIS authentication and SSL settings

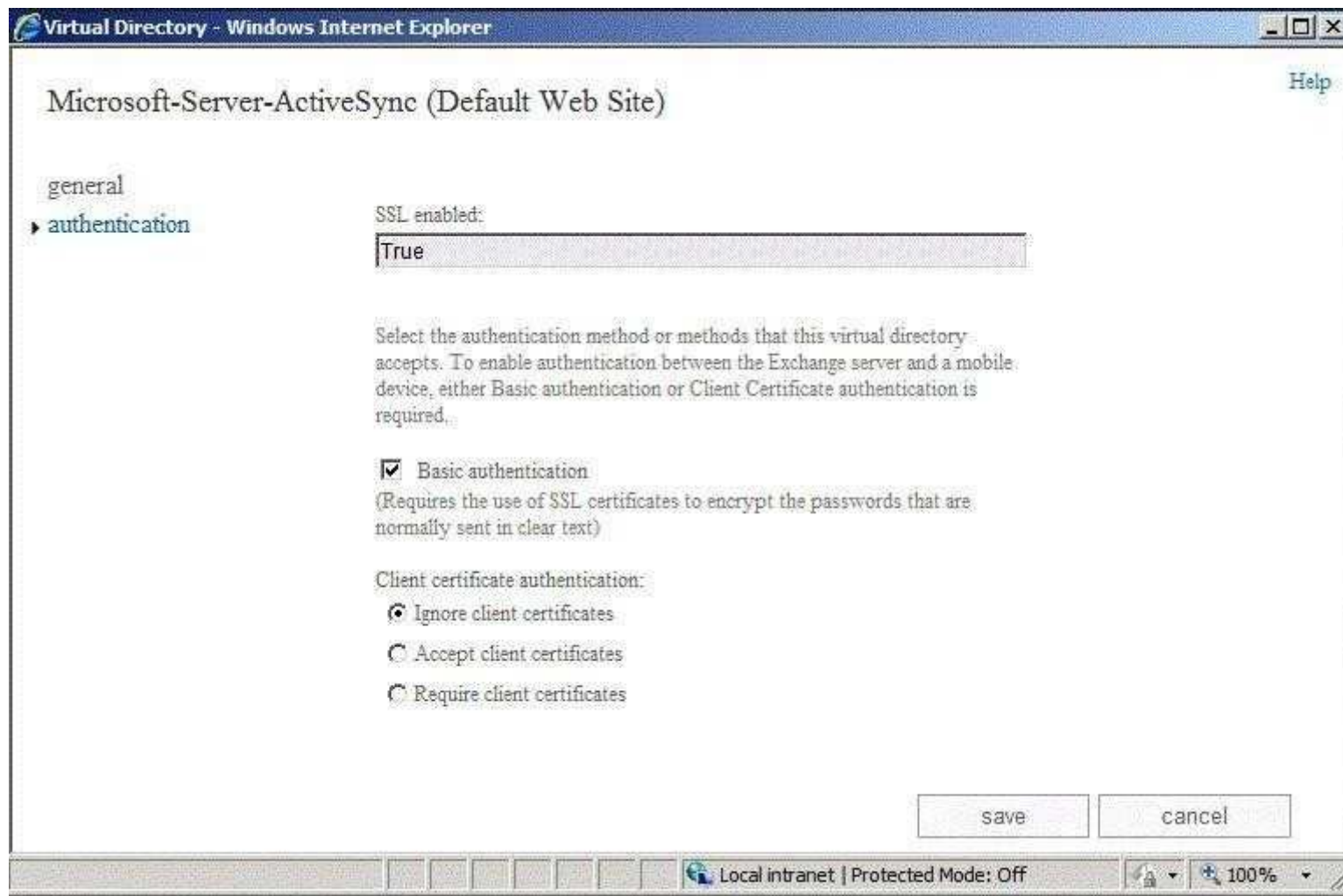
Virtual directory Authentication method SSL settings

Management method

Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync Basic authentication SSL required Requires 128-bit encryption

EAC or Shell

NAME	SERVER	TYPE	VERSION	LAST MOD.
Autodiscover (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	Aut.	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
ecp (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	ECF	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
EWS (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	EWS	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
Microsoft-Server-ActiveSync (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	EAS	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
OAB (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	OAB	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
owa (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	OWA	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	
PowerShell (Default Web Site)	EXCH1	Pow.	Version 15.0 (Build 11/29/2013)	



C

Configure certificate-based authentication for Exchange ActiveSync

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/exchange/archive/2012/11/28/configure-certificate-based-authentication-for-exchange-activesync.aspx>

Client Access Server Configuration

To configure the Client Access server to enforce certificate based authentication :

1. Verify if Certificate Mapping Authentication is installed on the server. Right click on Computer in the start menu and choose Manage.

Expand Roles and click on Web Server (IIS)

Scroll down to the Role Services section. Under the Security section you should see Client Certificate Mapping Authentication installed.



- If you don't see **Client Certificate Mapping Authentication** installed, click **add Role Services** > (scroll) **Security** and select **Client Certificate Mapping Authentication** and then click **Install**.





- Reboot your server.

If you don't see Client Certificate Mapping Authentication installed, click add Role Services > (scroll) Security and select Client Certificate Mapping Authentication and then click Install. Reboot your server.



## 2. Enable Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication for the server root in IIS.

1. Start IIS Manager
2. Click on the Server Name.
3. Double click **Authentication** in the middle pane.



4. Right click on **Active Directory Client Certificate Authentication** and select **Enable**



5. When this is complete, restart the **IIS Admin** service from the **Services** console (or use `Restart-Service IISAdmin` from the Shell).

**Important:** IISreset does not pick up the changes properly. You must restart this service.

Human Interface Device Access	Enables ge...	Started	Manual	Local System
Hyper-V Image Management Service	Provides I...	Started	Automatic	Local System
Hyper-V Networking Management Service	Provides H...	Started	Automatic	Local System
Hyper-V Virtual Machine Management	Manageme...	Started	Automatic	Local System

### QUESTION 53

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers named EX1 and EX2.

EX1 and EX2 are the members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

EX1 and EX2 each contain a copy of a mailbox database named DB1.

DB1 is configured to retain deleted items for 120 days.

At the end of each month, the mailbox databases on EX1 are backed up to tape.

The monthly backups are retained for two years.

A user named User1 has a mailbox in DB1.

User1 discovers that a mailbox folder that contained important email messages was deleted more than six months ago.

You need to recover the deleted mailbox folder without affecting any other users who have mailboxes in DB1.

Which three actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

Choose three.)

- A. Run the New-MailboxRestoreRequestcmdlet.
- B. Run the New-MailboxDatabasecmdlet and specify the Recovery parameter.
- C. Restore DB1 from the tape backup to an alternate location.
- D. Restore DB1 from the tape backup to the database's original location.
- E. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the Recovery parameter.

**Correct Answer:** ABC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Recovery Database

A recovery database is a special kind of mailbox database that allows you to mount a restored mailbox database and extract data from the restored database as part of a recovery operation. You can use the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet to extract data from a recovery database. After extraction, the data can be exported to a folder or merged into an existing mailbox. Recovery databases enable you to recover data from a backup or copy of a database without disturbing user access to current data.

A

New-MailboxRestoreRequestcmdlet

Use the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet to restore a soft-deleted or disconnected mailbox. This cmdlet starts the process of moving content from the soft-deleted mailbox, disabled mailbox, or any mailbox in a recovery database into a connected primary or archive mailbox.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

EXAMPLE 1

To create a restore request, you must provide the DisplayName, LegacyDN, or MailboxGUID for the softdeleted or disabled mailbox. This example uses the Get-MailboxStatistics cmdlet to return the DisplayName, LegacyDN, MailboxGUID, and DisconnectReason for all mailboxes on mailbox database MBD01 that have a disconnect reason of SoftDeleted or Disabled.

Get-MailboxStatistics -Database MBD01 | Where { \$\_.DisconnectReason -eq "SoftDeleted" -or \$\_.

DisconnectReason -eq "Disabled" } | Format-List LegacyDN, DisplayName, MailboxGUID, DisconnectReason

This example restores the source mailbox with the MailboxGUID 1d20855f-fd54-4681-98e6-e249f7326ddd on mailbox database MBD01 to the target mailbox with the alias Ayla. New-MailboxRestoreRequest -SourceDatabase "MBD01" -SourceStoreMailbox 1d20855f-fd54-4681-98e6-e249f7326ddd -TargetMailbox Ayla

Use the New-MailboxDatabase cmdlet to create a mailbox database object in the database container in Active Directory.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax.

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example creates the mailbox database MailboxDatabase01. This example also specifies where to create the .edb database file, which is different than the default location.

New-MailboxDatabase -Name "MailboxDatabase01" -EdbFilePath

D:\DatabaseFiles\MailboxDatabase01.edb

The Recovery parameter specifies that the new database is designated as a recovery database.

NOT D

Need to recover data from a backup or copy of a database without disturbing user access to current data.

Therefore restore to an alternate location.

NOT E

No recovery parameter exists for the New-Mailbox cmdlet.

Reference: Create a Recovery Database

Reference: Restore Data Using a Recovery Database

#### QUESTION 54

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You are troubleshooting an email delivery problem.

You need to disable temporarily the antimalware scanning on a server that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

The solution must ensure that the antimalware engine continues to download updates.

What should you run?

- A. the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet
- B. the Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1 script
- C. the New-MalwareFilterPolicy cmdlet
- D. the Set-MalwareFilteringServer cmdlet

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Disable or Bypass Anti-Malware Scanning

Important:

Bypassing malware filtering should only be done when troubleshooting a problem.

You should restore malware filtering after you have finished troubleshooting.  
To temporarily bypass malware filtering, run the following command:

```
Set-MalwareFilteringServer <ServerIdentity> -BypassFiltering $true
```

To restore malware filtering, run the following command:

```
Set-MalwareFilteringServer <ServerIdentity> -BypassFiltering $false
```

#### **QUESTION 55**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Client Access servers named EX1 and EX2 and two Mailbox servers named EX3 and EX4.

You have a firewall that controls all of the traffic between the internal network and the Internet.

EX3 and EX4 are prevented from communicating with Internet hosts.

EX1 and EX3 are in a site named Site1.

EX2 and EX4 are in a site named Site2.

All outbound email is sent through EX1. Site1 fails.

You discover that email messages for the Internet are queued on EX4.

You create a new send connector in Site2.

You discover that all of the outbound email is queued on EX4 and is not delivered to the Internet.

You verify that the client computers on the network can receive email messages from the Internet successfully.

You need to ensure that the email messages are delivered successfully to the Internet.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-SendConnector
- B. Set-MailboxTransportService
- C. Set-TransportService
- D. Set-TransportServer

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 56**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains mailboxes for multiple companies.

You need to segment the address lists in the organization per company.

What should you assign to the users of each company?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

- A. Address book policies (ABPs)
- B. Address lists
- C. Global Address Lists (GALs)
- D. Email address policies

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Technically, answers A and C are correct as users are "assigned" ABPs and GALs during the process of GAL segmentation.

I have chosen A as the answer however, as the overall process falls under the heading of "Address Book Policies"

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh529948\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh529948(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Address Book Policies

Global address list (GAL) segmentation (also known as GAL segregation) is the process whereby administrators can segment users into specific populations to provide customized views of their organization's GAL. Address book policies (ABPs) allow you to segment users into specific groups to provide customized views of your organization's global address list (GAL). When creating an ABP, you assign a GAL, an offline address book (OAB), a room list, and one or more address lists to the policy. You can then assign the ABP to mailbox users, providing them with access to a customized GAL in Outlook and Outlook Web App. The goal is to provide a simpler mechanism to accomplish GAL segmentation for on-premises organizations that require multiple GALs.

#### QUESTION 57

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

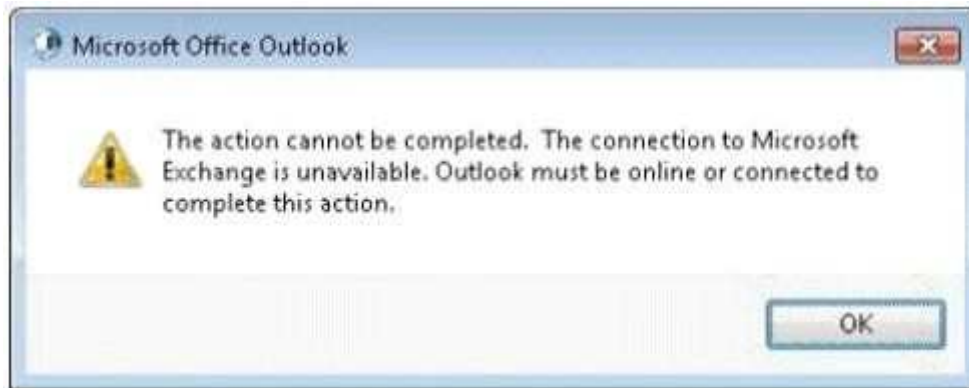
The forest contains one domain.

You have an Exchange Server organization that contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Exchange Server version
Ex1.contoso.com	Client Access Hub Transport Mailbox	Exchange Server 2010
Ex2.contoso.com	Client Access	Exchange Server 2013
Ex3.contoso.com	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2013

An administrator implements Outlook Anywhere on Exchange Server 2013. Remote users who have a mailbox hosted on EX1 report that they receive the following error message when they attempt to configure a Microsoft Outlook profile.



Remote users who have a mailbox hosted on EX3 can configure an Outlook profile successfully. You need to ensure that the remote users who have a mailbox on EX1 can access their mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere. What should you do?

- A. On EX2, run Set-OutlookAnywhere
- B. On EX2, run Set-CasMailbox.
- C. On EX1, run Enable-OutlookAnywhere
- D. On EX1, run Set-OutlookAnywhere

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 58**

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

All Exchange servers have the Client Access server role and the Mailbox server role installed.

All of the servers are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

You need to ensure that a user named User1 can move mailboxes between the servers.

The solution must minimize the number of permission assigned to User1.

To which role group should you add User1?

- A. Server Management
- B. Organization Management
- C. Help Desk
- D. Recipient Management

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 59**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named Server1.

Server1 has the Client Access server role and the Mailbox server role installed.

You monitor the performance of Server1, and you discover that the Exchange Server transport services consume a high amount of processor resources.

You need to limit the amount of processor resources that the Exchange Server transport services consume.

Which three cmdlets should you run?

- A. New-WorkloadManagementPolicy, New-ThrottlingPolicy, and Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation
- B. New-WorkloadPolicy, New-ThrottlingPolicy and Set-ExchangeServer
- C. New-WorkloadPolicy, New-ThrottlingPolicy and Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation
- D. New-WorkloadManagementPolicy, New-WorkloadPolicy, and Set-ExchangeServer

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-WorkloadPolicy  
New-WorkloadPolicy -Name DublinImapWorkloadPolicy -WorkloadClassification CustomerExpectation  
-WorkloadManagementPolicy DublinWorkloadManagementPolicy -WorkloadType Imap -DomainController Dublin02.Contoso.com  
New-WorkloadManagementPolicy  
New-WorkloadManagementPolicy -Name DublinWorkloadManagementPolicy -DomainController  
Dublin02.contoso.com  
Set-ExchangeServer -WorkloadManagementPolicy DublinWorkloadManagementPolicy -Identity  
Dublin01.

#### **QUESTION 60**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Each user has an In-Place Archive.

You discover that several items in a user's In-Place Archive are corrupt.

You need to ensure that the user can access the corrupt items.

Which tool should you use?

- A. The Repair-FileIntegrity cmdlet
- B. The Isinteg command
- C. The New-MailboxRepairRequest cmdlet
- D. The Eseutil command

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-MailboxRepairRequest

New-MailboxRepairRequest -Mailbox ayla -CorruptionType ProvisionedFolder,SearchFolder,AggregateCounts,Folderview -Archive

New-MailboxRepairRequest

This cmdlet is available only in on-premises Exchange Server 2013.

Use the New-MailboxRepairRequest cmdlet to detect and fix mailbox corruptions. You can run this command against a specific mailbox or against a database.

While this task is running, mailbox access is disrupted only for the mailbox being repaired. If you're running this command against a database, only the mailbox being repaired is disrupted. All other mailboxes on the database remain operational.

Examples

EXAMPLE 1

This example detects and repairs all folder views for the mailbox tony@contoso.com. New-MailboxRepairRequest -Mailbox tony@contoso.com -CorruptionType FolderView

EXAMPLE 2

This example only detects and reports on ProvisionedFolder and SearchFolder corruption issues to Ayla Kol's mailbox. This command doesn't repair the mailbox.

New-MailboxRepairRequest -Mailbox ayla -CorruptionType



ProvisionedFolder,SearchFolder -DetectOnly

#### EXAMPLE 3

This example detects and repairs AggregateCounts for all mailboxes on mailbox database MBX-DB01.

New-MailboxRepairRequest -Database MBX-DB01 -CorruptionType AggregateCounts

#### EXAMPLE 4

This example detects and repairs all corruption types for Ayla Kol's mailbox and archive. New-MailboxRepairRequest -Mailbox ayla -CorruptionType

ProvisionedFolder,SearchFolder,AggregateCounts,Folderview -Archive

#### EXAMPLE 5

This example creates a variable that identifies Ann Beebe's mailbox and then uses the variable to specify the values for the Database and StoreMailbox parameters to create a request to detect and repair all corruption types.

\$Mailbox = Get-MailboxStatistics annb

New-MailboxRepairRequest -Database \$Mailbox.Database -StoreMailbox

\$Mailbox.MailboxGuid -

CorruptionType ProvisionedFolder,SearchFolder,AggregateCounts,Folderview

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625226\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff625226(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### QUESTION 61

You create a mailbox named ConfRoom1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Users report that when they schedule meetings and attempt to locate ConfRoom1 in the All Rooms address list, they do not see ConfRoom1 on the list.

You need to ensure that the users can locate ConfRoom1 on the All Rooms address list.

What should you do?

Enterprise Office 365 Administrator ?

## Exchange admin center

recipients mailboxes groups resources contacts shared migration

+ - / [conf] X ↺ ...

DISPLAY NAME	MAILBOX TYPE	EMAIL ADDRESS
ConfRoom1	User	ConfRoom1@contoso.com

ConfRoom1

User mailbox  
ConfRoom1@contoso.com  
Title:  
Office:  
Work phone:

Phone and Voice Features  
Unified Messaging: Disabled  
[Enable](#)  
Mobile Devices  
[Disable Exchange ActiveSync](#)  
[View details](#)

In-Place Archive  
Archiving: Disabled  
[Enable](#)

In-Place Hold

- Modify the Sharing Policy that is associated to ConfRoom1.
- Run the Update-AddressList command and specify the -Identity parameter.
- Run the Set-Mailbox command and specify the -IsRootPublicFolderMailbox parameter.
- Delete the ConfRoom1 mailbox, and create a new resource mailbox.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-Mailbox

This example creates a user in Active Directory and a resource mailbox for a conference room. The resource mailbox is located in Mailbox Database 1. The password must be reset at the next logon. The Exchange Management Shell prompts for the value of the initial password because it's not specified.

New-Mailbox -UserPrincipalName confmbx@contoso.com -Alias confmbx -Name ConfRoomMailbox -Database "Mailbox Database 1" -OrganizationalUnit Users -Room -ResetPasswordOnNextLogon \$true

### QUESTION 62

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers named EX1 and EX2.

EX1 and EX2 are the members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

DAG1 contains two mailbox databases named DB1 and DB2.

DB1 is active on EX1.

DB2 is active on EX2.

A disk on EX2 fails. DB2 fails over to EX1.

Users who have mailboxes in DB2 report that Microsoft Outlook can no longer connect to the Exchange Server organization.

You discover that DB2 is dismounted on EX1.

When you attempt to mount DB2 on EX1, the operation fails.

You need to identify what prevents DB2 from mounting on EX1.

What should you do?

- A. Run the Resume-MailboxdatabaseCopy cmdlet.
- B. Run the Update-MailboxdatabaseCopy cmdlet.
- C. Run the eseutil.exe command and specify the A parameter.
- D. Run the eseutil.exe command and specify the /mft parameter.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335201\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335201(v=exchg.150).aspx)

### QUESTION 63

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You are troubleshooting an email delivery problem.

You need to disable temporarily the antimalware scanning on a server that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

The solution must ensure that the antimalware engine continues to download updates.

What should you run?

- A. The Set-TransportConfig cmdlet
- B. The New-MalwareFilterPolicy cmdlet
- C. The Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1 script
- D. The Set-Malwarchi11cringServer cmdlet

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://www.exchangeinbox.com/article.aspx?i=202&t=2&all=1>

<http://stepbytech.wordpress.com/2013/02/23/exchange-2013-stops-receiving-mail-it-was-working/>

<http://justaucguy.wordpress.com/2012/10/29/exchange-server-2013-preview-administration-part-6/>

#### **QUESTION 64**

Your company has two offices.

Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

MBX1 and MBX2 are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

A mailbox database named DB1 has a copy on each Mailbox server.

DB1 is active on MBX2.

You are creating a disaster recovery plan for the organization.

You need to identify how email messages will be received for the mailboxes on DB1 if the Exchange Server transport services fail on MBX2 because of messages in the poison message queue.

What should you identify?

Server name	Role	Site name
CAS1	Client Access server	Site1
MBX1	Mailbox server	Site1
CAS2	Client Access server	Site2
MBX2	Mailbox server	Site2

- A. Email messages will be queued on MBX1, and then delivered directly to the mailboxes on MBX2.
- B. The Exchange Server transport services will restart automatically, and then put all delivery queues in a Retry state.
- C. The Exchange Server transport services will restart automatically, and then purge the poison messages.
- D. Email messages will be queued on CAS1 or CAS2, and then delivered directly to the mailboxes on MBX2.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Queues: Exchange 2013 Help

Message Retry, Resubmit, and Expiration Intervals: Exchange 2013 Help

#### QUESTION 65

Your company has four offices. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains nine servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

A user named User1 is in a distribution group named D\_Sales.

The mailbox of User1 is in a database that is active on MBX4 and is configured to use MBX5 as an expansion server.

You need to ensure that email sent to D\_Sales from the Internet is received by CAS1, and then routed from MBX1 to MBX4.

What should you do?

Server name	Role	Site name
CAS1	Client Access	Site1
CAS2	Client Access	Site2
CAS3	Client Access	Site3
CAS4	Client Access	Site4
MBX1	Mailbox	Site1
MBX2	Mailbox	Site2
MBX3	Mailbox	Site3
MBX4	Mailbox	Site3
MBX5	Mailbox	Site4

- A. Configure Site1 as a hub site.

- B. Modify the expansion server setting of D\_Sales.
- C. Modify the SubmissionServerOverrideList list on MBX1.
- D. Configure Site3 as a hub site.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

As the messages are routed from sender Mailbox Server Transport Service to recipient Mailbox Server Transport Service, I would say that it makes sense for the Expansion Server settings for the DL to be amended to MBX4. This action would remove MBX5 from the equation, and as the expansion server setting serves as the routing destination when specified, this would also ensure the emails are routed from MBX1 to MBX4. Assuming that all external email is received by CAS1 in Site1, then MBX1 would be responsible for routing the email, via the transport service to the other mailbox servers at other sites. When a hub site is used, all email traffic from the sites configured to use the hub site is affected. The question states that email sent to D\_Sales needs to be rerouted, not all traffic. There is no mention of the need for hub sites, AD site costs, or other sites with internet facing CAS servers. [http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj916681\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj916681(v=exchg.150).aspx)  
Exchange 2013 Mail Flow  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998825\(v=exchg.150\).aspx#RoutingDest](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998825(v=exchg.150).aspx#RoutingDest)

#### **QUESTION 66**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers.  
All users access their email by using Microsoft Outlook 2010.  
An administrator deploys a shared mailbox named Project.  
You assign all of the users in the marketing department Full Access permissions to Project.  
You discover that Project automatically appears in Outlook to all of the marketing department users.  
You need to ensure that Project only appears in Outlook to the marketing department users who add the mailbox manually to their Outlook profile.  
Which two cmdlets should you run? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Remove-MailboxPermission
- B. Set-Mailbox
- C. Remove-Mailbox
- D. Add-MailboxPermission
- E. New-Mailbox

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** [none]

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

<http://exchangeserverpro.com/exchange-2013-grant-full-mailbox-access-user/>

<http://os-kb.co.uk/11/02/2013/microsoft/disable-outlook-auto-mapping-with-full-access-mailboxes>

<http://www.slipstick.com/exchange/removing-managed-mailboxes-from-an-outlook-profile/>

### QUESTION 67

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The organization contains a Mailbox server that hosts several databases, including a database named ExecsDB.

ExecsDB contains the mailboxes of the company executives.

The hard disk that contains ExecsDB fails.

You replace the hard disk with a new disk, and then you mount the database.

You create a recovery database in an alternate location, and then you restore the database files for ExecsDB to the alternate location.

You need to ensure that all data is consistent before merging the mailbox data into the dial-tone database.

What should you do first?

- A. Run the isinteg.exe command and specify the -fix parameter.
- B. Run the Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase cmdlet.
- C. Run the Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet.
- D. Run the eseutil.exe command and specify the /R parameter.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

<https://exchangemaster.wordpress.com/tag/eseutil/>

<http://krypted.com/tag/exchange-server-2013/>

### QUESTION 68

Fabrikam, Ltd. has an Exchange Server organization that contains two servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Recently, the internal and external namespaces named mail.fabrikam.com and autodiscover.fabrikam.com were changed to point to EX2.

You configure all of the users on EX2 to access their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook from the Internet.

You enable Outlook Anywhere on EX1.

You need to ensure that users who have mailboxes on EX1 can connect to their mailbox from the Internet.

What should you do on EX1?

Server name	Role	Exchange Server version	Site location
EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010	New York
EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013	New York

- A. Set the ExternalHostName value to NULL.
- B. Set the ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod value to Basic and NTLM.
- C. Set the IISAuthenticationMethods value to Basic and NTLM.
- D. Set the InternalHostName value to NULL

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 69

Your company has a main office and four branch offices.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains 2,500 mailboxes.

An administrator plans to deploy Microsoft Lync Server 2013.

You need to enable the unified contact store in the Exchange Server 2013 organization.

What should you run?

- A. The New-CsPartnerApplication cmdlet
- B. The Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet
- C. The Configure-EnterprisePartnerApplication.ps1 script
- D. The Set-AuthConfig cmdlet

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://memphistech.net/?p=280>



<http://mchahla.blogspot.co.uk/2013/01/integrating-lync-server-2013-exchange.html>  
<http://mike-graham.co.uk/blog/2013/09/14/setting-up-lync-2013-with-exchange-2013-part-3-exchange-2013-integration>

#### **QUESTION 70**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

DAG1 has two members.

You create a mailbox database copy for each database on each DAG member.

You plan to implement a service level agreement (SLA) that meets the following requirements:

All deleted mailboxes must be recoverable for up to six months after they are deleted.

When a mailbox is recovered, the entire contents of the mailbox must be recovered.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the requirements.

What should you recommend?

- A. Get-Mailbox | Set-Mailbox -RetainDeletedItemsFor 180.00:00:00
- B. Get-MailboxDatabase | Set-MailboxDatabase -MailboxRetention 180.00:00:00
- C. Get-MailboxDatabase | Set-MailboxDatabase -DeletedItemRetention 180.00:00:00
- D. Get-Mailbox | Set-Mailbox -Audit Log Age Limit 180.00:00:00

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Set-MailboxDatabase

Get-MailboxDatabase | Set-MailboxDatabase -MailboxRetention 180.00:00:00

The MailboxRetention parameter specifies the length of time to keep deleted mailboxes.

To specify a value, enter it as a time span: dd.hh:mm:ss where d = days, h = hours, m = minutes, and s = seconds. For example, to specify a 15-hour interval, enter 15:00:00. The maximum length of time to retain mailboxes is 24,855 days. By default, deleted mailboxes are retained for 30 days. This attribute applies to all mailboxes in this mailbox database.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb124924\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb124924(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb123971\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb123971(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 71**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Client Access servers and two Mailbox servers.

You configure DNS round robin on the Client Access servers.

All of the host (A) and alias (CNAME) records in the DNS zone are configured to have a TTL value of 10 minutes.

You need to recommend a solution to fail over client connections to a Client Access server automatically if Internet Information Services (US) fails.

The solution must minimize costs.

What should you recommend?

- A. Deploy a Client Access server array.
- B. Reduce the TTL values on all of the A and CNAME records to one minute.
- C. Deploy a hardware load balancing solution.
- D. Deploy Network Load Balancing (NLB) on each Client Access server.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 72

A company named Fabrikam, Ltd. has an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Exchange Server version
EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 3 (SP3)
EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013 Cumulative Update 1 (CU1)

You configure the internal and external namespaces named mail.fabrikam.com and autodiscover.fabrikam.com to point to EX2. You configure Outlook Anywhere on EX1 as shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
ClientAuthenticationMethod	Basic
IISAuthenticationMethods	NTLM

You configure Outlook Anywhere on EX2 as shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod	Basic
InternalClientAuthenticationMethod	NTLM
IISAuthenticationMethods	Basic NTLM Negotiate

You need to ensure that all of the users on EX1 can connect to their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook from the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Change the authentication settings of EX1.
- B. Disable IPv6 on EX1.
- C. Change the authentication settings of EX2.
- D. Disable Outlook Anywhere on EX1.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 73

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 receives a daily email message that contains a log of all the Exchange Server administrative actions. Which cmdlet should you use in a scheduled task?

- A. Search-AdminAuditLog
- B. Set-AdminAuditLogConfig
- C. New-AdminAuditLogSearch
- D. Write-AdminAuditLog

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

New-AdminAuditLogSearch

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff459243\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff459243(v=exchg.150).aspx)

After the New-AdminAuditLogSearch cmdlet is run, the report is delivered to the mailboxes you specify within 15 minutes. The log is included as an XML attachment on the report email message. The maximum size of the log that can be generated is 10 megabytes (MB).

You need to be assigned permissions before you can run this cmdlet. Although all parameters for this cmdlet are listed in this topic, you may not have access to some parameters if they're not included in the permissions assigned to you. To see what permissions you need, see the "View-only administrator audit logging" entry in the Exchange and Shell infrastructure permissions topic.

New-AdminAuditLogSearch -ExternalAccess \$true -StartDate 07/25/2013 -EndDate 10/24/2013 -StatusMailRecipients admin@contoso.com,pilarp@contoso.com -Name "Datacenter admin audit log"

**QUESTION 74**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You plan to assign the default workload management policy to all of the servers in the organization.

You need to remove the Calendar Synchronization Assistant workload from the workload management policy before you assign the policy to the servers.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Remove-ResourcePolicy
- B. Set-ResourcePolicy
- C. Set-WorkloadPolicy
- D. Remove-WorkloadPolicy

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

New-WorkloadManagementPolicy

EXAMPLE 1

This example creates a custom workload management policy that will be used to control Exchange workloads at the Dublin, Ireland location of Contoso.com. The name of the server in the Dublin, Ireland location of Contoso.com is Dublin01.

New-WorkloadManagementPolicy -Name DublinWorkloadManagementPolicy -DomainController Dublin02.contoso.com

Set-ExchangeServer -WorkloadManagementPolicy DublinWorkloadManagementPolicy -Identity Dublin01.

EXAMPLE 2

This example uses the Template parameter to create a policy object DallasWorkloadManagementPolicy based on the Default Workload Management Policy.

It is then customized to remove the ELC Assistant workload from the Workload Management Policy. The Workload Management Policy is then assigned to server Dallas01.

New-WorkloadManagementPolicy -Name DallasWorkloadManagementPolicy -Template DefaultWorkloadManagementPolicy\_15.0.505.0 Remove-WorkloadPolicy DallasWorkloadManagementPolicy\ELCAssistant Set-ExchangeServer -WorkloadManagementPolicy DallasWorkloadManagementPolicy -Server Dallas01

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150485\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150485(v=exchg.150).aspx)  
[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj215703\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj215703(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 75**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named fabrikam.com.

You have a distribution group named DL1 and a user named User1.

The managedBy attribute of DL1 is fabrikam.com\users\User1.

User1 attempts to add a user named User2 to DL1 and receives the following error message:

"Changes to the public group membership cannot be saved.  
You do not have sufficient permissions to perform this operation on this object."

You need to ensure that User1 can add User2 to DLL

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. From Exchange Management Shell, run New-ManagementRoleAssignment -Name "Default Role Assignment Policy- MyDistributionGroupMembership" -Policy "Default Role Assignment Policy" -Role "MyDistributionGroupMembership"
- B. From Exchange Admin Center, edit the Default Role Assignment Policy and select MyDistributionGroups
- C. From Exchange Management Shell, run New-ManagementRoleAssignment -Name "Default Role Assignment Policy-MyDistributionGroups" -Policy "Default Role Assignment Policy" -Role "MyDistributionGroups".
- D. From Exchange Admin Center, edit the Default Role Assignment Policy and select MyDistributionGroupMembership.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/jj657511\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/jj657511(v=exchg.150).aspx)  
Role Assignment Policies cannot be managed via the EAC.

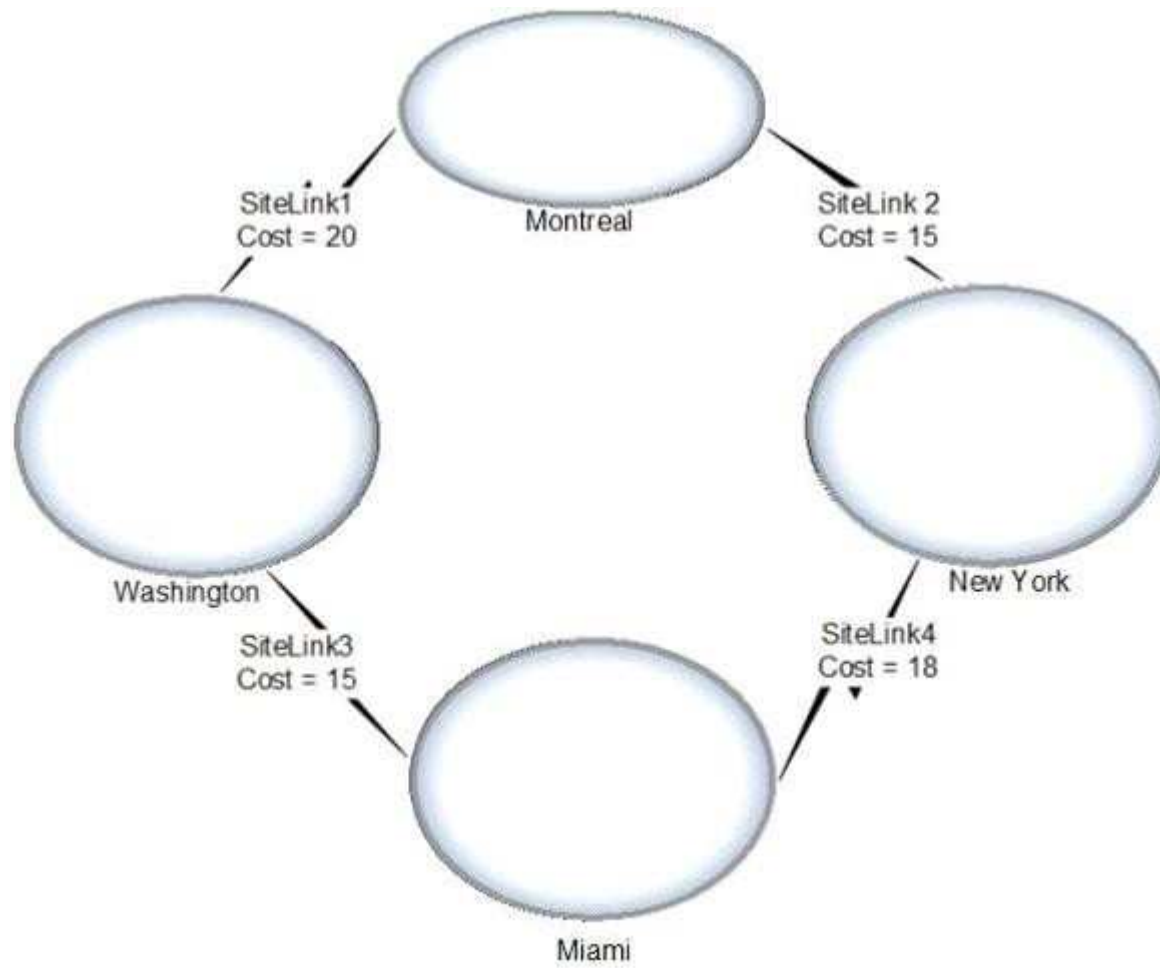
#### **QUESTION 76**

Your company has four offices.

Each office connects to two of the other offices by using a direct WAN link.

Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

The office connections and the Active Directory site links are configured as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers.  
The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Data availability group (DAG)	Site location
EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	No	Montreal
EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	No	New York
EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	No	Washington
EX4	Mailbox server Client Access server	No	Miami

You discover that email messages sent from the site in Montreal to the site in Miami are routed through the site in New York.  
You need to ensure that all of the email messages sent from the Montreal site to the Miami site are routed through the Washington site.  
What should you run?

- A. Set-AdSite1ink Site1inkl -ExchangeCost 25
- B. Set-AdSite Washington' -HubSiteEnabled \$false
- C. Set-AdSite1ink SiteUnkl -ExchangeCost 15
- D. Set-AdSite New York' -Hubsiteenabled Sfalse

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set-AdSiteLink

This cmdlet is available only in on-premises Exchange Server 2013.

Use the Set-AdSiteLink cmdlet to assign an Exchange-specific cost to an Active Directory IP site link. You can also use this cmdlet to configure the maximum message size that can pass across an Active Directory IP site link.

EXAMPLE 1

This example assigns an Exchange-specific cost of 25 to the IP site link DEFAULT\_IP\_SITE\_LINK and configures a maximum message size limit of 10 MB on the IP site link.

Set-AdSiteLink DEFAULT\_IP\_SITE\_LINK -ExchangeCost 25 -MaxMessageSize 10MB

By default, Microsoft Exchange determines the least cost routing path by using the cost assigned to the Active Directory IP site link. You can use the Set-AdSiteLink

cmdlet to assign an Exchange-specific cost to the Active Directory IP site link. The Exchange-specific cost is a separate attribute used instead of the Active Directory-assigned cost to determine the least cost routing path.

This example sets an Exchange specific cost of 10 to the IP site link IPSiteLinkAB.

Set-AdSiteLink -Identity IPSiteLinkAB -ExchangeCost 10

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123696\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123696(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb266946\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb266946(v=exchg.141).aspx)

#### QUESTION 77

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to ensure that users receive a notification if the delivery of a message is delayed for more than one hour.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Set-FrontEndTransportService
- B. Set-MailboxTransportService
- C. Set-TransportConfig
- D. Set-TransportService

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj215682\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj215682(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

This example sets the DelayNotificationTimeout parameter to 1 hour for the Transport service on a Mailbox server named Mailbox01.

Set-TransportService Mailbox01 -DelayNotificationTimeout 1:00:00

DelayNotificationTimeout

The DelayNotificationTimeout parameter specifies how long the server waits before it generates a delayed delivery status notification (DSN) message.

The default value is 4 hours.

To specify a value, enter it as a time span: dd.hh:mm:ss where d = days, h = hours, m = minutes, and s = seconds.

For example, to specify 3.5 hours for this parameter, use 03:30:00. The valid input range for this parameter is from 00:00:01 through 30.00:00:00.

The value of the DelayNotificationTimeout parameter should always be greater than the value of the TransientFailureRetryCount parameter multiplied by the value of the TransientFailureRetryInterval parameter.

#### QUESTION 78

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

You deploy a server that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

You plan to install five additional servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed.

You are a member of the Organization Management management role group.

Your company hires an external IT consultant named Admin1.



The company's security policy states that all external consultants must have the minimum number of required permissions on the network. You need to ensure that Admin1 can install a server named EX2. The solution must meet the requirements of the security policy. Which two tasks should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)

- A. Add Admin1 to the Exchange Server role group.
- B. Create a new management role and a new role assignment policy.
- C. Run setup and specify the/newprovisionectservernex2 parameter.
- D. Add Admin1 to the Delegated Setup management role group.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/dd876881\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/dd876881(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Delegated Setup

The Delegated Setup management role group is one of several built-in role groups that make up the Role Based Access Control (RBAC) permissions model in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. Role groups are assigned one or more management roles that contain the permissions required to perform a given set of tasks. The members of a role group are granted access to the management roles assigned to the role group. Administrators who are members of the Delegated Setup role group can deploy servers running Exchange 2013 that have been previously provisioned by a member of the Organization Management role group. Members of the Delegated Setup role group can only deploy Exchange 2013 servers. They can't manage the server after it's been deployed. To manage a server after it's been deployed, a user must be a member of the Server Management role group.

#### **QUESTION 79**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The help desk reports that users fail to access their mailbox by using the URL

<http://mail.contoso.com>.

All of the users successfully connect to their mailbox by using Exchange ActiveSync.

You need to ensure that all of the users can access their mailbox by using the URL

<http://mail.contoso.com>.

What should you configure on a Client Access server?

- A. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, configure HTTP Response Headers on the OWA virtual directory.
- B. From Exchange Admin Center, create a new Outlook Web App mailbox policy.
- C. From File Explorer, modify the permissions of the Web.config file in the Default Web Site folder.
- D. From Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager, configure HTTP Redirect on the default web site,

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998359\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998359(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Use IIS Manager to simplify the Outlook Web App URL and force redirection to SSL

1. Start IIS Manager.
2. Expand the local computer, expand Sites, and then click Default Web Site.
3. At the bottom of the Default Web Site Home pane, click Features View if this option isn't already selected.
4. In the IIS section, double-click HTTP Redirect.
5. Select the Redirect requests to this destination check box.
6. Type the absolute path of the /owa virtual directory. For example, type <https://mail.contoso.com/owa>.
7. Under Redirect Behavior, select the Only redirect requests to content in this directory (not subdirectories) check box.
8. In the Status code list, click Found (302).
9. In the Actions pane, click Apply.
10. Click Default Web Site.
11. In the Default Web Site Home pane, double-click SSL Settings.
12. In SSL Settings, clear Require SSL.

Note:

If you don't clear Require SSL, users won't be redirected when they enter an unsecured URL. Instead, they'll get an access denied error.

#### **QUESTION 80**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You deploy the anti-spam features of Exchange Server 2013.

You need to specify the spam quarantine mailbox.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-MailboxJunkEmailConfiguration
- B. Set-ContentFilterConfig
- C. Set-MalwareFilterPolicy
- D. Set-SenderFilterConfig

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

### Configure a Spam Quarantine Mailbox

Messages determined to be spam by the Content Filter agent can be directed to a spam quarantine mailbox. If the spam confidence level (SCL) quarantine threshold is enabled, all messages that are quarantined are wrapped as non-delivery reports (NDR) and are sent to the SMTP address that you specify as the spam quarantine mailbox. You can review quarantined messages and release them to their intended recipients by using the Send Again feature in Microsoft Outlook. By default, anti-spam features aren't enabled in the Transport service on a Mailbox server. Typically, you only enable the anti-spam features on a Mailbox server if your Exchange organization doesn't do any prior anti-spam filtering before accepting incoming messages. For more information, see [Enable Anti-Spam Functionality on a Mailbox Server](#).

The person responsible for the spam quarantine mailbox can view potentially private and sensitive messages, and then send mail on behalf of anybody in the Exchange organization.

Step 1: Verify content filtering is enabled

Run the following command to verify the Content Filter agent is installed and enabled on the Exchange server:

```
Get-TransportAgent "Content Filter Agent"
```

Run the following command to verify content filtering is enabled:

```
Get-ContentFilterConfig | Format-List Enabled
```

Step 2: Create a dedicated mailbox for spam quarantine

To create a dedicated spam quarantine mailbox, follow these steps:

Create a dedicated Exchange database

We recommend that you create a dedicated database for the spam quarantine mailbox. The spam quarantine mailbox should have a large database, because if the storage quota limit is reached, messages will be lost. For more information, see [Manage Mailbox Databases in Exchange 2013](#).

Create a dedicated mailbox and user account

We recommend that you create a dedicated mailbox and Active Directory user account for the spam quarantine mailbox.

Step 3: Specify the spam quarantine mailbox

```
Set-ContentFilterConfig -QuarantineMailbox <SmtpAddress>
```

This example sends all messages that exceed the spam quarantine threshold to spamQ@contoso.com.

```
Set-ContentFilterConfig -QuarantineMailbox spamQ@contoso.com
```

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996791.aspx>

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997692\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997692(v=exchg.141).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123746\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123746(v=exchg.150).aspx)

<http://jjstellato.blogspot.co.uk/2013/01/exchange-2013-enable-antispam-and.html>

### QUESTION 81

Your network contain an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.

The network contains a legacy mail system that uses a SMTP namespace of contoso.com.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013.

There will be a period of interoperability while the email is migrated from the legacy system to Exchange Server 2013.

During the period of interoperability, you need to ensure that all incoming email is received by an Exchange Server 2013 server, and then routed to the legacy mail system if an Exchange Server email recipient cannot be found.

You configure the firewall in the perimeter network to route SMTP traffic to the Exchange Server 2013 organization.

What should you do next?

A. Modify the existing accepted domain for contoso.com and create a new Send connector.

- B. Add a new external relay accepted domain for contoso.com and create a new Send connector.
- C. Add a new authoritative domain for contoso.com and create a new email address policy.
- D. Add a new internal relay accepted domain for contoso.com and create a new email address policy.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb124423\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb124423(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Step 1: Modify accepted domain for contoso.com and make it an internal relay domain.

Step 2: Create a new send connector which routes mail for the contoso.com namespace to the legacy namespace - if a recipient cannot be found in the Exchange org.

## **QUESTION 82**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains 5,000 mailboxes.

A user named User1 tests several Windows Phone devices.

You need to ensure that User1 can connect more than 20 Windows Phone devices to his mailbox,

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-ThrottlingPolicy
- B. Set-MobileMailboxPolicy
- C. Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy
- D. Set-CasMailbox

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Example 1:

Set-ThrottlingPolicy -EasmaxDevices 20

Example 2:

New-Throttlingpolicy "Increased ActiveSync Devices" -EasMaxDevices 20

Set-Mailbox steve -ThrottlingPolicy "Increased ActiveSync Devices"

Example 3:

Set-Throttlingpolicy "Increased ActiveSync Devices" -EasMaxDevices 20

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/dd298094\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/dd298094(v=exchg.150).aspx)

<http://www.msexchange.org/kbase/ExchangeServerTips/ExchangeServer2010/Mobility/HowtoincreasethemaximumnumberofActiveSyncDevicesforaUser.html>  
<http://thoughtsofanidleind.com/2014/01/15/eas-device-partnerships/>  
<http://www.slipstick.com/exchange/cmdlets/allow-more-activesync-devices/>

### QUESTION 83

You deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization to a test network for evaluation.

You install the Mailbox server role and the Client Access server role on a server named ex01.contoso.com.

You do not perform any other configurations.

All of the ports from the Internet to ex01.contoso.com are open.

You successfully connect to ex01.contoso.com from the Internet and from the internal network.

You need to identify which types of Exchange Server clients will connect successfully to the organization without any further configurations.

What should you identify?

- A. internal Outlook Web App connections
- B. Android Phones using Activesync
- C. Windows RT devices running the Mail app
- D. Windows Phones that use Exchange ActiveSync

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

B

Not B

All Android Phones require the AllowNonProvisionableDevices parameter set to \$True to sync successfully out of box with Exchange 2013 and this parameter is set to \$false by default

C

Not C

All Windows RT devices running the mail App require the AllowNonProvisionableDevices parameter set to \$True to sync successfully out of box with Exchange 2013 and this parameter is set to \$false by default

D

Not D

All Windows Phones require the AllowNonProvisionableDevices parameter set to \$True to sync successfully out of box with Exchange 2013 and this parameter is set to \$false by default

The AllowNonProvisionableDevices parameter specifies whether all mobile phones can synchronize with the server running Exchange. When set to \$true, the AllowNonProvisionableDevices parameter enables all mobile phones to synchronize with the Exchange server, regardless of whether the phone can enforce all the specific settings established in the Exchange ActiveSync policy. This also includes mobile phones managed by a separate device management system. When set to \$false, this parameter blocks mobile phones that aren't provisioned from synchronizing with the Exchange server. The default value is \$false.

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb123756\(v=exchg.141\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb123756(v=exchg.141).aspx)

<http://exchangeserverpro.com/activesync-policies-cause-test-activesyncconnectivity-to-fail/>

#### **QUESTION 84**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You create a public folder.

You assign an email address to the public folder.

You need to ensure that only a user named User1 can add content to the public folder by using email.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-MailPublicFolder
- B. Set-PublicFolder
- C. Set-Mailbox
- D. Add-PublicFolderCMentPermission

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Set-MailPublicFolder

This cmdlet is available in on-premises Exchange Server 2013 and in the cloud-based service.

Use the Set-MailPublicFolder cmdlet to configure the mail-related settings of mail-enabled public folders. If you want to configure basic settings that aren't mail related, use the Set-PublicFolder cmdlet.

EXAMPLE 1

Set-MailPublicFolder -Identity MyPublicFolder@contoso.com -AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom "User1"

EXAMPLE 2

This example sets the primary SMTP address of the mail-enabled public folder MyPublicFolder@contoso.com to MyPublicFolder@fabrikam.com.

Set-MailPublicFolder -Identity MyPublicFolder@contoso.com -PrimarySmtpAddress MyPublicFolder@fabrikam.com

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997560\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997560(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123707\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123707(v=exchg.150).aspx)

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb397214\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/bb397214(v=exchg.150).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 85**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains 20 servers.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013 RTM Cumulative Update 1 (CU1) to the first Exchange server in the organization.

You need to ensure that a user named ExehangeAdmin can deploy CU1 to the first server,

The solution must minimize the number of permissions assigned to ExehangeAdmin.

To which groups should you add ExehangeAdmin?

- A. Schema Admins, Domain Admins, and Enterprise Admins

- B. Schema Admins, Domain Admins, and Delegated Setup
- C. Domain Admins and Organization Management
- D. Enterprise Admins and Organization Management

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/exdeploy2013/Checklist?state=2419-W-CABEAQAAQAAAAUEAAQAAAAg~>

A: Both Schema Admins and Enterprise Admins membership is needed to update the schema and prepare AD

NOT B: Delegated Setup can be used to install the 2nd server, not the first.

NOT C: Both Schema Admins and Enterprise Admins membership is needed to update the schema and prepare AD. The user account installing the server is added to the Organization Management group during installation.

NOT D: Both Schema Admins and Enterprise Admins membership is needed to update the schema and prepare AD. The user account installing the server is added to the Organization Management group during installation.

#### **QUESTION 86**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

An Active Directory administrator is concerned about the permissions assigned to a group named Exchange Trusted Subsystem.

Exchange Trusted Subsystem has a member named Exchange Windows Permissions.

You need to show the Active Directory administrator all of the permissions assigned to Exchange Trusted Subsystem.

What should you use?

- A. ADSI Edit
- B. Active Directory Sites and Services
- C. Dsget
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773354\(v=WS.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc773354(v=WS.10).aspx)

#### **QUESTION 87**

You have an Exchange Server organization.

The organization contains a server named EX01 that has Exchange Server 2010 installed and a server named EX02 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed. Your mailbox is hosted on EX01. You need to access the Exchange Admin Center (EAC). Which URL should you use?

- A. [https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer= 14](https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer=14)
- B. [https://EX02/ecp?ExchClientVer= 15](https://EX02/ecp?ExchClientVer=15)
- C. <https://EX02/eac?ExchClientVer=15>
- D. <https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer=15>

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://www.cgoosen.com/2013/07/how-to-access-exchange-admin-center-eac-in-exchange-2013-during-coexistence/>

<http://consulting.risualblogs.com/blog/2013/06/26/exchange-2013-coexistence-ecp-redirects-to-2010-ecp-2/>

<http://msexchangeguru.com/2013/01/16/eac-exchange-2013/>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/meamcs/archive/2013/05/04/exchange-2013-coexistence-ecp-your-mailbox-can-t-be-accessed-using-the-address-you-entered-please-obtain-the-correct-address.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 88**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The organization contains four servers in the same Active Directory site.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

EXB and EX4 are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

All users use Microsoft Outlook 2013 to connect to their mailbox.

You need to recommend a client access solution to ensure that all of the users can connect to their mailbox if EX1 or EX2 fails.

What should you recommend?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>



Server name	Role
EX1	Client Access server
EX2	Client Access server
EX3	Mailbox server
EX4	Mailbox server

- A. Add a layer 4 hardware load balancer that balances RPC traffic
- B. Add a layer 7 hardware load balancer that balances the traffic on port 443.
- C. Add a layer 7 hardware load balancer that balances RPC traffic.
- D. Replicate all of the databases in DAG1 to both DAG1 members.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

In Exchange 2013, RPC over TCP has been disabled. All outlook communications are now through RPC over HTTP (Outlook Anywhere). This unifies the CAS protocol methods and provides a stable and reliable connectivity network between clients and server and between CAS and Mailbox Server. It also reduces the number of namespaces required. It also eliminates end user interruptions. Hence moving mailboxes around in DAG and moving mailboxes between mailbox databases are now easy.

<http://blog.loadbalancer.org/load-balancing-exchange-2013/>

<http://windowsitpro.com/blog/exchange-2013-dumps-cas-arrays>

#### **QUESTION 89**

Your company has a main office and three branch offices.

The main office is located in Austin.

The branch offices are located in Denver, San Diego, and Chicago.

The network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a single domain.

Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

The site in Austin contains four domain controllers that run Windows Server 2008 R2 and are configured as global catalog servers.

The sites in Denver, San Diego, and Chicago each contain a read-only domain controller (RODC) that runs Windows Server 2008 R2.

No other domain controllers exist on the network.

You plan to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Exchange Server 2013 servers will be deployed in the Austin, Denver, and San Diego sites. Users from the Chicago site will access their mailbox remotely.

You need to recommend changes to the Active Directory infrastructure to support the planned deployment of Exchange Server 2013.

What should you recommend?

- A. Replace the RODCs in the Denver and San Diego sites with domain controllers that are configured as global catalog servers.
- B. Configure the RODCs in the Denver and San Diego sites as read-only global catalog servers.
- C. Configure Active Directory automatic site coverage for the Chicago site.
- D. Upgrade all of the RODCs to Windows Server 2012.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996719.aspx>

There must be a writable copy of the global catalog at each site where an Exchange 2013 server is to be installed.

#### **QUESTION 90**

How would you disable the anti malware filtering and ensure that engine updates from microsoft are downloaded and updated.

- A. Disable-Antimalwareagent.ps1
- B. Set-malwarefilteringserver
- C. Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1 (probable option)
- D. Update-MalwareFilteringServer.ps1 (guessed option)

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

**The Line in Bold and Italics is crucial to this question so pay attention!!!**

**Disable or Bypass Anti-Malware Scanning**

**Applies to: Exchange Server 2013**

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can disable or bypass malware filtering of all email messages in transit on a server. This must be done on a Mailbox server.

You may want to disable Exchange 2013 malware filtering if you are using another product for malware filtering. When malware filtering is disabled, the Exchange malware agent is unhooked and not running, and engine updates are not kept

up-to-date.

**Important:**

Bypassing malware filtering should **only** be done when troubleshooting a problem. **When malware filtering is bypassed, the Exchange malware agent remains hooked, and engine updates are kept up-to-date.** However, malware filtering is skipped while you attempt to resolve whatever problems you are encountering. After you have finished troubleshooting, you should restore malware filtering.

What do you need to know before you begin?

Estimated time to complete each procedure: 15 minutes

You can only use the Shell to perform this procedure.

Disabling or enabling malware filtering restarts the Microsoft Exchange Transport service on the server. This may temporarily disrupt mail flow in your organization.

Bypassing or restoring malware filtering doesn't require you to restart any services. However, changes to the setting may take up to 10 minutes to take effect.

If you have multiple Exchange servers performing malware filtering, you must perform these steps on each server.

You need to be assigned permissions before you can perform this procedure or procedures. To see what permissions you need, see the "Anti-malware" entry in the Anti-Spam and Anti-Malware Permissions topic.

For information about keyboard shortcuts that may apply to the procedures in this topic, see Keyboard Shortcuts in the Exchange Admin Center.

**Tip:**

Having problems? Ask for help in the Exchange forums. Visit the forums at: Exchange Server, Exchange Online, or Exchange Online Protection.

What do you want to do?

Use the Shell to disable malware filtering on a specific Exchange server

To disable malware filtering, run the following command:

Copy

```
& $env:ExchangeInstallPath\Scripts\Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1
```

**Note:**

To re-enable malware filtering, use Enable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1 instead of Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1.

How do you know this step worked?

To verify that malware filtering is disabled, run the following command and confirm that it returns a value of False:

Copy

```
Get-TransportAgent "Malware Agent"
```

Use the Shell to temporarily bypass malware filtering on a specific Exchange server

**Important:**

Bypassing malware filtering should **only** be done when troubleshooting a problem. You should restore malware filtering after you have finished troubleshooting.

To temporarily bypass malware filtering, run the following command:

Copy

```
Set-MalwareFilteringServer <ServerIdentity> -BypassFiltering $true
```

To restore malware filtering, run the following command:

Copy

```
Set-MalwareFilteringServer <ServerIdentity> -BypassFiltering $false
```

How do you know this step worked?

To verify that malware filtering is being bypassed, run the following command and confirm that it returns a value of True:

Copy

```
Get-MalwareFilteringServer | Format-List BypassFiltering
```

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150526\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150526(v=exchg.150).aspx)

<http://www.ntweekly.com/?p=2813>

To disable malware filtering, run the following command:& \$env:ExchangeInstallPath\Scripts\Disable-Antimalwarescanning.ps1

#### QUESTION 91

You need to install and configure anti-spam and antimalware filtering.

Which servers should you install the anti-spam agents and enable the anti-spam and antimalware filtering? (Choose two)

- A. You should install the anti-spam agents on the Client Access Servers only.
- B. You should install the anti-spam agents on the Mailbox servers only.
- C. You should install the anti-spam agents on the Client Access Servers and the Mailbox Servers.
- D. You should enable antimalware filtering on the Client Access Servers only.
- E. You should enable antimalware filtering on the Mailbox servers only.
- F. You enable antimalware filtering on the Client Access Servers and the Mailbox Servers.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://howexchangeworks.com/2013/06/connection-filtering-in-exchange-2013.html>

In Exchange 2013, the anti-spam agents can only be installed on the Mailbox role. But, the connection filtering which is very useful in fighting spam emails is not available in 2013.

Same goes for the attachment filter. Even though CAS proxies emails back and forth (if setup correctly), it is a stateless proxy and can't have any anti-spam agents

on it.

<http://www.jaapwesselius.com/2013/01/10/installing-exchange-server-2013-part-iii/>

In Exchange 2013 the anti-spam functionality (through protocol agents) is running on the Mailbox Server and not on the Client Access Server so all mail, including all spam will hit the Mailbox Server when installed in a configuration as outlined in these blog post series. The anti-spam functionality is enabled using a Powershell script (.EnableAntiSpamAgents.ps1) and offers Sender and Recipient filtering, content filtering, Sender Reputation and Sender ID filtering.

To activate the ant-spam agents on the Mailbox Server open the Exchange Management Shell and enter the following commands:

```
CD $Exscripts.\Install-AntiSpamAgents.ps1
```

<http://www.tlglearning.com/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=dnonu0glRr8%3D&tabid=238>

You can't enable the anti-spam agents on an Exchange 2013 Client Access Server

<http://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/exchange/en-US/5c9f1b51-4a93-4de4-964e-1f53afbb8e8b/how-toconfigure-attachment-filter-agent-on-exchange-2013->

The Malware Filter runs on every 2013 Mailbox server to protect against malware and viruses.

<http://blogs.dirteam.com/blogs/davestork/archive/2012/12/06/exchange-and-malware-protection.aspx>

## QUESTION 92

Your company has offices in New York, Paris, and Montreal.

An Active Directory site exists for each office.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers in each site.

One server in each site has the Mailbox server role installed and the other server in each site has the Client Access server role installed.

You need to ensure that all of the outbound email from each site is routed through the Client Access server in that site.

Which should you do?

- A. Remove the Mailbox servers from the list of source servers on each Send connector.
- B. Disable the Microsoft Exchange Transport service on each Mailbox server.
- C. Run the Set-SendConnector cmdlet and specify the -FrontendProxyEnabled.True parameter.
- D. Run the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet and specify the -InternetSMTPServers:\$null parameter.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

<http://exchangeserverpro.com/exchange-2013-front-end-proxy/>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/exchange/archive/2013/01/25/exchange-2013-client-access-server-role.aspx>

<http://www.msexchange.org/articles-tutorials/exchange-server-2013/planning-architecture/exchange-2013-mail-flow-part3.html>

## QUESTION 93

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

Users access Outlook Web App by using the name mail.contoso.com.

You deploy Exchange Server 2013 to the existing organization.  
You change the DNS record of mail.contoso.com to point to an Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server.  
The users report that they can no longer access their mailbox from Outlook Web App.  
The OWA virtual directory in Exchange Server 2010 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)  
You need to ensure that the users on Exchange Server 2010 can access Outlook Web App.  
Which setting should you change?

```
Exchange2003Url      :  
FailbackUrl          :  
LegacyRedirectType   : Silent  
CrossSiteRedirectType : Manual  
Name                 : owa (Default Web Site)  
InternalAuthenticationMethods : (Basic, Fba)  
MetabasePath         : IIS://CON2010.contoso.com/W3SUC/1/ROOT/owa  
BasicAuthentication  : True  
WindowsAuthentication : False  
DigestAuthentication : False  
FormsAuthentication  : True  
LiveIdAuthentication : False  
DefaultDomain        :
```

- A. WindowsAuthentication
- B. FormsAuthentication
- C. LegacyRedirectType
- D. FailbackUri

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Windows Authentication (NTLM) needs to be enabled on the Exchange 2010 Client Access Server to enable the Exchange 2013 Client Access Server to proxy connections.

Exchange Server Deployment Assistant

Enable and configure Outlook Anywhere

To allow your Exchange 2013 Client Access server to proxy connections to your Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 servers, you must enable and configure Outlook Anywhere on all of the Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 servers in your organization. If some Exchange 2007 or Exchange 2010 servers in your organization are already configured to use Outlook Anywhere, their configuration must also be updated to support Exchange 2013. When you use the steps below

to configure Outlook Anywhere, the following configuration is set on each Exchange 2007 and Exchange 2010 server:  
The Outlook Anywhere external URL is set to the external hostname of the Exchange 2013 server.  
Client authentication, which is used to allow clients like Outlook 2013 to authenticate with Exchange, is set to Basic.  
Internet Information Services (IIS) authentication, which is used to allow Exchange servers to communicate, set to NTLM and Basic.

#### **QUESTION 94**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Mailbox servers and two Client Access servers.  
You have a database availability group (DAG) that contains both Mailbox servers.  
You need to deploy public folders.  
What should you do first?

- A. Run the New-PublicFolderDatabase cmdlet and specify the -Server parameter.
- B. Run the New-PublicFolder cmdlet and specify the -Path parameter.
- C. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -Publicfolder parameter.
- D. Run the New-MailboxDatabase cmdlet and specify the -PublicFotderDatabase parameter.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**Explanation:**

Set Up Public Folders in a New Organization

New-Mailbox -PublicFolder -Name MasterHierarchy

<http://www.msexchange.org/articles-tutorials/exchange-server-2013/migration-deployment/migrating-publicfolders-exchange-2013-part1.html>

<http://www.msexchange.org/articles-tutorials/exchange-server-2013/migration-deployment/migrating-publicfolders-exchange-2013-part2.html>

#### **QUESTION 95**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.  
You need to install the Hub Transport server role on a new server.  
You install all the prerequisites for the Hub Transport role on the server.  
What should you do next?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the Add-WindowsFeature cmdlet.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Install-TransportAgent.ps1 script.
- C. At the command prompt, run Setup.com /M:Install /R:HT.
- D. At the command prompt, run ServerManagerCmd.exe -IP Exchange-HUB.xml.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 96**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 server that has the Mailbox, Hub Transport, and Client Access server roles installed. You need to ensure that users can send and receive e-mail by using Windows Live Mail or Microsoft Outlook Express. What should you do on the server?

- A. Install and then configure the SMTP server feature.
- B. Start the Microsoft Exchange POP3 service and then set the startup type to Automatic.
- C. Modify the properties of the MExchangePOP3 (TCP-in) Windows Firewall rule.
- D. Modify the properties of the MExchangeMailSubmission - RPC (TCP-in) Windows Firewall rule.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

By default, pop3 is set to manual.

**QUESTION 97**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 server named Server1. Server1 has a single mailbox database named DB1. You configure deleted items to be retained for 30 days. You need to ensure that each item that passes the retention period is removed daily between 2:00 and 6:00. What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-RetentionPolicy cmdlet.
- B. Run the Start-ManagedFolderAssistant cmdlet.
- C. Modify the maintenance schedule for DB1.
- D. Modify the messaging records management (MRM) schedule for Server1.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**



Explanation:

In the question it says nothing about a Retention policy. To configure deleted items to be retained for 30 days we can do it on a database level, using this cmdlet: Set-MailboxDatabase -Identity "DB1" -DeletedItemRetention 30.00:00:00 And after the above, configure the maintenance of DB1 using the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet with the - MaintenanceSchedule parameter.

#### **QUESTION 98**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to create a resource record in DNS to support Autodiscover from the Internet.

What type of resource record should you create?

- A. Host (A)
- B. Text (TXT)
- C. Pointer (PTR)
- D. Mail exchange (MX)

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 99**

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You install a new Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a Client Access server named CAS1.

You need to configure certificates in the organization to support the following client connections:

Autodiscover Outlook Anywhere Exchange ActiveSync

What should you do?

- A. Reissue a self-signed certificate to CAS1.
- B. Configure the default Web site on CAS1 to require SSL.
- C. Issue a trusted certificate that contains multiple subject alternate names.
- D. Install Active Directory Rights Management Service (AD RMS) on a member server.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 100**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The organization is authoritative for the domain contoso.com.

You create a federated trust.

You need to ensure that federated partners can automatically locate the Client Access servers in the organization.

What should you create from an external DNS server?

- A. an A record for autodiscover.contoso.com
- B. an A record for FederatedSharing.contoso.com
- C. an SRV record for \_autodiscover.\_TCP.\_msdcs.contoso.com
- D. an SRV record for \_FederatedSharing.\_UDP.\_msdcs.contoso.com

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

As mentioned in another question, this should actually be a CNAME record, according to Technet, but I left this in here as an A record for contoso.com would need creating before the CNAME for autodiscover.contoso.com. The exam will only mention CNAME records though.

**QUESTION 101**

You have an Exchange Server organization.

The organization contains a server named EX01 that has Exchange Server 2010 installed and a server named EX02 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

Your mailbox is hosted on EX01.

You need to access the Exchange Admin Center (EAC).

Which URL should you use?



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

- A. [https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer= 14](https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer=14)

- B. [https://EX02/ecp?ExchClientVer= 15](https://EX02/ecp?ExchClientVer=15)
- C. <https://EX02/eac?ExchClientVer=15>
- D. <https://EX01/ecp?ExchClientVer=15>

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150562\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj150562(v=exchg.150).aspx)

If you're in a coexistence scenario, where you're running Exchange 2010 and Exchange 2013 in the same organization, and your mailbox is still housed on the Exchange 2010 Mailbox server, the browser will default to the Exchange 2010 ECP.

You can access the EAC by adding the Exchange version to the URL. For example, to access the EAC whose virtual directory is hosted on the Client Access server CAS15-NA, use the following URL: <https://CAS15-NA/ecp?ExchClientVer=15>. Conversely, if you want to access the Exchange 2010 ECP and your mailbox resides on an Exchange 2013 Mailbox server, use the following URL: <https://CAS14-NA/ecp?ExchClientVer=14>.

**QUESTION 102**

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Active Directory domain	Active Directory site	Operations master role
DC1	Contoso.com	East	Domain naming, PDC emulator, RID master
DC2	Contoso.com	West	Schema master, infrastructure master
DC3	Contoso.com	West	<i>Not applicable</i>
DC4	Operations.contoso.com	West	PDC emulator, RID master
DC5	Operations.contoso.com	West	Infrastructure master

You plan to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization to the forest.

A company policy prevents administrators from logging on to DC2 to perform installations.

You need to prepare the Active Directory schema for the planned Exchange Server deployment.

You verify that your user account has all the required permissions to achieve the task. The solution must minimize changes to the Active Directory infrastructure.

- A. Move the schema master role to DC1, and then run Exchange setup.
- B. Deploy a member server to contoso.com, and then move the server to the West site. Run adprep.exe from the member server.
- C. Log on to DC3 and then run Exchange setup.
- D. Log on to any server in the West site, and then run Exchange setup.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Prepare Active Directory and domains for Exchange 2013. The first step in getting your organization ready for Exchange 2013 is to extend the Active Directory schema. Exchange stores a lot of information in Active Directory but before it can do that, it needs to add and update classes, attributes, and other items. Before

you extend your schema, there are a few things to keep in mind:

\* The only way to extend the schema for Exchange is to use Setup.exe in Windows Command Prompt or use Exchange 2013 Setup. Other ways of extending the schema aren't supported.

\* The computer where you'll run the command to extend the schema needs to be in the same Active Directory domain and site as the schema master. We can accomplish this by moving the schema master role to DC, and then run Exchange setup.

Incorrect answers:

Not B: Adprep is used to upgrade the Active Directory infrastructure forest to a newer version such as to Windows Server 2008. Adprep is not used for Exchange Server infrastructure changes. Not C: Exchange Setup must be run from the Schema master. DC3 does not have the schema master role.

Not D: Only DC2 in the West site has the Schema master role. We cannot run Exchange Setup from the other servers in the West site.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb125224%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 103

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

A new policy requires that all iPhone users access their on-premises mailbox by using the OWA for iPhone app.

You need to ensure that push notifications for the OWA for iPhone app are configured before the users install the app.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Sync (Azure AD Sync).
- B. Modify the EWS virtual directory.
- C. Enable push notifications proxy.
- D. Enroll in Microsoft Office 365 for business.
- E. Modify the OWA virtual directory.
- F. Set up on premises Exchange 2013 to Office 365 Authentication.

**Correct Answer:** CDF

**Section:** [none]

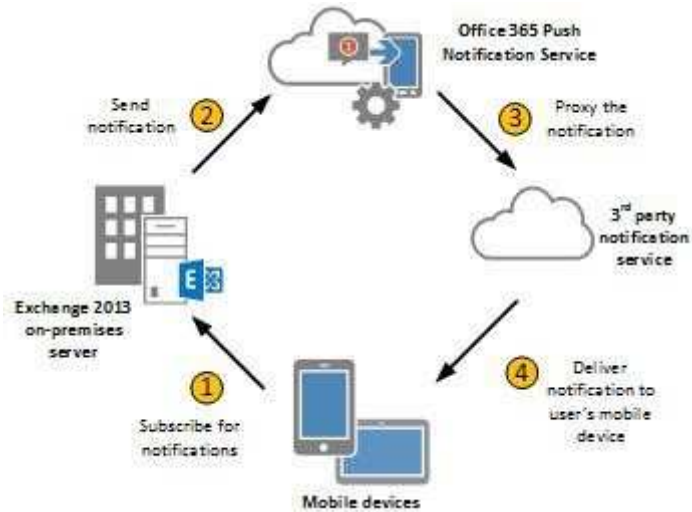
**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Configuring push notifications proxying for OWA for Devices To enable push notifications, the admin must:

1. (D) Enroll your organization in Office 365 for business.
2. Update all on-premises servers to Exchange Server 2013 Cumulative Update 3 (CU3) or later.
3. (F) Set up On-premises Exchange 2013 to Office 365 Authentication
4. (C) Enable push notifications from the on-premises Exchange Server 2013 to Office 365 and verify that push notifications are working.

Illustration below:



Incorrect answers:

Not A: There is no need to configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Sync.

Not B: You do not have to modify the EWS virtual directory.

Not E: You do not have to modify the OWA virtual directory.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn511017%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 104

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

You deploy several Exchange Server 2013 servers to the organization and you deploy the required certificates.

You attempt to connect to an Exchange Server 2013 server by using Outlook Web App and you discover the error message shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

Exhibit: \* Missing\*

You need to prevent the error message from appearing when users access Outlook Web App on the new servers.

What should you do?

- A. Remove the Exchange Server 2010 servers from the organization.
- B. Run the Remove-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet.
- C. From the Exchange Management Console, remove the certificates from the Exchange Server 2010 servers.
- D. From the Exchange Admin Center, modify the properties of the OWA virtual directory.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

We remove the Exchange Server 2010 servers certificates. The certificates are removed with the Remove-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet.

Note that the Exchange 2010 SSL certificate can be re-used if it contains the correct namespaces.

You can export the SSL certificate from Exchange 2010 and import it into Exchange 2013. However, if the names on the certificate are not correct, or the certificate is due to expire soon anyway, you may find it easier to simply acquire a new SSL certificate.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: We must remove the certificate for the Exchange Server 2010 servers. If you just remove the Exchange Server 2010 servers the certificates for them would still cause problems.

Not C: We cannot remove the certificates from the Exchange Management Console.

Not D: Modifying the OWA virtual directory would not address the certificate problem.

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997569%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

### QUESTION 105

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Users connect to their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook 2013 and mobile devices.

A user named User1 loses a mobile device.

You need to wipe the mobile device remotely.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Remove-MobileDevice
- B. Clear-MobileDevice
- C. Set-Mailbox
- D. Remove-ActiveSyncDevice

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

The Clear-MobileDevice cmdlet deletes all user data from a mobile device the next time that the device receives data from the server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: The Remove-MobileDevice cmdlet is used to remove the mobile device partnership information that you specify from a user's mobile device list stored in a mailbox on a computer running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, but we don't just want to remove the partnership information. We want wipe the device.

Not C: The Set-Mailbox cmdlet is used to modify the settings of an existing mailbox, but we need to wipe the mobile device.

Not D: The Remove-ActiveSyncDevice cmdlet is used to remove the mobile device partnership information that you specify from a user's mobile device list stored in a mailbox on a computer running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, , but we don't just want to remove the device partnership information. We want wipe the device.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj218658%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 106

A company named Contoso, Ltd. has an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers. Contoso has a subsidiary named Fabrikam, Inc. All users have mailboxes in the Contoso organization. You implement an address book policy (ABP) for the users from Fabrikam.

A company policy states that the users from Contoso must not be able to view the contact cards of the Fabrikam users. You need to implement a solution to meet the requirement of the company policy. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Run the New-TransportRule cmdlet
- B. Modify the properties of the ABP.
- C. Run the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- E. Install and Enable the Address Book Policy Routing agent.
- F. Modify the properties of the global address list (GAL).

**Correct Answer:** EF

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

F: First we modify the properties of GAL of the ABP so that only Fabrikam users can access the ABP.

An Address Book Policy consists of a subset of the various address objects that exist in the. The resulting scope of an ABP is equal to that of the GAL contained in the policy,

Note: Global address list (GAL) segmentation (also known as GAL segregation) is the process whereby administrators can segment users into specific populations to provide customized views of their organization's GAL. Address book policies (ABPs) allow you to segment users into specific groups to provide customized views of your organization's global address list (GAL). When creating an ABP, you assign a GAL, an offline address book (OAB), a room list, and one or more address lists to the policy. You can then assign the ABP to mailbox users, providing them with access to a customized GAL in Outlook and Outlook Web App. The goal is to provide a simpler mechanism to accomplish GAL segmentation for on-premises organizations that require multiple GALs. .

E: If you're using ABPs, and you don't want users in separate virtual organizations to view each other's potentially private information, you can turn on the Address Book Policy Routing agent. The ABP Routing agent is a Transport agent that controls how recipients are resolved in your organization. When the ABP Routing agent is installed and configured, users that are assigned to different GALs appear as external recipients in that they can't view external recipients' contact cards.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: The New-TransportRule cmdlet is used to create transport rules in your organization, but transport rules does not affect the ABP.

Not B: The properties of the ABP would not affect which users can view contact information or not. This is decided by the GAL of the ABP.

Not C: The Set-TransportConfig cmdlet is used to modify the transport configuration settings for the whole Exchange organization, but it would not affect the ABP.

Not D: We can use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the AddressBookPolicy parameter to assign the ABP to users, but here the ABP is already implemented for the users (and we assume it has already been assigned to the users).

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh529948%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 107

Your company has a main office and three branch offices.



You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization. The main office contains five Exchange servers. Each branch office contains two Exchange servers. All of the servers have all of the Exchange server roles installed. Each branch office contains one database availability group (DAG).

You need to recommend a load balancing solution for the branch offices. The solution must ensure that both servers in each office are the targets of all client connections.

What are two possible recommendations? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

- A. DNS round robin
- B. Layer 4 hardware load balancers
- C. CAS arrays
- D. Network Load Balancing (NLB) clusters

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

B: The use of hardware load balancers is still supported for Exchange 2013.

C: In Exchange 2010, Microsoft introduced the concept of a Client Access array. After a Client Access array was configured for an Active Directory site, all Client Access servers in the site automatically became members of the array. In current builds of Exchange 2013, no configuration of a Client Access array is required, because the deployment of a load balanced and highly available service is much simpler.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: A: a DNS round robin could in theory be used entirely in place of a hardware load balancer - in fact it's almost as effective as using Windows Network Load balancing. However, DNS Round robin is in fact no load balancer.

Not D: Windows Network Load Balancing (WNLB) can't be used on Exchange servers where mailbox DAGs are also being used because WNLB is incompatible with Windows failover clustering. If you're using an Exchange 2013 DAG and you want to use WNLB, you need to have the Client Access server role and the Mailbox server role running on separate servers.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj898588%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 108**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named contoso.com that contains 10 servers.

Your company purchases a company named Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam has an Exchange Server organization named fabrikam.com.

All of the email messages sent between the organizations is routed over the Internet.

You need to ensure that the email messages sent from contoso.com to fabrikam.com are encrypted.

What is best way to achieve the goal? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

- A. Create a Send connector of type Partner.
- B. Instruct all of the users in contoso.com to use SMIME.
- C. Modify the Authentication settings for the Send connectors in contoso.com.

D. Create a federation trust between the organizations.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Create a Send connector to send email to a partner, with Transport Layer Security (TLS) applied. If you want to ensure secure, encrypted communication with a partner, you can create a Send connector that is configured to enforce Transport Layer Security (TLS) for messages sent to a partner domain. TLS provides secure communication over the Internet.

See step 2 below.

1. In the EAC, navigate to Mail flow > Send connectors, and then click Add .

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2. In the New send connector wizard, specify a name for the send connector and then select Partner for the Type. When you select Partner, the connector is configured to allow connections only to servers that authenticate with TLS certificates. Click Next.

3. Verify that MX record associated with recipient domain is selected, which specifies that the connector uses the domain name system (DNS) to route mail. Click Next.

4. Under Address space, click Add . In the Add domain window, make sure SMTP is listed as

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the Type. For Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN), enter the name of your partner domain.

Click Save.

5. For Source server, click Add . In the Select a server window, select a Mailbox server that will

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be used to send mail to the Internet via the Client Access server and click Add . After you've

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selected the server, click Add . Click OK.

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6. Click Finish.

Incorrect answers:

Not B: We should not depend on the users to set up encryption. We can enforce by configuring the send connection partner setting.

Not C: The authentication setting is not used to set up encrypted e-mail.

Not D: A federation trust is used to share resources in a forest, not to enforce encryption of email.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj657514%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 109**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Edge Transport servers. The Edge Transport servers are configured to perform recipient filtering. You deploy a new Edge Transport server named Edge3. You need to ensure that Edge3 performs recipient filtering. What should you do?

- A. Create a new Edge Subscription for Edge3.
- B. Run the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet on Edge3.
- C. Export the Edge Subscription from an existing Edge Transport server and import the Edge Subscription to Edge3.
- D. Run the ExportEdgeConfig.ps1 and the ImportEdgeConfig.ps1 scripts.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

We copy the configuration from an existing Edge Transport server with the ExportEdgeConfig.ps1 script and apply to new server Edge3 with ImportEdgeConfig.ps1 script. Note: Configure Edge Transport server using cloned configuration You can use the provided Exchange Management Shell scripts (located in %ExchangeInstallPath%\Scripts) to duplicate the configuration of an Edge Transport server. This process is referred to as cloned configuration. Cloned configuration is the practice of deploying new Edge Transport servers based on configuration information from a previously configured source server. The configuration information from the previously configured source server is copied and exported to an XML file, which is then imported to the target server. Two Shell scripts are used to perform cloned configuration tasks:

\* ExportEdgeConfig.ps1 Exports all user-configured settings and data from an Edge Transport server and stores that data in an XML file.

\* ImportEdgeConfig.ps1 During the validate configuration step, the ImportEdgeConfig.ps1 script checks the exported XML file to see whether the server-specific export settings are valid for the target server.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: We do not need to create a new Edge subscription.

Not B: The Set-TransportConfig cmdlet is used to modify the transport configuration settings for the whole Exchange organization, but we just to copy the configuration of an Edge Transport server.

Not C: There are no commands to export and import Edge subscriptions.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa996008%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### **QUESTION 110**

You have an Exchange Server 2013 on-premises organization and a Microsoft Office 365 tenant. All mailboxes are hosted on-premises.

You need to implement an archiving solution for all users.

The solution must ensure that all mailbox content older than 18 months is moved to Personal Archives in Office 365.

What should you implement?

- A. A default policy tag (DPT)
- B. A retention policy
- C. A personal tag
- D. A retention policy tag (RPT)
- E. A retention hold

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To apply one or more retention tags to a mailbox, you must add them to a retention policy and then apply the policy to mailboxes.

In our case we would need a default policy tag and then add it to a retention policy.

Incorrect answers:

Not B: We cannot apply a Default policy tag (DPT) to a mailbox. We would need to add it to a retention policy.

Note: DPT actions include:

- \* Move to archive
- \* Delete and allow recovery
- \* Permanently delete

Users can't change DPTs applied to a mailbox.

Not C: Personal tags allow your users to determine how long an item should be retained, but we need to implement a solution for all users.

Not D: The available actions for Retention policy tag (RPT) are:

- \* Delete and allow recovery
- \* Permanently delete.

RPT have no archive action.

Not E: A retention hold is used to halt retention policy, but we should not halt retention.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd297955%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

**QUESTION 111**

In Europe, your company has one main office and five branch offices. In Asia, the company has one main office and five branch offices. Each main office contains a data center.

The network contains an Active Directory forest. The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

All client computers are joined to the domain.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013 servers to both data centers.

You need to recommend a client connectivity solution that meets the following requirements:

- Users who connect from the Internet must be configured automatically to connect to their mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere.
- Users from the branch offices must use Outlook Anywhere to connect to the Client Access servers in their respective region.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. A service connection point (SCP) in Active Directory and a host (A) record in the public DNS zone
- B. A service location (SRV) record in the internal DNS zone and a service location (SRV) record in the public DNS zone
- C. A service connection point (SCP) in Active Directory and an inbound port rule for TCP 389
- D. A service location (SRV) record in the public DNS zone and an inbound port rule for TCP

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

You must provide a host service (SRV) resource record in DNS for Outlook clients to discover the Autodiscover service by using DNS.

We should provide two SRV records, one for the internal DNS zone and one for the public DNS zone.

Incorrect answers:

Not A: Service Connection Points (SCPs) are objects in Active Directory that hold information about services, but SCP would not be useful for setting up Outlook Anywhere. Instead we need to configure the DNS.

Not C, not D: TCP port 389 is the LDAP protocol, but Outlook Anywhere does not use this port so there is no need for a port rule for it.

The Windows RPC over HTTP Proxy component, which Outlook Anywhere clients use to connect, wraps remote procedure calls (RPCs) with an HTTP layer. This allows traffic to traverse network firewalls without requiring RPC ports to be opened.

Reference: <https://social.technet.microsoft.com/forums/exchange/en-US/957873ea-ea46-468e-843e-fae939ee1b82/srv-records-to-enable-auto-discover-for-outlook-anywhere>

## Question Set 1

### QUESTION 1

Drag and Drop Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a single domain named fabrikam.com.

You have an Exchange Server organization that contains four servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Exchange Server version
EX1	Client Access Hub Transport	Exchange Server 2010
EX2	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2010
EX3	Client Access	Exchange Server 2013
EX4	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2013

You plan to enable Outlook Anywhere for all users.

You plan to configure the users to connect to the name oa.fabrikam.com.

The IP address of oa.fabrikam.com points to EX3.

You need to ensure that users on EX2 and EX4 can access their mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere,

Which command should you run on EX1 and EX3? (To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct servers. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Enable-OutlookAnywhere	EX1: Cmdlet
Disable-OutlookAnywhere	EX3: Cmdlet
Set-ClientAccessServer	
Set-OutlookAnywhere	
Set-OutlookProvider	

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Enable-OutlookAnywhere	EX1: Enable-OutlookAnywhere
Disable-OutlookAnywhere	EX3: Set-OutlookAnywhere
Set-ClientAccessServer	
Set-OutlookAnywhere	
Set-OutlookProvider	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 2

### Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Active Directory site
EX1	Mailbox Client Access	Chicago
EX2	Mailbox Client Access	Seattle
EX3	Mailbox Client Access	Dallas

All of the servers are part of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

The databases are configured as shown in the following table.

Database name	Mounted on server
DB1	EX1
DB2	EX2

All of the databases replicate between all the members of DAG1.

You plan to move all mailboxes from DB1 to DB2.

You need to ensure that the passive copies of DB1 are in a healthy state before you move the mailboxes.

Which command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**



Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Set-MailboxServer Set-MailboxDatabase Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	<input type="text"/> DB1 EX1 DAG1	-DataMoveReplicationConstraint <input type="text"/> -SecondDatacenter -AllDatacenters -SecondCopy
--	--	---

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

<input type="text"/> Set-MailboxServer Set-MailboxDatabase Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup	<input type="text"/> DB1 EX1 DAG1	-DataMoveReplicationConstraint <input type="text"/> -SecondDatacenter -AllDatacenters -SecondCopy
--	--	---

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

SECTION1

NOT Set-MailboxServer

Use the Set-MailboxServer cmdlet to modify attributes on a computer running Microsoft Exchange with the Mailbox server role installed.

Not required in this scenario.

Set-MailboxDatabase

Use the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet to configure a variety of properties for a mailbox database.

EXAMPLE 1

This example sets the length of time that deleted items are retained.

If a specific mailbox has its own item retention set, that value is used instead of this value, which is set on the mailbox database. Set-MailboxDatabase "Mailbox

Database01" -DeletedItemRetention 7.00:00:00 NOT Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy  
Use the Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to configure the properties of a database copy.

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example configures the replay lag time with a value of 3 days for a copy of the database DB2 hosted on the Mailbox server MBX1.

Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy -Identity DB2\MBX1 -ReplayLagTime 3.0:0:0 EXAMPLE 2

This example configures an activation preference of 3 for the copy of the database DB1 hosted on the Mailbox server MBX2. Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy -Identity DB1\MBX2 -ActivationPreference 3 NOT Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup

Use the Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup cmdlet to configure some of the properties of a database availability group (DAG). The Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup cmdlet enables you to manage DAG properties that can't be managed from the Exchange Management Console, such as enabling and disabling cross-site RPC client access, configuring network discovery, selecting the TCP port used for replication, and enabling datacenter activation coordination (DAC) mode.

#### SECTION2

Need to identify the name of the mailbox database. (DB1) SECTION3

The DataMoveReplicationConstraint parameter specifies the throttling behavior for high availability mailbox moves. The possible values include:

None Moves shouldn't be throttled to ensure high availability. Use this setting if the database isn't part of a database availability group (DAG).

SecondCopy At least one passive mailbox database copy must have the most recent changes synchronized.

This is the default value. Use this setting to indicate that the database is replicated to one or more mailbox database copies.

SecondDatacenter At least one passive mailbox database copy in another Active Directory site must have the most recent changes replicated. Use this setting to indicate that the database is replicated to database copies in multiple Active Directory sites. AllDatacenters At least one passive mailbox database copy in each Active Directory site must have the most recent changes replicated. Use this setting to indicate that the database is replicated to database copies in multiple Active Directory sites.

AllCopies All copies of the database must have the most recent changes replicated. Use this setting to indicate that the database is replicated to one or more mailbox database copies. The database is replicated to database copies in multiple Active Directory sites so eliminate SecondCopy.

Unsure of why -AllDatacenters is the final choice but there are 3 Active Directory sites in this scenario.

#### QUESTION 3

Drag and Drop Question

Your network contains an internal network and a perimeter network.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization that contains an Edge Transport server named EX3.

You plan to upgrade the organization to Exchange Server 2013.

You plan to replace EX3 and its functionalities with a new server named EX6 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.

EX6 will be used to send all email messages to and receive all email messages from the Internet and to filter spam.

You need to recommend which steps are required to install EX6.

EX6 must have the least number of Exchange Server roles installed.

Which three actions should you recommend performing on EX6 in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>Restart-Service MSExchangeSubmission</b> command.	
Install the Edge Transport server role.	
Run the <b>Install-AntispamAgents.ps1</b> script.	
Install the Client Access server role.	
Run the <b>Restart-Service MSExchangeTransport</b> command.	
Run the <b>Update-MalwareFilteringServer.ps1</b> script.	
Install the Mailbox server role.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>Restart-Service MExchangeSubmission</b> command.	Install the Mailbox server role.
Install the Edge Transport server role.	Run the <b>Install-AntispamAgents.ps1</b> script.
	Run the <b>Restart-Service MExchangeTransport</b> command.
Install the Client Access server role.	
Run the <b>Update-MalwareFilteringServer.ps1</b> script.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 4

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains several custom RBAC management roles.

You need to identify which RBAC scopes must be used to meet the following requirements:

- Manage only the mailboxes of the users in the sales department.
- Manage the properties of all the mailbox databases.

Which RBAC scopes should you identify? (To answer, drag the appropriate RBAC scopes to the correct requirements. Each RBAC scope may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

RBAC Scopes	Answer Area
The Organization relative scope	Manage only the mailboxes of the users in the sales department. <input type="text" value="RBAC scope"/>
The OrganizationConfig implicit scope	Manage the properties of all the mailbox databases. <input type="text" value="RBAC scope"/>
The Recipient filter explicit scope	
The Self implicit scope	

**Correct Answer:**

RBAC Scopes	Answer Area
The Organization relative scope	Manage only the mailboxes of the users in the sales department. <input type="text" value="The Recipient filter explicit scope"/>
The Self implicit scope	Manage the properties of all the mailbox databases. <input type="text" value="The OrganizationConfig implicit scope"/>

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335146\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335146(v=exchg.150).aspx)

Management role scopes enable you to define the specific scope of impact or influence of a management role when a management role assignment is created.

When you apply a scope, the role assignee assigned to the role can only modify the objects contained within that scope.

A role assignee can be a management role group, management role, management role assignment policy, user, or universal security group (USG)

Every management role, whether it's a built-in role or a custom role, has management scopes.

Management scopes can be either of the following:

**Regular**

A regular scope isn't exclusive. It determines where, in Active Directory, objects can be viewed or modified by users assigned the management role. In general, a management role indicates what you can create or modify, and a management role scope indicates where you can create or modify. Regular scopes can be either implicit or explicit scopes, both of which are discussed later in this topic.

**Exclusive**

An exclusive scope behaves almost the same as a regular scope. The key difference is that it enables you to deny users access to objects contained within the exclusive scope if those users aren't assigned a role associated with the exclusive scope. All exclusive scopes are explicit scopes, which are discussed later in this topic.

Scopes can be inherited from the management role, specified as a predefined relative scope on a management role assignment, or created using custom filters and added to a management role assignment.

Scopes inherited from management roles are called implicit scopes while predefined and custom scopes are called explicit scopes.

Implicit scopes are the default scopes that apply to a management role type. Because implicit scopes are associated with a management role type, all of the parent and child management roles with the same role type also have the same implicit scopes.

Implicit scopes apply to both built-in management roles and also to custom management roles.

Implicit scopes defined on management roles

**Implicit scopes Description**

**Organization** If Organization is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can create or modify recipient objects across the Exchange organization.

If Organization is present in the role's recipient read scope, roles can view any recipient object across the Exchange organization.

This scope is used only with recipient read and write scopes. **MyGAL** If MyGAL is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can view the properties of any recipient within the current user's global address list (GAL). If MyGAL is present in the role's recipient read scope, the role can view the properties of any recipient within the current GAL.

This scope is used only with recipient read scopes.

**Self** If Self is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can modify only the properties of the current user's mailbox.

If Self is present in the role's recipient read scope, the role can view only the properties of the current user's mailbox.

This scope is used only with recipient read and write scopes.

**MyDistributionGroups**

If MyDistributionGroups is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can create or modify distribution list objects owned by the current user. If

MyDistributionGroups is present in the role's recipient read scope, the role can view distribution list objects owned by the current user.

This scope is used only with recipient read and write scopes. **OrganizationConfig**

If OrganizationConfig is present in the role's configuration write scope, the role can create or modify any server or database configuration object across the

Exchange organization.

If OrganizationConfig is present in the role's configuration read scope, the role can view any server or database configuration object across the Exchange organization. This scope is used only with configuration read and write scopes. None If None is in a scope, that scope isn't available to the role. For example, a role that has None in the recipient write scope can't modify recipient objects in the Exchange organization. Explicit scopes are scopes that you set yourself to control which objects a management role can modify. Although implicit scopes are defined on a management role, explicit scopes are defined on a management role assignment.

This enables the implicit scopes to be applied consistently across all management roles unless you choose to use an overriding explicit scope. For more information about management role assignments, see Understanding Management Role Assignments. Explicit scopes override the implicit write and configuration scopes of a management role. They don't override the implicit read scope of a management role. The implicit read scope continues to define what objects the management role can read.

Explicit scopes are useful when the implicit write scope of a management role doesn't meet the needs of your business. You can add an explicit scope to include nearly anything you want as long as the new scope doesn't exceed the bounds of the implicit read scope. The cmdlets that are part of a management role must be able to read information about the objects or containers that contain objects for the cmdlets to create or modify objects. For example, if the implicit read scope on a management role is set to Self, you can't add an explicit write scope of Organization because the explicit write scope exceeds the bounds of the implicit read scope.

The OrganizationConfig implicit scope

If OrganizationConfig is present in the role's configuration write scope, the role can create or modify any server or database configuration object across the Exchange organization.

If OrganizationConfig is present in the role's configuration read scope, the role can view any server or database configuration object across the Exchange organization.

CAN MANAGE THE PROPERTIES OF ALL OF THE MAILBOX DATABASES. The Self Implicit Scope If Self is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can modify only the properties of the current user's mailbox.

If Self is present in the role's recipient read scope, the role can view only the properties of the current user's mailbox.

CANNOT BE SELF AS IT PERTAINS TO ONLY THE PARTICULAR USER'S MAILBOX

The Organization relative scope

If Organization is present in the role's recipient write scope, the role can create or modify recipient objects across the Exchange organization.

If Organization is present in the role's recipient read scope, roles can view any recipient object across the Exchange organization.

This scope is used only with recipient read and write scopes.

NOT MEANT FOR MANAGING MAILBOX DATABASES

A recipient is any mail-enabled object in the Active Directory directory service to which Exchange can deliver or route messages.

In Microsoft Exchange recipients are comprised of mailbox users, mail-enabled users, mail contacts, distribution groups, security groups, dynamic distribution groups, and mail-enabled public folders.

The Recipient filter explicit scope

Recipient filter scopes use filters to target specific recipients based on recipient type or other recipient properties such as department, manager, location, and more.

CAN TARGET THE USERS IN THE SALES DEPARTMENT

## QUESTION 5

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2007 organization.

You are migrating the organization to Exchange Server 2013.

The migration will last eight weeks.

All servers are in a site named Site1.

The servers in the organization are configured as shown in the following table.

Users who have mailboxes on all of the servers will access Outlook Anywhere by using the mail.adatum.com name.

You need to recommend which servers must be associated to the autodiscover.adatum.com and mail.adatum.com names.

Which servers should you identify for each name? (To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct names. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Servers	Answer Area
Server1	mail.adatum.com      Server      Server
Server2	autodiscover.adatum.com      Server      Server
Server3	
Server4	
Server5	

**Correct Answer:**



Servers	Answer Area	
Server1	mail.adatum.com	Server1 Server5
Server2	autodiscover.adatum.com	Server4 Server5
Server3		
Server4		
Server5		

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 6

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named adatum.com.

The organization contains a server named Server1.

Server1 is a member of a Database Availability Group (DAG) named DAG1.

You have a user named Sales1 in the Sales department.

You need to prevent Sales1 from submitting more than 75 email messages per minute to the Exchange Server organization by using Microsoft Outlook.

Which three commands should you run in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Commands	Answer Area
<b>\$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits</b>	
<b>set-mailbox -identity sales1 -throttlingpolicy \$b</b>	
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit 75</b>	
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -messageratelimit 75</b>	
<b>set-transportserver -identity server1 -maxoutboundconnections \$b</b>	
<b>set-mailbox -identity sales1 -recipientlimits 75</b>	
<b>new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport 75</b>	

Correct Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
	<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -messageratelimit 75</b>
	<b>\$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits</b>
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit 75</b>	<b>set-mailbox -identity sales1 -throttlingpolicy \$b</b>
<b>set-transportserver -identity server1 -maxoutboundconnections \$b</b>	
<b>set-mailbox -identity sales1 -recipientlimits 75</b>	
<b>new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport 75</b>	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

### Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server organization that contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Version
Server1	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
Server2	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
Server3	Edge Transport	Exchange Server 2010

You need to create a new database availability group (DAG) that contains EX1 and EX2.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Create a new DAG and let Exchange Server select the file share witness automatically.	
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on Server1 and Server2.	
Create a new DAG and specify File1 as the file share witness.	
Remove the Client Access server role from Server1 and Server2.	
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on File1.	
Add Server1 and Server2 to the DAG.	

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Create a new DAG and let Exchange Server select the file share witness automatically.	Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on File1.
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on Server1 and Server2.	Create a new DAG and specify File1 as the file share witness.
	Add Server1 and Server2 to the DAG.
Remove the Client Access server role from Server1 and Server2.	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Box 1: Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on Server1.

Box 2: Create a new DAG and specify Server1 as the file share witness.

Box 3: Add EX1 and EX2 to the DAG.

Note:

- A database availability group (DAG) is a set of up to 16 Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox servers that provide automatic database-level recovery from a database, server, or network failure. When a Mailbox server is added to a DAG, it works with the other servers in the DAG to provide automatic, database-level recovery from database, server, and network failures.
  - You can specify a name for the DAG and the witness server that you want to use, and leave the Witness directory field empty. In this scenario, the task will create the default witness directory on the specified witness server.
  - If the witness server you specify isn't an Exchange 2013 or Exchange 2010 server, you must add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on the witness server. These security permissions are necessary to ensure that Exchange can create a directory and share on the witness server as needed.
- Reference: Exchange 2013, Create a Database Availability Group

### QUESTION 8

You deploy an Active Directory forest that contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013 servers to the child.contoso.com domain.

You need to prepare Active Directory for the installation of the first Exchange Server 2013 servers.

Which command should you run in each domain? (To answer, drag the appropriate commands to the correct domains. Each command may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Commands	Answer Area
setup /preparead	Contoso.com: Command
setup /preparedomain	Child.contoso.com: Command
setup /prepareschema	

**Correct Answer:**

Commands	Answer Area
setup /preparead	Contoso.com: setup /preparead
setup /preparedomain	Child.contoso.com: setup /preparedomain
setup /prepareschema	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 9

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a database availability group (DAG).

There are four copies of every mailbox database.

One of the copies is a lagged copy configured to have a replay lag time of 14 days.

All mailboxes have single item recovery enabled.

All databases are configured to have a deleted item retention period of seven days.

A company executive reports that an email message, which was deleted 10 days ago, must be restored.

You need to ensure that you can recover the email message from the lagged copy of the mailbox database.

The solution must preserve the lagged copy of the mailbox database.

Which three actions should you perform? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**



Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>vssadmin</b> command.	
Run the <b>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</b> cmdlet and specify the <i>-skiplagchecks</i> parameter.	
Run the <b>eseutil.exe</b> command.	
Run the <b>Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Run the <b>Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.
Run the <b>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</b> cmdlet and specify the <i>-skiplagchecks</i> parameter.	Run the <b>vssadmin</b> command.
	Run the <b>eseutil.exe</b> command.

Section: [none]

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Run the Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet.

Run the vssadmin command.

Run the eseutil.exe command.

vssadmin

Displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers in the command window.

There could be VSS errors causing the datasources not to enumerate. If so, verify that all Exchange Node and Exchange VSS components are functional. Ensure all databases are mounted and healthy Run vssadmin list writers Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase

Use the Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase cmdlet to perform a database or server switchover. This example performs a switchover of the database DB2 to the Mailbox server MBX1. When the command completes, MBX1 hosts the active copy of DB2.

Because the MountDialOverride parameter is set to None, MBX1 mounts the database using its own defined database auto mount dial settings.

Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase DB2 -ActivateOnServer MBX1 -MountDialOverride:

None The SkipLagChecks parameter specifies whether to allow a copy to be activated that has replay and copy queues outside of the configured criteria.

eseutil.exe

The key to matching log files and databases is the signature. You can view log file signatures by using the

Exchange Server Database Utilities (Eseutil.exe) tool and viewing the log file header with the command Eseutil/ml [log filename].

You can view database (.edb) and streaming database (.stm) file signatures by viewing the file header with Eseutil /mh [database filename].edb.

A typical log file or database file signature looks like this:

Signature: Create time:12/17/2002 18:1:44 Rand:81060559 Computer:

Activating and recovering a lagged mailbox database copy is an easy process if you want the database to replay all log files and make the database copy current. If you want to replay log files up to a specific point in time, it's a more difficult operation because you manually manipulate log files and run Exchange Server Database Utilities (Eseutil.exe). Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy Use the Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to block replication and replay activities (log copying and replay) or activation for a database configured with two or more database copies.

For a variety of reasons, such as performing planned maintenance, it may be necessary to suspend and resume continuous replication activity for a database copy. In addition, some administrative tasks, such as seeding, require you to first suspend a database copy. We recommend that all replication activity be suspended when the path for the database or its log files is being changed.

You can suspend and resume database copy activity by using the EAC, or by running the Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy and Resume-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlets in the Shell.

#### EXAMPLE 1

This example suspends replication and replay activity for the copy of the database DB1 hosted on the Mailbox server MBX3. An optional administrative reason for the suspension is specified. Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy -Identity DB1\MBX3 -SuspendComment "Maintenance on MBX3" NOT Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase Not attempting to make a passive or lagged database active. You need to ensure that you can recover the email message from the lagged copy of the mailbox database.

The solution must preserve the lagged copy of the mailbox database.

#### STEPS

No need to use Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase

1. First Use the Suspend-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet to block replication and replay activities (log copying and replay)
2. 2nd use vssadmin to check that there could be VSS errors causing the datasources not to enumerate.
3. 3rd Run Exchange Server Database Utilities (Eseutil.exe).

THIS LAST STEP NEEDS CLARIFYING

**QUESTION 10**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role
Ex1	Mailbox server Client Access server
Ex2	Mailbox server Client Access server

You need to create a new database availability group (DAG) that contains EX1 and EX2.

Which three actions should you perform? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on Server1.	
Create a new DAG and specify Server1 as the file share witness.	
Install Exchange Server 2013 on Server1.	
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on EX1 and EX2.	
Create a new DAG and let Exchange Server select the file share witness automatically.	
Add EX1 and EX2 to the DAG.	

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
	Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on Server1.
	Create a new DAG and specify Server1 as the file share witness.
Install Exchange Server 2013 on Server1.	Add EX1 and EX2 to the DAG.
Add the Exchange Trusted Subsystem universal security group to the local Administrators group on EX1 and EX2.	
Create a new DAG and let Exchange Server select the file share witness automatically.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 11

Hotspot Question

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The company hires 200 temporary employees.

You create a mailbox for each temporary employee.

You create a new management role named CustomBaseOptions that uses MyBaseOptions as a parent.

You create a new management role named CustomContactInfo that uses MyContactInfo as a parent.

You plan to apply the new management roles to the temporary employees.

You need to identify which management roles must be modified to prevent the temporary employees from performing the following task:

- Adding a user photo
- Viewing delivery reports
- Viewing the Install Apps feature
- Changing the value of the office location

Which management roles should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate management role for each task in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**

Task	Management Role
Adding a user photo	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Viewing delivery reports	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Viewing the Install Apps feature	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Changing the value of the office location	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>

**Correct Answer:**

Task	Management Role
Adding a user photo	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Viewing delivery reports	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Viewing the Install Apps feature	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>
Changing the value of the office location	<div> <div></div> <div>CustomBaseOptions</div> <div>CustomContactInfo</div> </div>

**Section: [none]**

#### **Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

#### **ADDING A USER PHOTO**

MyBaseOptions

View and modify the basic configuration of their own mailbox and associated settings.

#### **VIEWING DELIVERY REPORTS**

MyBaseOptions includes the following delivery reports information Delivery Success

Delivery Failure

Email submission from the senders mailbox

Message was read etc...

#### **VIEWING THE INSTALL APPS FEATURE**

MyBaseOptions

View and modify the basic configuration of their own mailbox and associated settings.

#### **CHANGING THE VALUE OF THE OFFICE LOCATION**

The MyContactInformation management role enables individual users to modify their contact information, including address and phone numbers.



## QUESTION 12

### Hotspot Question

Your company has two offices.

The offices are configured as shown in the following table.

Office name	Number of users	Office site name
Office 1	2,000	Site 1
Office 2	2,000	Site 2

The offices connect to each other by using a WAN link that has a latency of more than 700 ms.

You plan to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization to meet the following requirements:

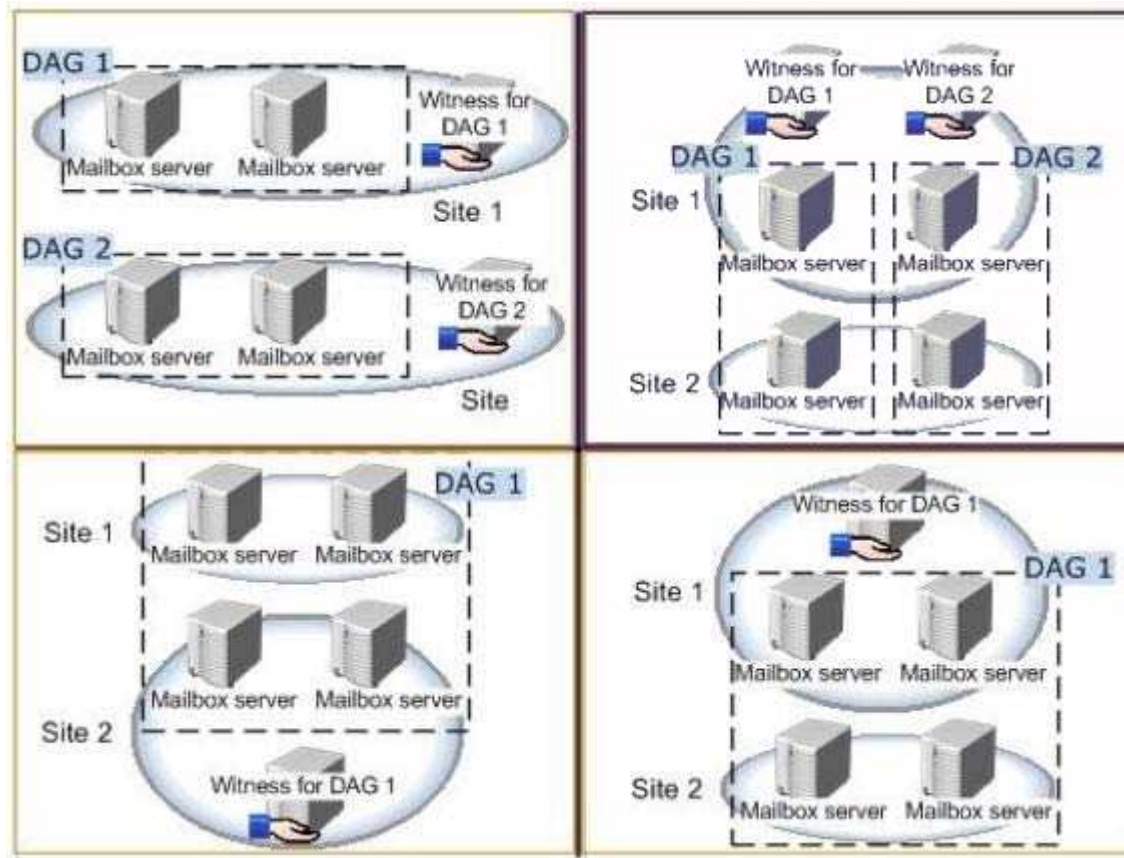
- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if the WAN link fails.
- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if a single server fails.
- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if a single database fails.

You recommend deploying one or more database availability groups (DAGs) and mailbox database copies.

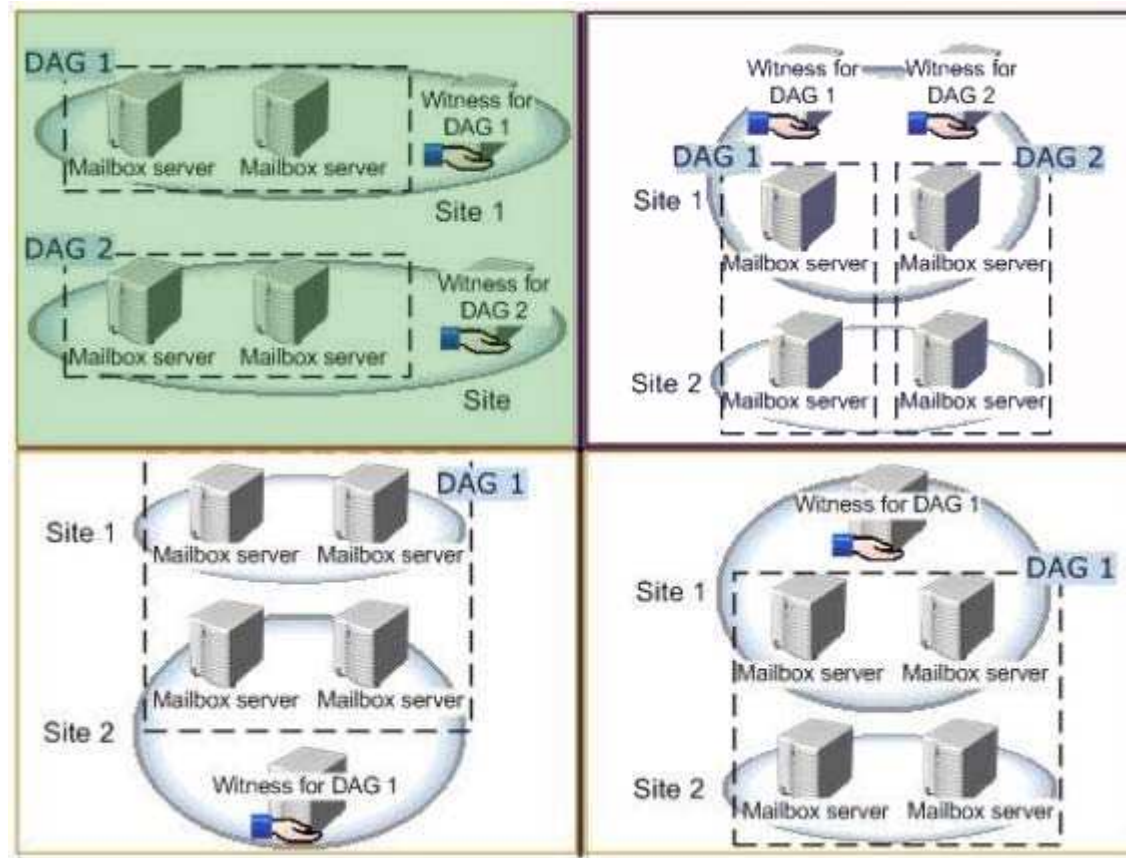
You need to identify which design meets the requirements for the planned deployment.

Which design should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate design in the answer area.

**Hot Area:**



Correct Answer:



**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

File Share Witness

The file share witness is used to establish a majority node set. This is done by create a share on a server that gets a little file place into it automatically. The server hosting the cluster resource (which in the DAG I think is the Primary Activation Manager server) keeps an open file lock on this file.

The other servers see this open file lock and interpret this as meaning another cluster node is online, healthy, and available.

A file share witness is used when the DAG contains an even number of servers within it. When you initially create the DAG you must specify the server and file location that will act as the file share witness regardless of how many servers are in the DAG (0 to start) to ensure that if you do add an even number of DAG members the FSW will be properly used.

## Database Availability Group

A database availability group (DAG) is a set of up to 16 Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox servers that provide automatic database-level recovery from a database, server, or network failure. When a Mailbox server is added to a DAG, it works with the other servers in the DAG to provide automatic, database-level recovery from database, server, and network failures. DAGs use continuous replication and a subset of Windows failover clustering technologies to provide high availability and site resilience.

Mailbox servers in a DAG monitor each other for failures. When a Mailbox server is added to a DAG, it works with the other servers in the DAG to provide automatic, database-level recovery from database failures.

When you create a DAG, it's initially empty, and a directory object is created in Active Directory that represents the DAG. The directory object is used to store relevant information about the DAG, such as server membership information. When you add the first server to a DAG, a failover cluster is automatically created for the DAG. In addition, the infrastructure that monitors the servers for network or server failures is initiated. The failover cluster heartbeat mechanism and cluster database are then used to track and manage information about the DAG that can change quickly, such as database mount status, replication status, and last mounted location. Witness server and witness directory The witness server is a server outside the DAG that acts as a quorum voter when the DAG contains an even number of members. The witness directory is a directory created and shared on the witness server for use by the system in maintaining a quorum.

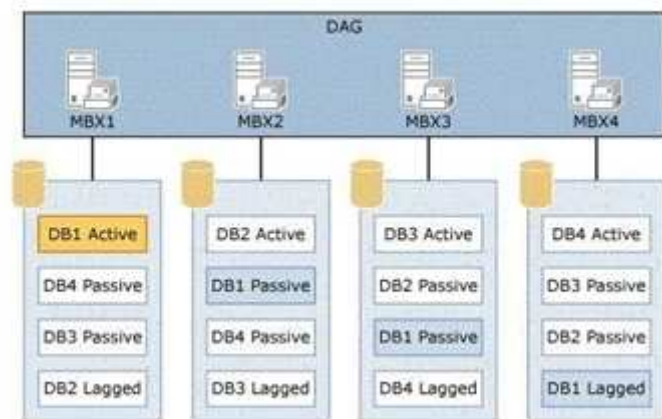
### Lagged copy of a mailbox database

A Lagged Mailbox Database Copy is a mailbox database copy configured with a replay lag time value greater than 0.

A lagged database copy is one that is not updated by replaying transactions as they become available.

Instead, the transaction logs are kept for a certain period and are then replayed. The lagged database copy is therefore maintained at a certain remove to the active database and the other non-lagged database copies. If you are planning to have more than two passive database copies of a database, think about a lagged copy also as an additional protection against unpredicted situations. Lagged copies aren't considered highly available copies. Instead, they are designed for disaster recovery purposes, to protect against store logical corruption. The greater the replay lag time set, the longer the database recovery process. Depending on the number of log files that need to be replayed during recovery, and the speed at which your hardware can replay them, it may take several hours or more to recover a database.

Configuration that uses multiple databases per volume



The above configuration provides a symmetrical design.

All four servers have the same four databases all hosted on a single disk per server.

The key is that the number of copies of each database that you have should be equal to the number of database copies per disk.

In the above example, there are four copies of each database: one active copy, two passive copies, and one lagged copy. Because there are four copies of each database, the proper configuration is one that has four copies per volume. In addition, activation preference is configured so that it's balanced across the DAG and across each server.

For example, the active copy will have an activation preference value of 1, the first passive copy will have an activation preference value of 2, the second passive copy will have an activation preference value of 3, and the lagged copy will have an activation preference value of 4.

Lagged mailbox database copy

A passive mailbox database copy that has a log replay lag time greater than zero.

Crossed Lines

DAG Replication 1 and 2

Circled Areas

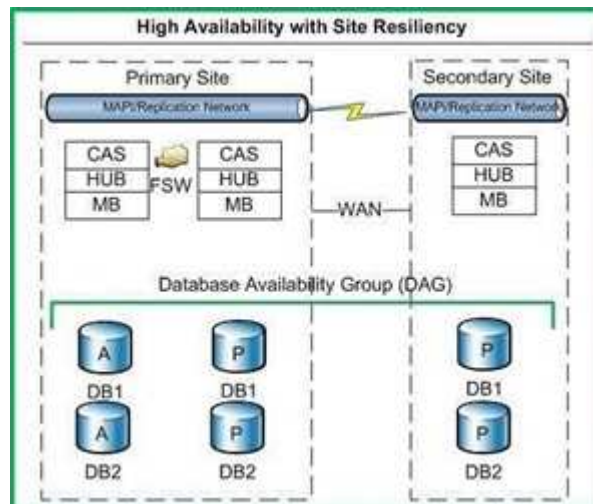
Site 1 and Site 2 (or DataCenter1 and DataCenter2)

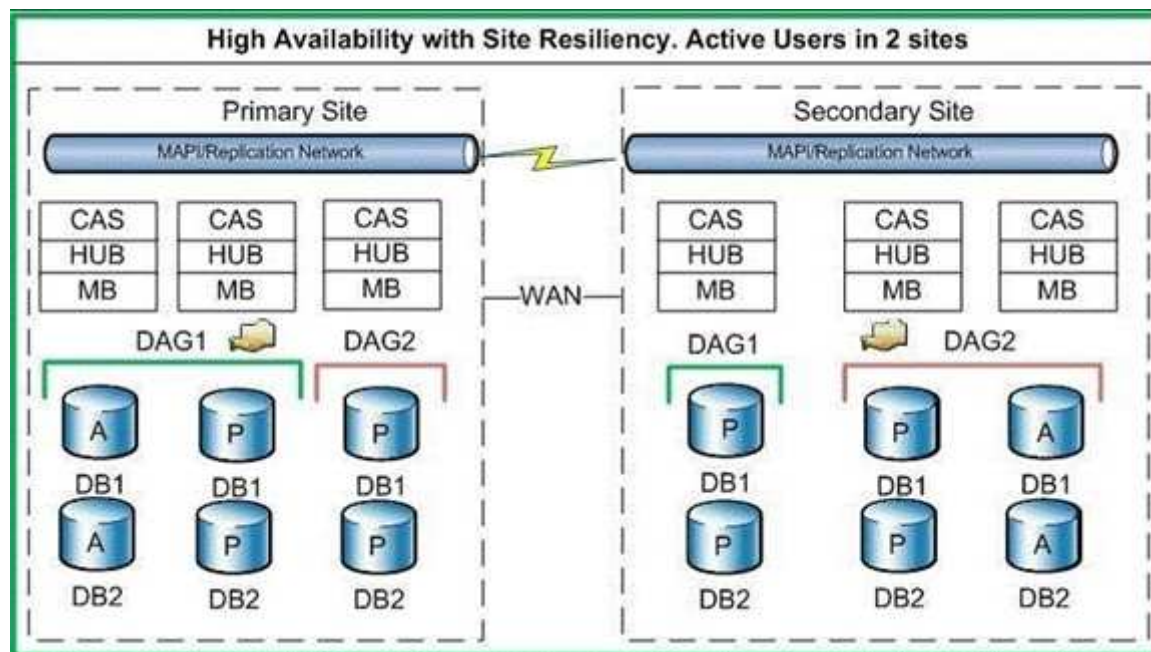
WAN LINK between Site1 and Site2

High Availability with Site Resiliency Exchange 2010 Example

<http://jaworskiblog.com/2011/05/17/exchange-2010-design-principles-for-high-availability-and-site-resiliency/>

FSW is the File Share Witness





#### ASIDE

Windows NLB is not supported across sites.

It is not recommended to use an HLB to load balance across sites.

PICTURE1 OFFERS THE BEST DESIGN IN ORDER TO MEET THE SPECIFIED CRITERIA.

MORE FAULTS WITH THE OTHERS.

PICTURE1 HOWEVER DOES NOT OFFER SITE RESILIENCY.

- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if the WAN link fails.
- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if a single server fails.
- Ensure that users can access their mailbox if a single database fails.

#### Picture1

The DAG is NOT extended across multiple data centers in a site resilience configuration.

The design offers high availability within each site.

However if a node fails or the wan link fails the respective file share witness for each DAG is still available unlike the other 3 configurations.

#### Picture2

The DAG is extended across multiple data centers in a site resilience configuration.

No high availability within each site.

If the wan link is unavailable the file share witness for Site2 would be unavailable This is a split brain scenario, both sites believe that they are the rightful owner of

the database, and thus would mount their respective DB's. This would cause a divergence in data. Email could be sent to either database leaving to a difference between the databases on the respective mailbox servers.

Picture3

The DAG is extended across multiple data centers in a site resilience configuration. FSW on Site2 in the event of a wan failure means that the servers cannot contact a FSW Even number of nodes on the respective site with an inability to contact the FSW. This is a split brain scenario, both sites believe that they are the rightful owner of the database, and thus would mount their respective DB's. This would cause a divergence in data. Email could be sent to either database leaving to a difference between the databases on the respective mailbox servers.

A file share witness is used when the DAG contains an even number of servers within it. A Node Majority quorum model is used for DAGs with an odd number of members. A Node and File Share Majority quorum is used for DAGs with an even number of members.

The DAG needs to be able to make Quorum.

When 1 node fails in Site1 and the wan link is down, 1 out of 2 nodes left is not a majority. Need to be able to connect to the file share witness to obtain a majority.

Picture4

1 DAG across both sites provides site resiliency but FSW on Site1 in the event of a wan failure means that the servers cannot contact a FSW A file share witness is used when the DAG contains an even number of servers within it.

Even number of nodes on the respective site with an inability to contact the FSW. This is a split brain scenario, both sites believe that they are the rightful owner of the database, and thus would mount their respective DB's. This would cause a divergence in data. Email could be sent to either database leaving to a difference between the databases on the respective mailbox servers.

A file share witness is used when the DAG contains an even number of servers within it. A Node Majority quorum model is used for DAGs with an odd number of members. A Node and File Share Majority quorum is used for DAGs with an even number of members.

### QUESTION 13

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named Contoso.

The organization is configured to apply a disclaimer to all email messages sent to external recipients.

Your company works with a partner company named A. Datum Corporation.

A. Datum has an SMTP domain named adatum.com.

You need to ensure that email messages sent to adatum.com meet the following compliance requirements:

- Messages sent to adatum.com must NOT include the disclaimer.
- Messages that contain credit card numbers must NOT be sent to adatum.com.
- If a user writes a message that contains a credit card number and the message is addressed to a recipient at adatum.com, the user must receive a notification before the message is sent.

What should you configure for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration to the correct requirement in the answer area. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**



Configurations	Answer Area	
a data loss prevention policy	Messages sent to adatum.com must NOT include the disclaimer.	Configuration
a MailTip	Messages that contain credit card numbers must NOT be sent to adatum.com.	Configuration
a message classification		
a Policy Tip	If a user writes a message that contains a credit card number and the message is addressed to a recipient at adatum.com, the user must receive a notification before the message is sent.	Configuration
a transport rule exception		

Correct Answer:

Configurations	Answer Area	
	Messages sent to adatum.com must NOT include the disclaimer.	a transport rule exception
a MailTip	Messages that contain credit card numbers must NOT be sent to adatum.com.	a data loss prevention policy
a message classification		
	If a user writes a message that contains a credit card number and the message is addressed to a recipient at adatum.com, the user must receive a notification before the message is sent.	a Policy Tip

Section: [none]



## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Explanation;

Box 1: A transport rule exception

Box 2: A data loss prevention policy

Box 3: a Policy Tip

Note:

- Each transport rule can have exceptions that specify what to exclude from the condition. Exceptions typically determine a subset of criteria identified in the condition. If you use transport rules, you can specify what information you don't want to enter or leave the organization, which individuals or groups shouldn't be able to communicate with one another, how messages are handled based on how they are classified by the sender, and more.
- The Data loss prevention (DLP) feature in the new Exchange will help you identify, monitor, and protect sensitive information in your organization through deep content analysis. DLP is increasingly important for enterprise message systems because business critical email includes sensitive data that needs to be protected. It's the financial information, personally identifiable information (PII) and intellectual property data that can be accidentally sent to unauthorized users that keeps the CSO up all night.
- Policy Tip notification messages are displayed to users in Outlook while they are composing an email message. Policy Tip notification messages only show up if something about the sender's email message seems to violate a DLP policy that you have in place and that policy includes a rule to notify the sender when the conditions that you establish are met.
- Incorrect: MailTips are evaluated every time a sender adds a recipient to a message. Reference: Introducing Data Loss Prevention in the New Exchange; Policy Tips

## QUESTION 14

Drag and Drop Question

Your company plans to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

The network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and child.contoso.com.

The forest contains one Active Directory site.

To contoso.com, you plan to deploy two servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed.

To child.contoso.com, you plan to deploy two servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed.

To the contoso.com domain, you deploy a new member server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2012.

You need to prepare the forest for the planned deployment of Exchange Server 2013.

Which three commands should you run from Server1? To answer, move the three appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Commands	Answer Area
<b>setup /preparead</b>	
<b>install-windowsfeature rsat-adds</b>	
<b>install-windowsfeature rsat-ad-admincenter</b>	
<b>setup /prepareschema</b>	
<b>setup /preparedomain</b>	

Correct Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
	<b>install-windowsfeature rsat-adds</b>
	<b>setup /preparead</b>
<b>install-windowsfeature rsat-ad-admincenter</b>	<b>setup /preparedomain</b>
<b>setup /prepareschema</b>	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 15**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains three servers named EX1, EX2, and EX3.

The servers are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

A mailbox database named DB1 is replicated to all the members of DAG1.

EX3 experiences a complete hardware failure.

You need to restore EX3 on a new server.

You reset the computer account for EX3.

Which three actions should you perform next? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
On EX1, run the <b>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</b> cmdlet and the <b>New-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	
On EX1, run the <b>Remove-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet and the <b>Remove-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet.	
On a new server named EX3, run the <b>setup / m:recoverserver</b> command.	
On EX1, run the <b>Add-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet and the <b>Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	
On EX1, run the <b>setup / newprovisionedserver:ex3</b> command.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
On EX1, run the <b>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</b> cmdlet and the <b>New-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	On EX1, run the <b>Remove-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet and the <b>Remove-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet.
On EX1, run the <b>Remove-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet and the <b>Remove-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet.	On a new server named EX3, run the <b>setup / m:recoverserver</b> command.
On a new server named EX3, run the <b>setup / m:recoverserver</b> command.	On EX1, run the <b>Add-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet and the <b>Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.
On EX1, run the <b>Add-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer</b> cmdlet and the <b>Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	
On EX1, run the <b>setup / newprovisionedserver:ex3</b> command.	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Note: Use Setup /m:RecoverServer to recover a server

Retrieve any replay lag or truncation lag settings for any mailbox database copies that exist on the server being recovered by using the Get-MailboxDatabase cmdlet.

(Box 1) Remove any mailbox database copies that exist on the server being recovered by using the Remove-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet.

(Box 1) Remove the failed server's configuration from the DAG by using the Remove-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer cmdlet.

Reset the server's computer account in Active Directory.

For detailed steps, see Reset a Computer Account.

(Box 2) Open a Command Prompt window. Using the original Setup media, run the following command.

Setup /m:RecoverServer

(Box 3) When the Setup recovery process is complete, add the recovered server to the DAG by using the Add-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupServer cmdlet.

(Box 3) After the server has been added back to the DAG, you can reconfigure mailbox database copies by using the Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy cmdlet.

\* You can recover a lost server by using the Setup /m:RecoverServer switch in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. Most of the settings for a computer running Exchange 2013 are stored in Active Directory. The /m:RecoverServer switch rebuilds an Exchange server with the same name by using the settings and other information stored in Active Directory.

Reference: Recover a Database Availability Group Member Server

## QUESTION 16

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named Server1.

A user named User1 has an administrative assistant named Assistant1.

A user named User2 has an administrative assistant named Assistant2.

You need to configure access to Outlook to meet the following requirements:

- Assistant1 must be able to send email messages as a User1.
- Assistant2 must be able to send email messages on behalf of User2.

Which cmdlets should you use? (To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct requirements. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Assistant1 must be able to send email messages as User1. <span>Cmdlet</span>
Add-MailboxPermission	
Add-ADPermission	Assistant2 must be able to send email messages on behalf of User2. <span>Cmdlet</span>
Set-Mailbox	

Correct Answer:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Assistant1 must be able to send email messages as User1. <span>Add-ADPermission</span>
Add-MailboxPermission	
Add-ADPermission	Assistant2 must be able to send email messages on behalf of User2. <span>Set-Mailbox</span>
Set-Mailbox	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Add-MailboxFolderPermission

Use the Add-MailboxFolderPermission cmdlet to manage folder-level permissions for all folders within a user's mailbox.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax. This example assigns permissions for Ed to access Ayla's Marketing mailbox folder and applies the Owner role to his access of that folder.

```
Add-MailboxFolderPermission -Identity ayla@contoso.com:\Marketing -User
```

```
Ed@contoso.com ?AccessRights Owner
```

```
Add-MailboxPermission
```

Use the Add-MailboxPermission cmdlet to add permissions to a mailbox. This example grants Kevin Kelly full access to Terry Adams's mailbox.

Note:

The Identity parameter requires the full name of the user to be enclosed in quotation marks (""). Add-MailboxPermission -Identity "Terry Adams" -User KevinKelly -AccessRights

```
FullAccess ?InheritanceType
```

```
All
```

```
Add-ADPermission
```

Use the Add-ADPermission cmdlet to add permissions to an Active Directory object. This example grants Send As permissions for Aaron Painter to Terry Adams's mailbox. Add-ADPermission -Identity "Terry Adams" -User AaronPainter -AccessRights ExtendedRight - ExtendedRights

"Send As" Send As rights is applied to Active directory object.

```
Set-Mailbox
```

Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox. You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time. To perform bulk management, you can pipeline the output of various Get- cmdlets (for example, the Get-Mailbox or Get-User cmdlets) and configure several mailboxes in a single-line command.

You can also use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet in scripts.

For information about the parameter sets in the Syntax section below, see Syntax. This example delivers John Woods's email messages to John's mailbox and also forwards them to Manuel Oliveira's (manuel@contoso.com) mailbox.

```
Set-Mailbox -Identity John -DeliverToMailboxAndForward $true -ForwardingSMTPAddress manuel@contoso.com
```

```
Send on Behalf
```

The Send on Behalf permission allows a user to send email on behalf of the shared mailbox. For example, if

John logs into the shared mailbox Reception Building 32 and sends an email, it will appear to recipients as being sent by "John on behalf of Reception Building 32".

To grant Send on Behalf permissions, you must use the Exchange Management Shell. Use the Set- Mailbox cmdlet with the GrantSendonBehalf parameter.

## QUESTION 17

### Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two distribution groups named Group1 and Group2.

You need to prevent the members of Group1 and Group2 from communicating with each other by using email, unless the email messages contain the string Press Release in the subject. Users whose email messages are rejected must receive a non-delivery report (NDR) that contains a status code of 5.7.3.

Which command should you run? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

### Hot Area:



"BlockMessages1" -BetweenMemberOf1 "Group1" -BetweenMemberOf2 "Group2"  
 "nsWords "Press Release"  
 "5.7.3"  
 -ClassificationID  
 -RejectMessageEnhancedStatusCode  
 -SmtptRejectMessageRejectStatusCode

**Correct Answer:**

BlockMessages1 -BetweenMemberOf1 "Group1" -BetweenMemberOf2 "Group2"  
New-DlpPolicy  
New-MessageClassification  
New-TransportRule  
nsWords "Press Release"  
5.7.3  
-ClassificationID  
-RejectMessageEnhancedStatusCode  
-SmtptRejectMessageRejectStatusCode

Section: [none]

### Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 18

### Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains five servers.

Several employees plan to use Microsoft Outlook to collaborate on some projects.

You need to configure access to Outlook to meet the following requirements:

- Several employees must be able to open only the Inbox of a user named User1.
- Several employees must be able to copy email messages from any folder in the mailbox of a user named User2.
- Several employees must be able to create only contacts in the mailbox of a user named User3.

Which cmdlets should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct requirement in the answer area. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Several employees must be able to open only the Inbox of a user named User1. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Add-MailboxPermission	Several employees must be able to copy email messages from any folder in the mailbox of a user named User2. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>
Set-Mailbox	Several employees must be able to create only contacts in the mailbox of a user named User3. <input type="text" value="Cmdlet"/>

**Correct Answer:**

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Several employees must be able to open only the Inbox of a user named User1. <input type="text" value="Add-MailboxFolderPermission"/>
Add-MailboxPermission	Several employees must be able to copy email messages from any folder in the mailbox of a user named User2. <input type="text" value="Add-MailboxPermission"/>
Set-Mailbox	Several employees must be able to create only contacts in the mailbox of a user named User3. <input type="text" value="Add-MailboxFolderPermission"/>

**Section: [none]****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

#### Add-MailboxFolderPermission

Use the Add-MailboxFolderPermission cmdlet to manage folder-level permissions for all folders within a user's mailbox.

##### EXAMPLE 1

This example assigns permissions for Ed to access Ayla's Marketing mailbox folder and applies the Owner role to his access of that folder.

```
Add-MailboxFolderPermission -Identity ayla@contoso.com:\Marketing -User
```

```
Ed@contoso.com ?AccessRights Owner
```

#### Add-MailboxPermission

Use the Add-MailboxPermission cmdlet to add permissions to a mailbox.

##### EXAMPLE 1

This example grants Kevin Kelly full access to Terry Adams's mailbox.

Note:

The Identity parameter requires the full name of the user to be enclosed in quotation marks ("). Add-MailboxPermission -Identity "Terry Adams" -User KevinKelly -AccessRights

```
FullAccess ?InheritanceType
```

```
All
```

#### Set-Mailbox

Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox. You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time. To perform bulk management, you can pipeline the output of various Get- cmdlets (for example, the Get-Mailbox or Get-User cmdlets) and configure several mailboxes in a single-line command.

You can also use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet in scripts.

##### EXAMPLE 1

This example delivers John Woods's email messages to John's mailbox and also forwards them to Manuel Oliveira's (manuel@contoso.com) mailbox.

```
Set-Mailbox -Identity John -DeliverToMailboxAndForward $true -ForwardingSMTPAddress manuel@contoso.com
```

##### STEPS

1. Use the Add-MailboxFolderPermission cmdlet to manage folder-level permissions for all folders within a user's mailbox.
2. Use the Add-MailboxPermission cmdlet to add permissions to a mailbox.
3. Use the Add-MailboxFolderPermission cmdlet to manage folder-level permissions for all folders within a user's mailbox.

## QUESTION 19

### Hotspot Question

You are planning to implement several servers on virtual machines.

The servers have Exchange Server 2013 installed.

The planned implementation must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize the amount of overhead required for the virtualization solution.
- Minimize the risk of data corruption for the Exchange Server databases.

You need to recommend a storage solution for the Exchange databases and a backup and recovery solution for the planned servers.

Which solutions should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate solutions in the answer area.

**Exhibit:**

Storage solution for the Exchange Server databases

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDs
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

Backup and recovery solution for the planned servers

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDs
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

**Hot Area:**

Storage solution for the Exchange Server databases

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDs
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

Backup and recovery solution for the planned servers

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDs
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

**Correct Answer:**

Storage solution for the Exchange Server databases

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDS
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

Backup and recovery solution for the planned servers

Backups from the virtual machine
Dynamically expanding VHDS
Passthrough disks
Virtual machine snapshots

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 20

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains 10 mailbox servers.

You have a custom workload management policy named App1Policy.

App1Policy is applied to three Mailbox servers.

You deploy a new Mailbox server named EX11.

You need to ensure that App1Policy is applied to EX11.

Which command should you run? (To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

Answer Area		
<input type="text"/> Set-ExchangeServer Set-ResourcePolicy Set-ThrottlingPolicy Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation	<input type="text"/> -Identity App1Policy -Identity EX11	<input type="text"/> -DiscretionaryOverloadedThreshold 80 -MessageRateLimit 80 -ThrottlingPolicy App1Policy -WorkloadManagementPolicy App1Policy

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area		
<input type="text"/> Set-ExchangeServer Set-ResourcePolicy Set-ThrottlingPolicy Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation	<input type="text"/> -Identity App1Policy -Identity EX11	<input type="text"/> -DiscretionaryOverloadedThreshold 80 -MessageRateLimit 80 -ThrottlingPolicy App1Policy -WorkloadManagementPolicy App1Policy

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

An Exchange workload is an Exchange Server feature, protocol, or service that's been explicitly defined for the purposes of Exchange system resource management. Each Exchange workload consumes system resources such as CPU, mailbox database operations, or Active Directory requests to run user requests or background work. Examples of Exchange workloads include Outlook Web App, Exchange ActiveSync, mailbox migration, and mailbox assistants. There are two ways to manage Exchange workloads: by monitoring the health of system resources or by controlling how resources are consumed by individual users (sometimes called user throttling in Exchange 2010).

Managing workloads based on the health of system resources is new in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. Controlling how resources are consumed by individual users was possible in Exchange Server 2010, and this capability has been expanded for Exchange Server 2013. You can customize the workload management settings if you want to change the default behavior of the feature for the needs of your environment.

SECTION1

Use the Set-ExchangeServer cmdlet to set Exchange attributes in Active Directory for a specified server.  
(EX11)

Not a throttling policy

Scenario details a workload management policy

Use the Set-ResourcePolicy cmdlet to set the properties of a custom resource policy.

#### SECTION2

The Identity parameter specifies the GUID, distinguished name (DN), or name of the server.

Need EX11 as it is the name of the server

#### SECTION3

The WorkloadManagementPolicy parameter specifies the name of a workload management policy to apply in Active Directory. (App1Policy)

Not a throttling policy

### QUESTION 21

Drag and Drop Question

Your network contains four servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Server role	Exchange Server version
EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
EX2	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
EX4	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2010

You create a new user account for a temporary user named User1.

You plan to create a new mailbox for User1.

You need to recommend which actions must be performed to ensure that User1 can modify only the values of his home phone number attribute and his office location attribute.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>remove-managementroleentry role1 \set-user</b> command.	
Run the <b>New-Mailbox</b> cmdlet.	
Run the <b>new-roleassignmentpolicy -name policy1 -roles mybaseoptions, role1, myvoicemail, mytextmessaging, myteammailboxes, mymarketplaceapps, mydistributiongroupmembership</b> command.	
Run the <b>new-managementrole -parent mycontactinformation -name role1</b> command.	
Run the <b>add-managementroleentry role1 \set-user -parameters office, homephone</b> command.	

Correct Answer:



Actions	Answer Area
	Run the <b>new-managementrole -parent mycontactinformation -name role1</b> command.
	Run the <b>remove-managementroleentry role1 \set-user</b> command.
	Run the <b>add-managementroleentry role1 \set-user -parameters office, homephone</b> command.
	Run the <b>new-roleassignmentpolicy -name policy1 -roles mybaseoptions, role1, myvoicemail, mytextmessaging, myteammailboxes, mymarketplaceapps, mydistributiongroupmembership</b> command.
	Run the <b>New-Mailbox</b> cmdlet.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 22

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains two sites named Site1 and Site2.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Site	Role
EX1	Site1	Mailbox Client Access
EX2	Site2	Mailbox Client Access

An administrator creates a new Active Directory site named Site3.

The administrator creates mailboxes for the users in Site3.

All of the mailboxes of the Site3 users are located on EX1.

Site3 contains a domain controller named dc3.contoso.com.

The Site3 users report that sometimes, when they open Microsoft Outlook, it takes a long time to access their mailbox.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for the users to access their mailbox.

Which command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

Answer Area

Set-RPCClientAccess EX1

Set-ClientAccessServer EX1

Set-ExchangeServer EX1

-AutoDiscoverSiteScope 'Site1;Site3'

-AutoDiscoverServiceInternalURI https://ex1.contoso.com/autodiscover/autodiscover

-IgnoreDefaultScope \$true

-DomainController dc3.contoso.com

**Correct Answer:**

Answer Area

Set-RPCClientAccess EX1	-AutoDiscoverSiteScope 'Site1;Site3'
Set-ClientAccessServer EX1	-AutoDiscoverServiceInternalURI https://ex1.contoso.com/autodiscover/autodiscover
Set-ExchangeServer EX1	-IgnoreDefaultScope \$true
	-DomainController dc3.contoso.com

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation;

Autodiscover Service

Microsoft Exchange 2013 includes a service named the Autodiscover service. This topic gives an overview of the service and explains how it works, how it configures Outlook clients, and what options there are for deploying the Autodiscover service in your messaging environment.

The Autodiscover service does the following:

Automatically configures user profile settings for clients running Microsoft Office Outlook 2007, Outlook 2010, or Outlook 2013, as well as supported mobile phones. Phones running Windows Mobile 6.1 or a later version are supported. If your phone isn't a Windows Mobile phone, check your mobile phone documentation to see if it's supported.

Provides access to Exchange features for Outlook 2007, Outlook 2010, or Outlook 2013 clients that are connected to your Exchange messaging environment.

Uses a user's email address and password to provide profile settings to Outlook 2007, Outlook 2010, or Outlook 2013 clients and supported mobile phones. If the Outlook client is joined to a domain, the user's domain account is used.

When you install a Client Access server in Exchange 2013, a default virtual directory named Autodiscover is created under the default website in Internet Information Services (IIS). This virtual directory handles Autodiscover service requests from Outlook 2007, Outlook 2010, and Outlook 2013 clients and supported mobile phones under the following circumstances:

When a user account is configured or updated

When an Outlook client periodically checks for changes to the Exchange Web Services URLs When underlying network connection changes occur in your Exchange messaging environment Additionally, a new Active Directory object named the service connection point (SCP) is created on the server where you install the Client Access server. The SCP object contains the authoritative list of Autodiscover service URLs for the forest. You can use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to update the SCP object. For more information, see Set- ClientAccessServer.

**SECTION1**

Set-ClientAccessServer EX1

Use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to set properties on specified Client Access server objects. Use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to change AutoDiscover settings.

NOT Set-ExchangeServer

Use the Set-ExchangeServer cmdlet to set Exchange attributes in Active Directory for a specified server.

NOT Set-RPCClientAccess

Use the Set-RpcClientAccess cmdlet to manage the settings for the Exchange RPC Client Access service that's running on a Microsoft Exchange Server 2010

Client Access server.

## SECTION2

-AutoDiscoverSiteScope 'Site1;Site3'

The AutoDiscoverSiteScope parameter specifies the site for which the Autodiscover service is authoritative.

Clients that connect to the Autodiscover service by using the internal URL must belong to a listed site.

NOT -AutoDiscoverServiceInternalURI

The AutoDiscoverServiceInternalUri parameter specifies the internal URL of the Autodiscover service.

Need to specify Site3

NOT -IgnoreDefaultScope

NOT a parameter of Set-ClientAccessServer

The IgnoreDefaultScope parameter instructs the command to ignore the default recipient scope setting for the

Exchange Management Shell session and use the entire forest as the scope. This allows the command to access Active Directory objects that aren't currently in the default scope. Using the

IgnoreDefaultScope parameter introduces the following restrictions:

You can't use the DomainController parameter. The command uses an appropriate global catalog server automatically.

You can only use the DN for the Identity parameter. Other forms of identification, such as alias or GUID, aren't accepted.

You can't use the OrganizationalUnit and Identity parameters together.

You can't use the Credential parameter.

NOT -DomainController

The DomainController parameter specifies the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the domain controller that writes this configuration change to Active Directory.

Will not resolve the issue.

## QUESTION 23

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers named EX1, EX2, EX3, and EX4.

All of the servers are members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

Each server has a copy of a mailbox database named DB1.

DB1 has the following characteristics:

- The replay lag time on Ex4 is set to 14 days.
- Single item recovery on all of the servers is set to 14 days.
- None of the servers have Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) backups.

Ex4 has a folder named F:\RDB that is used to store database files during restore operations.

Twenty days ago, a user named User1 deleted an email message that had a subject of "Sales Report".

You need to restore the deleted email message to the mailbox of User1.

You copy the lagged database and the log files that are older than 20 days to F:\RDB.

Which three actions should you perform? To answer, move the three appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath e:\rdb\rdb.edb -recovery</b> , and then mount the RDB database.	
Run <b>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</b> to restore the email message of User1.	
Run <b>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath f:\rdb\db1.edb -recovery</b> , and then mount the RDB database.	
Delete the checkpoint file in F:\RDB, and then run <b>eseutil.exe /r e00 /a</b> .	
Run <b>New-MailboxExportRequest</b> to restore the email message of User1.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run <b>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath e:\rdb\rdb.edb -recovery</b> , and then mount the RDB database.	Delete the checkpoint file in F:\RDB, and then run <b>eseutil.exe /r e00 /a</b> .
	Run <b>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath f:\rdb\db1.edb -recovery</b> , and then mount the RDB database.
	Run <b>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</b> to restore the email message of User1.
Run <b>New-MailboxExportRequest</b> to restore the email message of User1.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 24

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named EX1.

You have a user named User1 in the marketing department.

You need to prevent User1 from submitting more than 50 email messages per minute to the Exchange Server organization by using Microsoft Outlook.

Which three commands should you run? To answer, move the three appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

Commands	Answer Area
<b>new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport 50</b>	
<b>\$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits</b>	
<b>set-mailbox -identity user1 -throttlingpolicy \$b</b>	
<b>set-mailbox -identity user1 -recipientlimits 50</b>	
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -messengeratelimit 50</b>	
<b>set-transportserver -identity ex1 -maxoutboundconnections \$b</b>	
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit 50</b>	



Correct Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
<b>new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport 50</b>	<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -messageratelimit 50</b>
	<b>\$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits</b>
	<b>set-mailbox -identity user1 -throttlingpolicy \$b</b>
<b>set-mailbox -identity user1 -recipientlimits 50</b>	
<b>set-transportserver -identity ex1 -maxoutboundconnections \$b</b>	
<b>new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit 50</b>	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note:



Box 1:

- Use the New-ThrottlingPolicy cmdlet to create a non-default user throttling policy.
- The MessageRateLimit parameter specifies the number of messages per minute that can be submitted to transport.

Box 3:

- Use the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the settings of an existing mailbox.

You can use this cmdlet for one mailbox at a time.

/ parameter: ThrottlingPolicy

Microsoft.Exchange.Configuration.Tasks.ThrottlingPolicyIdParameter

## **QUESTION 25**

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a single domain named contoso.com.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains one Client Access server named CAS1 and one Mailbox server named MBX1.

You plan to enable Outlook Anywhere for remote access from non-domain joined client computers.

You deploy a trusted third-party certificate that has a subject name of mail.contoso.com.

Users report that they fail to access their email by using Microsoft Outlook 2013 when they work remotely from a non-domain joined client computer.

From the internal network, the users can access their email by using Outlook 2013.

You verify that Autodiscover is configured remotely.

You need to ensure that the remote users can access their email by using Outlook Anywhere.

Which command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

### Answer Area

<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	-ExternalHostName	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Set-OutlookAnywhere		mail.contoso.com
Set-ClientAccessServer		cas1.contoso.com
Set-OutlookProvider		mbx1.contoso.com
		\$null

-ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod Basic -ExternalClientRequireSSL

\$true

\$false

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	-ExternalHostName	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Set-OutlookAnywhere		mail.contoso.com
Set-ClientAccessServer		cas1.contoso.com
Set-OutlookProvider		mbx1.contoso.com
		\$null

-ExternalClientAuthenticationMethod Basic -ExternalClientRequireSSL

\$true

\$false

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

## QUESTION 26

### Hotspot Question

Your network contains two Active Directory sites named MainSite and DRSite.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Site	Role	Database availability group (DAG) name	Mailbox database copy name
EX1	MainSite	Mailbox Client Access	DAG1	DB1
EX2	DRSite	Mailbox Client Access	DAG1	DB1

The active copy of DB1 is located on EX1.

There are typically 100 MB of log files queued on EX1.

You need to recommend a procedure to allow administrators to mount the mailbox database copies on EX2 if EX1 fails.

The recovery point objective (RPO) for mailbox data is 200 MB.

Which command should you recommend running? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

### Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<div>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</div> <div>Restore-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div> <div>Set-MailboxServer</div>	<div>DB1 -ActivateOnServer EX2</div> <div>-Identity DAG1</div> <div>-Identity EX2</div>	<div>-MountDialOverride:BestEffort</div> <div>-MountDialOverride:Lossless</div> <div>-AutoDatabaseMountDial: BestAvailability</div> <div>-AutoDatabaseMountDial: GoodAvailability</div>

### Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</div> <div>Restore-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div> <div>Set-MailboxServer</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>DB1 -ActivateOnServer EX2</div> <div>-Identity DAG1</div> <div>-Identity EX2</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-MountDialOverride:BestEffort</div> <div>-MountDialOverride:Lossless</div> <div>-AutoDatabaseMountDial: BestAvailability</div> <div>-AutoDatabaseMountDial: GoodAvailability</div>
--	--	--

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 27

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You create a script named New-CustomMailbox.ps1 to create mailboxes based on your company's requirements.

You create a role group named Mailbox Provisioning.

You need to ensure that the members of Mailbox Provisioning can create new mailboxes only by using New-CustomMailbox.ps1.

In which sequence should you run the commands? (To answer, move all of the commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

Select and Place:

Commands	Answer Area
New-ManagementRole "Helpdesk Provisioning Script" -UnScopedTopLevel	
New-ManagementRoleAssignment "Unscoped Role Management-Organization Management" -Role "Unscoped Role Management" -SecurityGroup "Organization Management"	
Add-ManagementRoleEntry "Helpdesk Provisioning Script\New-CustomMailbox.ps1" -Parameters Name - UnScopedTopLevel	
New-ManagementRoleAssignment "Helpdesk Provisioning Script-Helpdesk Provisioning" -Role "Helpdesk Provisioning Script" -SecurityGroup "Helpdesk Provisioning"	

Correct Answer:

Commands	Answer Area
	Add-ManagementRoleEntry "Helpdesk Provisioning Script\New-CustomMailbox.ps1" -Parameters Name – UnScopedTopLevel
	New-ManagementRole "Helpdesk Provisioning Script" -UnScopedTopLevel
	New-ManagementRoleAssignment "Helpdesk Provisioning Script-Helpdesk Provisioning" -Role "Helpdesk Provisioning Script" -SecurityGroup "Helpdesk Provisioning"
	New-ManagementRoleAssignment "Unscoped Role Management-Organization Management" -Role "Unscoped Role Management" -SecurityGroup "Organization Management"

Section: [none]

Explanation

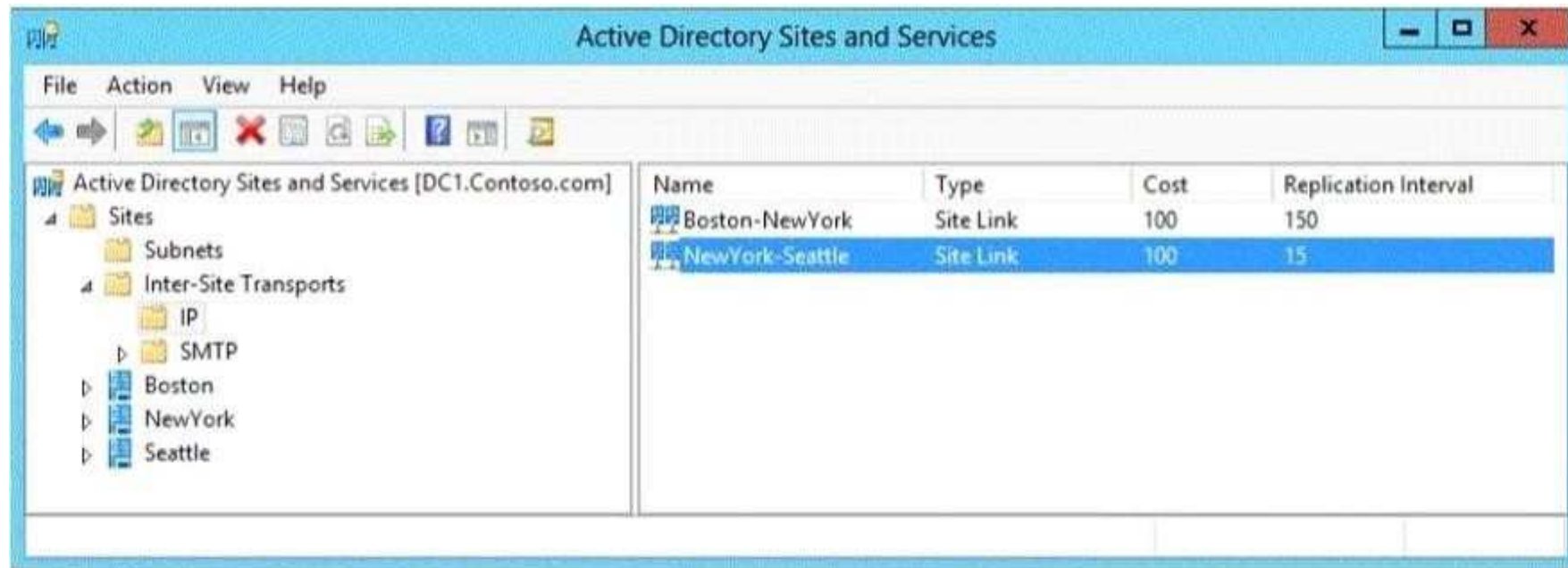
Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 28

Hotspot Question

Your company has three main offices.

Each office is configured as an Active Directory site as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)



You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Each office contains Exchange servers.

All users access their mailbox by using Outlook Web App.

All of the users have a mailbox on a server in their respective office.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

**Hot Area:**

### Answer Area

If the email address of a user in the Boston site is changed, it will take up to [answer choice] minute(s) before a user in the Seattle site will see the change.

▼
1
15
150
165

If the NewYork–Seattle site link fails and a user in the Boston site sends an email message to a user in the Seattle site, the email message will [answer choice]

▼
be rejected.
be queued in the Seattle site.
be queued in the New York site.

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

If the email address of a user in the Boston site is changed, it will take up to [answer choice] minute(s) before a user in the Seattle site will see the change.

▼
1
15
150
165

If the NewYork–Seattle site link fails and a user in the Boston site sends an email message to a user in the Seattle site, the email message will [answer choice]

▼
be rejected.
be queued in the Seattle site.
be queued in the New York site.

Section: [none]  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 29

Drag and Drop Question



You are migrating an existing Exchange Server 2007 organization to Exchange Server 2013.

You expect the migration to last several weeks.

The servers in the organization are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Active Directory site name	Server role	Exchange Server version
EX1	Main	Mailbox server Client Access server Hub Transport server	Exchange Server 2007
EX2	Main	Mailbox server	Exchange Server 2013
EX3	Main	Mailbox server	Exchange Server 2013
EX4	Main	Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013
EX5	Main	Client Access server	Exchange Server 2013

Users who have mailboxes on all of the servers will access Outlook Anywhere by using the mail.contoso.com name.

You need to recommend which servers must be associated to the autodiscover.contoso.com and mail.contoso.com names.

Which servers should you identify for each name? To answer, drag the appropriate servers to the correct name in the answer area. Each server may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**

**Servers**

EX1

EX2

EX3

EX4

EX5

**Answer Area**

mail.contoso.com

Server

Server

autodiscover.contoso.com

Server

Server

**Correct Answer:**

Servers	Answer Area		
EX1	mail.contoso.com	EX4	EX5
EX2			
EX3	autodiscover.contoso.com	EX4	EX5
EX4			
EX5			

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 30

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

The organization contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
EX1	Mailbox server
EX2	Mailbox server
EX3	Client Access server

EX1 and EX2 are members of DAG1.

EX1 has an active copy of a database named DB1 and a passive copy of a database named DB2.

EX2 has a passive copy of DB1 and an active copy of DB2.

You plan to create a public folder named Invoices.

You need to ensure that users can access the Invoices public folder if one of the DAG members fails.

The solution must ensure that the users can send email messages to the Invoices public folder.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Add an email address for the public folder mailbox.	
Create a public folder mailbox.	
Mail-enable the public folder.	
Update the public folder hierarchy.	
Create a public folder.	

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Add an email address for the public folder mailbox.	Create a public folder mailbox.
	Create a public folder.
	Mail-enable the public folder.
Update the public folder hierarchy.	

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

Hotspot Question

A school has 200 students and 10 classes.

Each class has 20 students.

Each class has one teacher.

The school has five administrative staff members.

You need to design an Exchange Server 2013 organization for the school.

The design must meet the following requirements:

- Students must be able to view only the email addresses of the other students in their class, the teacher of their class, and the entire administrative staff.
- Teachers must be able to view only the email addresses of the students in their class, all of the other teachers, and

the entire administrative staff.

- The administrative staff must be able to see the email addresses of everyone.
- Everyone will use Microsoft Outlook 2013 to view a list of all the users.

You need to identify the minimum number of address lists, global address lists, Offline Address Books (OABs), and address book policies required for the design.

How many of each should you identify? (To answer, select the appropriate numbers in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

Address lists:

▼
1
10
11
12
21

Global address lists:

▼
1
10
11
12
21

OABs:

▼
1
10
11
12
21

Address book policies:

▼
1
10
11
12
21

**Correct Answer:**

### Answer Area

Address lists:

1
10
11
12
21

Global address lists:

1
10
11
12
21

OABs:

1
10
11
12
21

Address book policies:

1
10
11
12
21

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 32

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You enable single item recovery for all users.

A user named User1 accidentally deletes important email messages sent from a user named User2.

User1 reports that he cannot locate the email messages in his Deleted Items folder.

You need to recover the items.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

<div>▼</div> <div>New-MailboxExportRequest Search-Mailbox Start-MailboxSearch</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>User1 -SentTo User1 -SourceMailbox User1</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-DestinationMailbox -RecoveryMailbox -TargetMailbox</div>
---	--	---

<div>▼</div> <div>User1 User2 "Discovery Search Mailbox"</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-MailFrom User2 -SearchQuery "FROM:User2" -Sender User2</div>	-TargetFolder "Recovered Items"
--	---	---------------------------------

**Correct Answer:**

### Answer Area

New-MailboxExportRequest	User1	-DestinationMailbox
Search-Mailbox	-SentTo User1	-RecoveryMailbox
Start-MailboxSearch	-SourceMailbox User1	-TargetMailbox

User1	-MailFrom User2
User2	-SearchQuery "FROM:User2"
"Discovery Search Mailbox"	-Sender User2

-TargetFolder "Recovered Items"

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 33

Hotspot Question

Your company has two main offices.

One office is located in Atlanta and the other office is located in Washington.

The offices connect to each other by using a dedicated WAN link.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.



Server name	Office	Role
EX1	Atlanta	Mailbox server
EX2	Atlanta	Client Access server
EX3	Washington	Mailbox server
EX4	Washington	Client Access server

The company opens a new office in New York.

The New York office connects directly to the Washington office via a dedicated WAN link.

You configure a separate Active Directory site for each office.

You discover poor response times when scheduling meetings and configuring Microsoft Outlook profiles from the client computers in the New York office.

You need to reduce the amount of time required to schedule meetings and to configure Outlook profiles from the computers in the New York office.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

### Answer Area

Set-ClientAccessServer  -AutoDiscoverSiteScope

**Correct Answer:**

## Answer Area

Set-ClientAccessServer

▼
EX1
EX2
EX3
EX4

-AutoDiscoverSiteScope

▼
"Atlanta"
"Atlanta", "New York"
"New York"
"New York", "Washington"
"Washington"

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 34

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains a single domain.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization named Contoso that contains a server named EX01.

Split permissions are configured for the organization.

You need to change the permission model to shared permissions.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Setup.exe	<div><div></div><div>PrepareAD</div><div>PrepareDomain</div><div>PrepareSchema</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>/ActiveDirectorySplitPermissions:False</div><div>/DisableAMFiltering</div><div>/Role:ManagementTools</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>/AcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms</div><div>/InstallWindowsComponents</div><div>/RemoveProvisionedServer:EX01</div></div>
-----------	--	---	--

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

Setup.exe	<div><div></div><div>PrepareAD</div><div>PrepareDomain</div><div>PrepareSchema</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>/ActiveDirectorySplitPermissions:False</div><div>/DisableAMFiltering</div><div>/Role:ManagementTools</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>/AcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms</div><div>/InstallWindowsComponents</div><div>/RemoveProvisionedServer:EX01</div></div>
-----------	--	---	--

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 35

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains one domain and two sites named Site1 and Site2.

Site1 connects directly to the Internet.

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

Users access their email remotely by using Outlook Web App and Outlook Anywhere by connecting to the name mail.contoso.com.

You plan to migrate to Exchange Server 2013.

Exchange Server 2010 and Exchange Server 2013 will co-exist for several months during the migration.

During the co-existence phase, the organization will contain seven servers.

The servers will be configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Active Directory site	Role	Exchange Server version
EX1	Site1	Client Access	Exchange Server 2010
EX2	Site1	Mailbox Hub Transport	Exchange Server 2010
EX3	Site2	Client Access Hub Transport	Exchange Server 2010
EX4	Site2	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2010
EX5	Site1	Client Access	Exchange Server 2013
EX6	Site1	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2013
EX7	Site2	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2013

You need to identify which host names must be associated to which servers.

The solution must ensure that the users can access mailboxes on EX2, EX4, EX6, and EX7.

What should you do? (To answer, select the appropriate target for each host name in the dialog box in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

### Answer Area

Host name	Target
Autodiscover.contoso.com	<div><div>▼</div><div>EX1</div><div>EX2</div><div>EX3</div><div>EX4</div><div>EX5</div><div>EX6</div><div>EX7</div></div>
Mail.contoso.com	<div><div>▼</div><div>EX1</div><div>EX2</div><div>EX3</div><div>EX4</div><div>EX5</div><div>EX6</div><div>EX7</div></div>

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

Host name	Target
Autodiscover.contoso.com	<div><div>▼</div><div>EX1</div><div>EX2</div><div>EX3</div><div>EX4</div><div>EX5</div><div>EX6</div><div>EX7</div></div>
Mail.contoso.com	<div><div>▼</div><div>EX1</div><div>EX2</div><div>EX3</div><div>EX4</div><div>EX5</div><div>EX6</div><div>EX7</div></div>

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 36

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest.

The forest contains two sites named Site1 and Site2.

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

Site1 contains two Mailbox servers and one Client Access server.

Site2 contains two Mailbox servers and two Client Access servers.

You need to prevent messages that cannot be protected by shadow redundancy from being delivered.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

<div>▼</div> <div>Set-TransportAgent</div> <div>Set-TransportConfig</div> <div>Set-TransportRule</div> <div>Set-TransportServer</div> <div>Set-TransportService</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-RejectMessageOnShadowFailure</div> <div>-SafetyNetHoldTime</div> <div>-ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval</div> <div>-ShadowRedundancyEnabled</div> <div>-TransportSyncEnabled</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>\$false</div> <div>\$true</div>
---	---	--

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

<div>▼</div> <div>Set-TransportAgent</div> <div>Set-TransportConfig</div> <div>Set-TransportRule</div> <div>Set-TransportServer</div> <div>Set-TransportService</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-RejectMessageOnShadowFailure</div> <div>-SafetyNetHoldTime</div> <div>-ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval</div> <div>-ShadowRedundancyEnabled</div> <div>-TransportSyncEnabled</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>0</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>\$false</div> <div>\$true</div>
---	---	--

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 37**

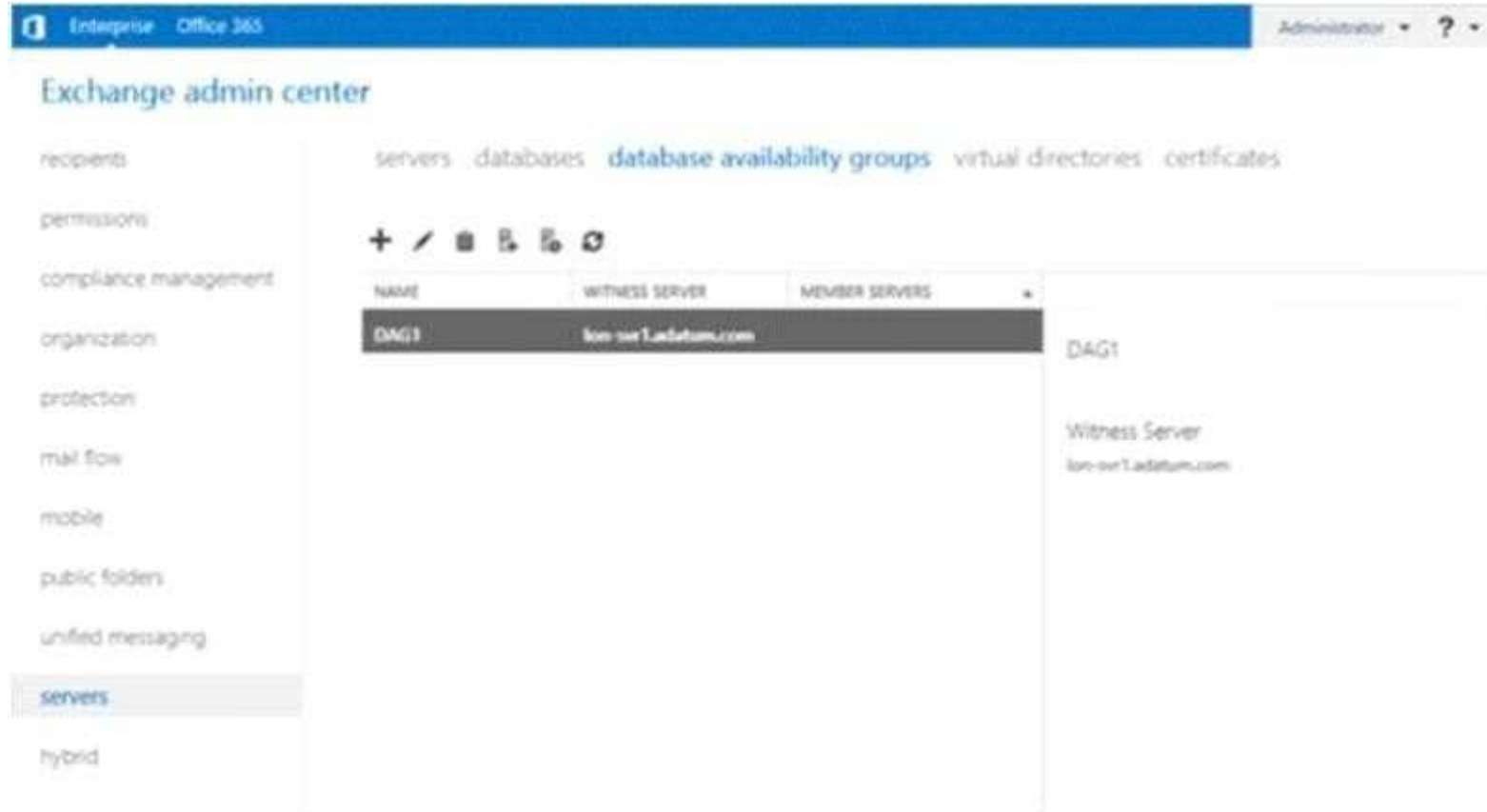
Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two Mailbox servers named EX01 and EX02.

Both servers are in the same Active Directory site.

On EX01, you create the first public folder mailbox in a database named DB1.

You view the Exchange Admin Center as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

**Hot Area:**



### Answer Area

If the server hosting the active copy of the DB1 database is unavailable, clients will be **[answer choice]**

	▼
unable to access public folders.	
able to access all public folder data.	
able to access cached public folder data.	

The public folder hierarchy **[answer choice]**

	▼
only exists on EX01.	
only exists on EX02.	
has replicas on both EX01 and EX02.	

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

If the server hosting the active copy of the DB1 database is unavailable, clients will be **[answer choice]**

	▼
unable to access public folders.	
able to access all public folder data.	
able to access cached public folder data.	

The public folder hierarchy **[answer choice]**

	▼
only exists on EX01.	
only exists on EX02.	
has replicas on both EX01 and EX02.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 38

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains two servers named EX1 and EX2.

EX1 and EX2 are the members of a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

DAG1 contains a database named DB1. DB1 is active on EX1.

You deploy a new Exchange Server 2013 server named Ex3.

You add EX3 as a member of DAG1.

You need to add a copy of DB1 to EX3 by using an offline copy of the database.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate three actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)

**Select and Place:**

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</b> cmdlet.	
Run the <b>Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	
Manually copy the database files to EX3.	
Dismount DB1 on EX2.	
Run the <b>Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	

**Correct Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Run the <b>Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase</b> cmdlet.	Dismount DB1 on EX2.
	Manually copy the database files to EX3.
	Run the <b>Add-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.
Run the <b>Update-MailboxDatabaseCopy</b> cmdlet.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 39

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You have a user named User1 and a user named User2.

Both users access their email by using Microsoft Outlook 2013.

You need to ensure that User2 can access all of the email messages in the mailbox of User1 the next time User2 opens Outlook.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Add-ADPermission Add-MailboxPermission</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-Identity User1 -Identity User2</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-User User1 -User User2</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-AccessRights AutoMapMailbox -AccessRights ExtendedRight –ExtendedRights "Send As" -AccessRights FullAccess</div>
--	---	---	---

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Add-ADPermission Add-MailboxPermission</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-Identity User1 -Identity User2</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-User User1 -User User2</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-AccessRights AutoMapMailbox -AccessRights ExtendedRight –ExtendedRights "Send As" -AccessRights FullAccess</div>
--	---	---	---

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 40

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains five servers.

Several employees plan to use Microsoft Outlook to collaborate on some projects.

You need to configure access to Outlook to meet the following requirements:

- Several employees must be able to send email messages as a user named User1.
- Several employees must be able to send email messages on behalf of a user named User2.

Which cmdlets should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlet to the correct requirement in the answer area. Each cmdlet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. Additionally, you may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Select and Place:

.....	
<b>Cmdlets</b> <div>Add-MailboxFolderPermission</div> <div>Add-MailboxPermission</div> <div>Add-ADPermission</div> <div>Set-Mailbox</div>	<b>Answer Area</b> <div>           Several employees must be able to send email messages as a user named User1.           <div>Cmdlet</div> </div> <div>           Several employees must be able to send email messages on behalf of a user named User2.           <div>Cmdlet</div> </div>

**Correct Answer:**

.....	
<b>Cmdlets</b> <div>Add-MailboxFolderPermission</div> <div>Add-MailboxPermission</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<b>Answer Area</b> <div>           Several employees must be able to send email messages as a user named User1.           <div>Add-ADPermission</div> </div> <div>           Several employees must be able to send email messages on behalf of a user named User2.           <div>Set-Mailbox</div> </div>

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 41

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

The forest contains two domains named contoso.com and nwtraders.com.

You plan to deploy a new Exchange Server 2013 organization named Contoso.

You need to ensure that you can deploy the first Exchange Server 2013 server to the forest root domain.

What command should you run before you deploy the first Exchange Server 2013 server? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

Setup.exe	<div><div></div><div><div>/PrepareAD</div><div>/PrepareDomain</div><div>/PrepareSchema</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>/OrganizationName:Contoso</div><div>/PrepareDomain:contoso.com</div><div>/Role:ManagementTools</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>/IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms</div><div>/InstallWindowsComponents</div><div>/PrepareDomain:nwtraders.com</div></div></div>
-----------	--	--	---

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Setup.exe	<div><div></div><div><div>/PrepareAD</div><div>/PrepareDomain</div><div>/PrepareSchema</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>/OrganizationName:Contoso</div><div>/PrepareDomain:contoso.com</div><div>/Role:ManagementTools</div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div><div>/IAcceptExchangeServerLicenseTerms</div><div>/InstallWindowsComponents</div><div>/PrepareDomain:nwtraders.com</div></div></div>
-----------	--	--	---

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 42**

Hotspot Question

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization named contoso.com.

All users run Microsoft Outlook 2010 or Outlook 2013.

The company recently acquired another company named A. Datum Corporation.

All of the users at A. Datum run Linux-based computers and use a third-party IMAP client to access their email messages.

You configure IMAP over SSL to use the external URL of mail.contoso.com.

You need to publish the IMAP settings to Outlook Web App.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

Set-IMAPSettings	-AdvertiseClientSettings	\$false
Set-OWAVirtualDirectory	-Banner	\$true
Set-ReceiveConnector	-ExternalConnectionSettings	mail.contoso.com:143:SSL
	-FQDN	mail.contoso.com:443:SSL
		mail.contoso.com:993:SSL

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Set-IMAPSettings	-AdvertiseClientSettings	\$false
Set-OWAVirtualDirectory	-Banner	\$true
Set-ReceiveConnector	-ExternalConnectionSettings	mail.contoso.com:143:SSL
	-FQDN	mail.contoso.com:443:SSL
		mail.contoso.com:993:SSL

**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 43**

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains four servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role	Active Directory site name
EX1	Mailbox server Client Access server	Site1
EX2	Mailbox server	Site1
EX3	Mailbox server Client Access server	Site2
EX4	Mailbox server	Site2

You run Get-TransportConfig and receive the output shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button,)



```
[PS] C:\Windows\system32>Get-TransportConfig
```

```

AnonymousSenderToRecipientRatePerHour      : 1800
ClearCategories                             : True
ConvertDisclaimerWrapperToEml               : False
DSNConversionMode                           : UseExchangeDSNs
ExternalDelayDsnEnabled                     : True
ExternalDsnDefaultLanguage                  : 
ExternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled         : True
ExternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize             : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
ExternalDsnReportingAuthority               : 
ExternalDsnSendHtml                         : True
ExternalPostmasterAddress                   : 
GenerateCopyOfDSNFor                       : <>
HygieneSuite                               : Standard
InternalDelayDsnEnabled                     : True
InternalDsnDefaultLanguage                  : 
InternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled         : True
InternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize             : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
InternalDsnReportingAuthority               : 
InternalDsnSendHtml                         : True
InternalSMTPServers                         : <>
JournalingReportNdrTo                      : <>
LegacyJournalingMigrationEnabled            : False
LegacyArchiveJournalingEnabled              : False
LegacyArchiveLiveJournalingEnabled          : False
RedirectUnprovisionedUserMessagesForLegacyArchiveJournaling : False
RedirectDLMessagesForLegacyArchiveJournaling : False
MaxDumpsterSizePerDatabase                 : 18 MB (18,874,368 bytes)
MaxDumpsterTime                            : 7:00:00:00
MaxReceiveSize                             : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
MaxRecipientEnvelopeLimit                   : 500
MaxRetriesForLocalSiteShadow                : 2
MaxRetriesForRemoteSiteShadow               : 0
MaxSendSize                                : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
MigrationEnabled                           : False
OpenDomainRoutingEnabled                    : False
RejectMessageOnShadowFailure                : False
Rfc2231EncodingEnabled                     : False
SafetyNetHoldTime                           : 2:00:00:00
ShadowHeartbeatFrequency                    : 00:02:00
ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval            : 2:00:00:00
ShadowMessagePreferenceSetting              : LocalOnly
ShadowRedundancyEnabled                     : True
ShadowResubmitTimeSpan                      : 03:00:00
SupervisionTags                             : (Reject, Allow)
ILSReceiveDomainSecureList                  : <>
ILSSendDomainSecureList                    : <>
VerifySecureSubmitEnabled                   : False
VoicemailJournalingEnabled                  : True
HeaderPromotionModeSetting                 : NoCreate
Xexch50Enabled                             : True

```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Shadow copies of messages will be created on  
[answer choice]

The maximum duration that shadow copies of  
messages will be stored is [answer choice]

	▼
servers in all sites.	
the local server only.	
servers in the same site only.	
servers in the remote site only.	

	▼
two minutes.	
three hours.	
two days.	
four day.	

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Shadow copies of messages will be created on  
[answer choice]

The maximum duration that shadow copies of  
messages will be stored is [answer choice]

	▼
servers in all sites.	
the local server only.	
servers in the same site only.	
servers in the remote site only.	

	▼
two minutes.	
three hours.	
two days.	
four day.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 44

##### Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains three servers.

The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role(s)	Configuration
EX01	Mailbox server Client Access server	OAB generation server Expansion server for DL1
EX02	Client Access server	<i>Not applicable</i>
EX03	Mailbox server	<i>Not applicable</i>

All inbound email messages from the Internet are routed through EX01.

You plan to remove EX01 from the organization.

You need to ensure that all of the functionalities of EX01 are transferred to EX02 and EX03.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which functionality should you transfer to each server? (To answer, select the appropriate server for each functionality in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

OAB generation server:

Expansion server for DL1:

Inbound SMTP server from the Internet:

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

OAB generation server:

Expansion server for DL1:

Inbound SMTP server from the Internet:

**Section:** [none]  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 45**  
Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a database availability group (DAG) named DAG1.

DAG1 contains two servers named EX01 and EX02. On EX01, you have three networks.

The networks are configured as shown in the following table.

Network name	Subnet	Connected to
DAG1\DAGNetwork01	192.168.1.0/24	Corporate LAN
DAG1\DAGNetwork02	10.0.0.0/24	EX02
DAG1\DAGNetwork03	10.1.0.0/24	iSCSI

You need to ensure that DAGNetwork02 is the primary replication network and DAGNetwork03 is configured for iSCSI traffic only.

What two commands should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

<div><div></div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy</div></div>	-Identity DAG1\DAGNetwork01	<div><div></div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$false</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$true</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$false</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$true</div></div>
<div><div></div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy</div></div>	-Identity DAG1\DAGNetwork03	<div><div></div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$false</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$true</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$false</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$true</div></div>

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

<div><div>▼</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy</div></div>	-Identity DAG1\DAGNetwork01	<div><div>▼</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$false</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$true</div></div>	<div><div>▼</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$false</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$true</div></div>
<div><div>▼</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup</div><div>Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroupNetwork</div><div>Set-MailboxDatabaseCopy</div></div>	-Identity DAG1\DAGNetwork03	<div><div>▼</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$false</div><div>-ReplicationEnabled:\$true</div></div>	<div><div>▼</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$false</div><div>IgnoreNetwork:\$true</div></div>

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 46

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains an accepted domain named contoso.com.

A partner company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization named mvtraders.com.

Nwtraders.com contains an SMTP server named mail.nwtraders.com.

Both organizations only use certificates from the same trusted third-party certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that all email messages received from the SMTP domain named nwtraders.com are protected by using mutual TLS.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Set-DeliveryAgentConnector Set-ReceiveConnector Set-TransportConfig</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-SourceTransportServers -TlsDomainCapabilities -TLSSReceiveDomainSecureList -TLSSendDomainSecureList</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>Contoso.com Mail.nwtraders.com nwtraders.com</div>
---	--	--

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

<div>▼</div> <div>Set-DeliveryAgentConnector Set-ReceiveConnector Set-TransportConfig</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>-SourceTransportServers -TlsDomainCapabilities -TLSSReceiveDomainSecureList -TLSSendDomainSecureList</div>	<div>▼</div> <div>Contoso.com Mail.nwtraders.com nwtraders.com</div>
---	--	--

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 47

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You plan to delegate the following administrative tasks:

- View the status of the message queue.
- Create, mount, and dismount databases.
- Restore mailboxes from a recovery database,
- Modify the settings of Exchange ActiveSync devices.

You need to identify which role group must be used to delegate each administrative task.

The solution must ensure that the role group that has the fewest administrative privileges is used.

Which role groups should you identify? (To answer, drag the appropriate role groups to the correct tasks. Each role group may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



Select and Place:

### Role Groups

Discovery Management

Help Desk

Organization Management

Recipient Management

Server Management

View-Only Organization Management

### Answer Area

View the status of the message queue.

Role group

Create, mount, and dismount databases.

Role group

Restore mailboxes from a recovery database.

Role group

Modify the settings of Exchange ActiveSync devices.

Role group

Correct Answer:



Role Groups	Answer Area
Discovery Management	View the status of the message queue. View-Only Organization Management
Help Desk	Create, mount, and dismount databases. Server Management
	Restore mailboxes from a recovery database. Organization Management
	Modify the settings of Exchange ActiveSync devices. Recipient Management

Section: [none]  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 48**  
Hotspot Question

Your network contains three Exchange Server 2013 servers that have the Client Access server role installed.

Each server is configured as a POP3 server and an IMAP4 server.

You deploy the Network Load Balancing (NLB) feature on the servers and configure NLB as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

New Cluster : Port Rules

Defined port rules:

Cluster IP address	Start	End	Prot...	Mode	Priority	Load	Affinity
10.10.0.100	993	993	Both	Single	N/A	-	-
10.10.0.100	110	110	TCP	Single	N/A	-	-
10.10.0.100	443	443	TCP	Single	N/A	-	-

< III >

Add... Edit... Remove

Port rule description

TCP and UDP traffic directed to 10.10.0.100 that arrives on port 993 is handled by the active cluster host with the smallest handling priority for this port rule.

< Back Finish Cancel Help

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

**Hot Area:**

### Answer Area

If a client has an existing connection to 10.10.0.100:443, subsequent connections will be [answer choice]

Connections that use [answer choice] will NOT be load balanced by NLB.

	▼
received by all of the Client Access servers.	
randomly distributed to a Client Access server.	
processed by the same Client Access server.	

	▼
IMAP over SSL	
Outlook Anywhere	
POP3 over SSL	

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

If a client has an existing connection to 10.10.0.100:443, subsequent connections will be [answer choice]

Connections that use [answer choice] will NOT be load balanced by NLB.

	▼
received by all of the Client Access servers.	
randomly distributed to a Client Access server.	
processed by the same Client Access server.	

	▼
IMAP over SSL	
Outlook Anywhere	
POP3 over SSL	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 49

Hotspot Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains three moderated distribution groups named DG1, DG2, and DG3.

DG3 is a member of DG2.

You need to exclude from moderation the email messages sent from the members of DG3 to the members of DG1.

The solution must maintain moderation for the email messages sent from all other users.

What command should you run? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,)

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Set-DistributionGroup -Identity

DG1	-AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers	DG1
DG2	-ByPassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	DG2
DG3	-BypassNestedModerationEnabled	DG3
	-ModerationEnabled	\$false
		\$true

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Set-DistributionGroup -Identity

DG1	-AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers	DG1
DG2	-ByPassModerationFromSendersOrMembers	DG2
DG3	-BypassNestedModerationEnabled	DG3
	-ModerationEnabled	\$false
		\$true

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 50**

Hotspot Question

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You configure domain security with a partner organization.

You configure the required connectors.

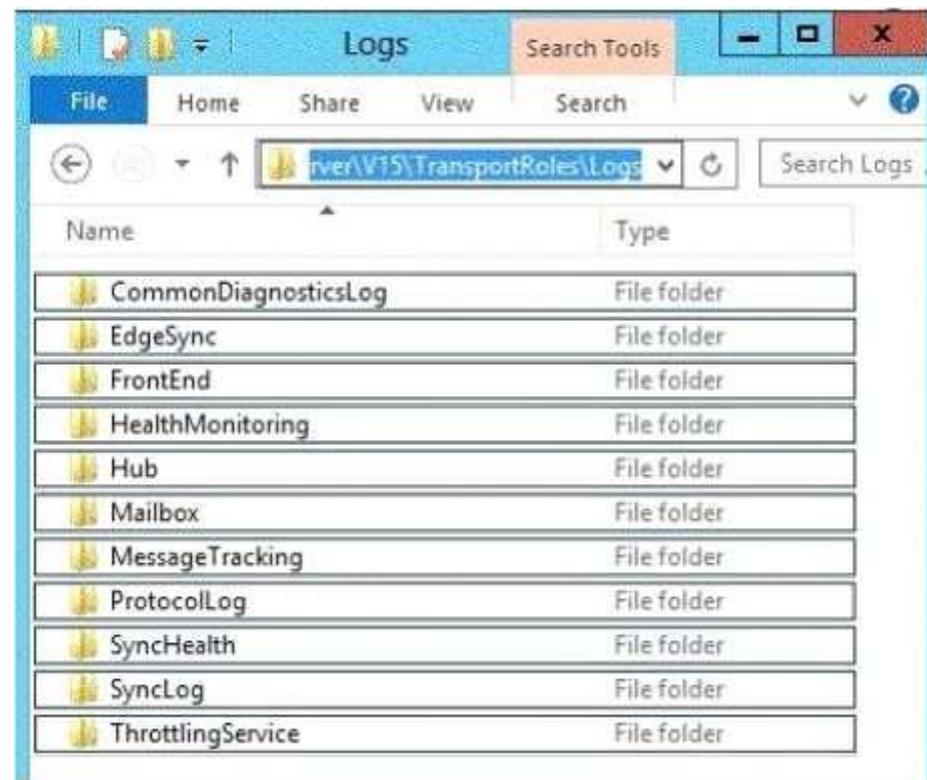
You plan to verify whether the partner organization configured the required settings for domain security.

You enable logging for the Send connectors and the Receive connectors.

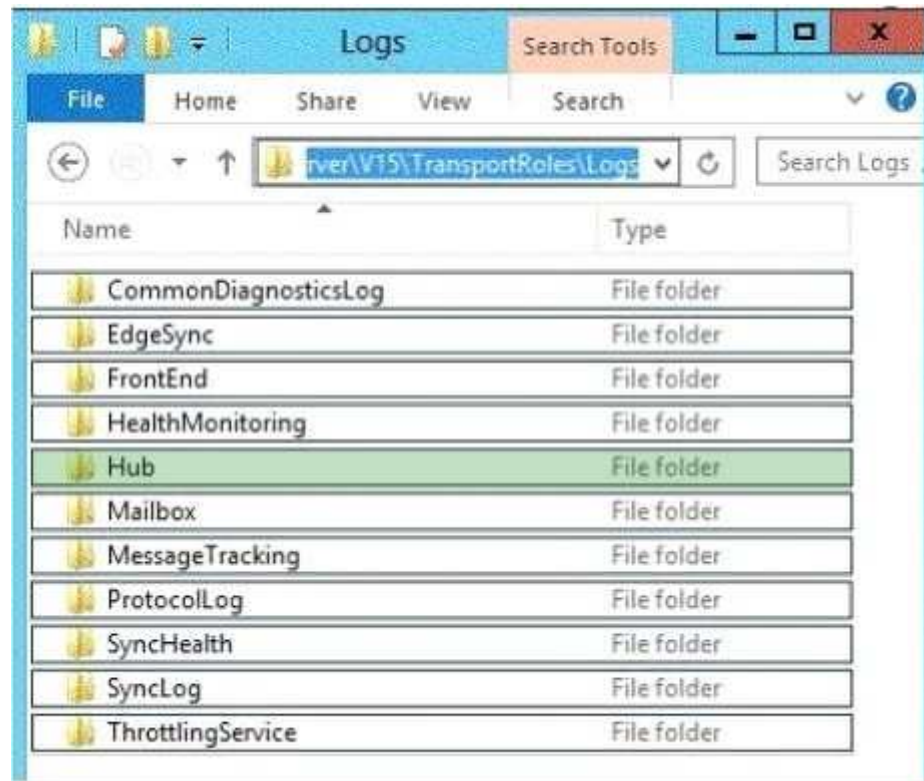
You need to verify that the STARTTLS command is issued by an Exchange server when an email message is sent to the partner organization.

Which log folder should you review? (To answer, select the appropriate folder in the answer area.)

**Hot Area:**



**Correct Answer:**



**Section:** [none]

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

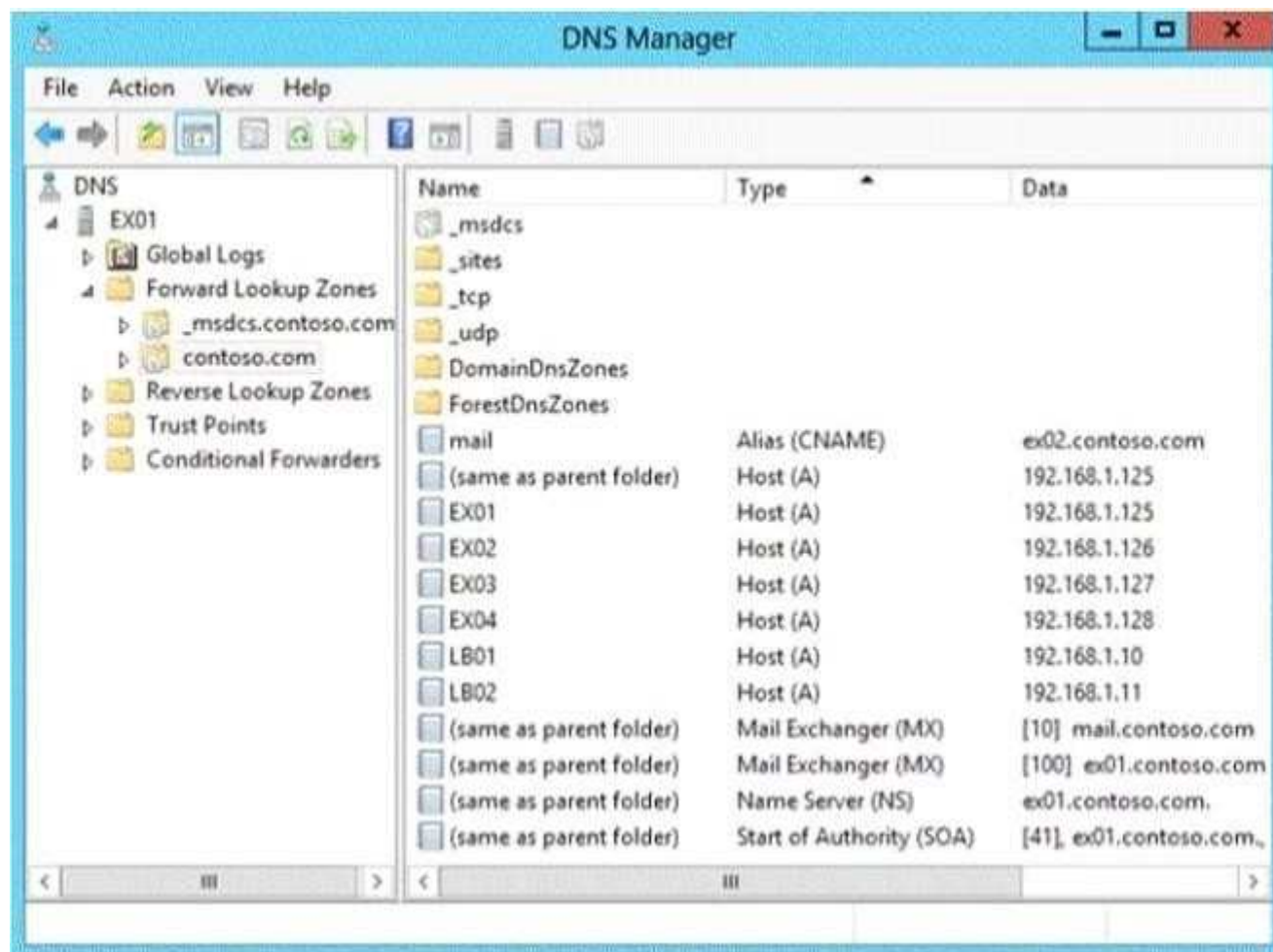
**QUESTION 51**

Hotspot Question

Your company has an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

All servers have the Client Access server role and the Mailbox server role installed.

The DNS Manager is shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

**Hot Area:**



### Answer Area

The server named [answer choice] receives all incoming email from the Internet.

▼
EX01
EX02
EX03
EX04
LB01
LB02

To load balance the inbound SMTP communication between two Exchange servers, [answer choice]

▼
set the priority value of ex01.contoso.com to 10.
create a service location (SRV) record for EX02 that has a weight of 100.
create a mail exchanger (MX) record for LB01 that has a priority value of 10.
create a mail exchanger (MX) record for LB01 that has a priority value of 100.

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

The server named [answer choice] receives all incoming email from the Internet.

▼
EX01
EX02
EX03
EX04
LB01
LB02

To load balance the inbound SMTP communication between two Exchange servers, [answer choice]

▼
set the priority value of ex01.contoso.com to 10.
create a service location (SRV) record for EX02 that has a weight of 100.
create a mail exchanger (MX) record for LB01 that has a priority value of 10.
create a mail exchanger (MX) record for LB01 that has a priority value of 100.

Section: [none]



## **Explanation**

### **Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 52**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named EX1.

EX1 has the Mailbox server role and the Client Access server role installed.

You plan to enable anti-spam protection on EX1.

You need to configure the message hygiene settings for email messages received from the Internet.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Place email messages that contain the word Contoso in a quarantine folder.
- Block all email messages sent to former employees who no longer work for the company.
- Reject all email messages sent from a source that has a sender reputation level (SRL) of 7 or greater.

What should you configure? (To answer, drag the appropriate transport objects to the correct requirements. Each object may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)

### **Select and Place:**

Transport Objects	Answer Area	
Content Filter agent	Place email messages that contain the word Contoso in a quarantine folder.	Transport object
Protocol Analysis agent	Block all email messages sent to former employees who no longer work for the company.	Transport object
Receive connector	Reject all email messages sent from a source that has a sender reputation level (SRL) of 7 or greater.	Transport object
Recipient Filter agent		
Sender Filter agent		

Correct Answer:

Transport Objects	Answer Area
<input type="text"/>	Place email messages that contain the word Contoso in a quarantine folder.
<input type="text"/>	Block all email messages sent to former employees who no longer work for the company.
Receive connector	Reject all email messages sent from a source that has a sender reputation level (SRL) of 7 or greater.
<input type="text"/>	
Sender Filter agent	
	Content Filter agent
	Recipient Filter agent
	Protocol Analysis agent

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 53

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named EX1. The network contains two domain controllers named DC1 and DC2.

You plan to make changes to the Active Directory infrastructure and to remove DC2 from the network.

You need to verify whether EX1 writes Active Directory changes to DC2.

What command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Identity	-Status   fl
Get-DomainController	EX1	
Get-AddServerSettings	DC1	
Get-ExchangeServer	DC2	
Get-OrganizationConfig		

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	Identity	-Status   fl
Get-DomainController	EX1	
Get-AddServerSettings	DC1	
Get-ExchangeServer	DC2	
Get-OrganizationConfig		

Section: [none]

Explanation

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Get-OrganizationConfig cmdlet is used to get configuration data for an Exchange organization.

We should specify DC2 as we are interested if information from EX1 is propagated to DC2.

Example: This example gets the organization configuration information for the domain controller ContosoDC.

Get-OrganizationConfig -DomainController ContosoDC

Incorrect answers:

Not Get-ExchangeServer: The Get-ExchangeServer cmdlet is used to obtain the attributes of a specified Exchange server, but we are not interested in the attributes of EX1, we want to know if EX1 propagates changes to DC2.

Not Get-DomainController: The Get-DomainController cmdlet is used to view a list of domain controllers that exist in your organization, but we are interested in

Active Directory information not a list of the Domain controllers.

Not Get-AddServerSettings: The Get-AdServerSettings cmdlet is used to view the Active

Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment settings in the current Windows PowerShell session, but we are not interested in PowerShell sessions.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997571%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

#### QUESTION 54

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains the servers configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Database availability group (DAG) name	Windows Server version
EX1	DAG1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
EX2	DAG1	Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise
EX3	DAG2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter
EX4	DAG2	Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter
EX5	None	Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard

You need to add EX2 to DAG2. The solution must maintain redundancy for all mailbox databases.

Which five actions should you perform in sequence before you can add EX2 to DAG2? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Select and Place:**

### Actions

Disable DAG replication for DAG1

On EX2, remove all of the mailbox database copies

Remove on DAG network from DAG1

Rename EX5 as EX2

Remove EX2 from DAG1

Add EX5 to DAG1

On EX2 install Windows Server 2012 R2 and Exchange Server 2013

Create Mailbox database copies on EX5

### Answer Area


Correct Answer:

### Actions

Disable DAG replication for DAG1

Remove on DAG network from DAG1

Rename EX5 as EX2

### Answer Area

Add EX5 to DAG1

Create Mailbox database copies on EX5

On EX2, remove all of the mailbox database copies

Remove EX2 from DAG1

On EX2 install Windows Server 2012 R2 and Exchange Server 2013

Section: [none]

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

Note:

Box 1: Add EX5 to DAG1

We need to add EX5 to DAG1 for redundancy before we remove EX2.

Box 2: Create Mailbox database copies on EX5

We must set up EX5 mailbox database copies for redundancy before we remove EX2.

Box 3: On EX2, remove all of the mailbox database copies.

We remove the DAG1 mailbox database copies from EX2. We must do this before removing EX2 from DAG1 as the Mailbox server must not host any replicated databases when it is removed.

Box 4: Remove EX2 from DAG1

Now can when EX5 being set up for DAG1 we can remove EX2 from DAG1.

Box 5: On EX2 install Windows Server 2012 R2 and Exchange Server 2013

As the other members of DAG2 run Windows Server 2012 R2 datacenter we upgrade EX2 to Windows Server 2012 R2 as well.

Incorrect answers:

- \* There is no need to disable DAG replication for DAG1.
- \* There is no need to remove the DAG network from DAG1.
- \* Nothing would be accomplished by renaming EX5 to EX2.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd297956%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

## **QUESTION 55**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that users can access their mailbox by using IMAP4.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The users must be able to download their email messages from multiple devices.
- The users must be able to look up their SMTP server from Outlook Web App.
- All IMAP4 connections must be audited.

What should you recommend? To answer drag the appropriate recommendation to the correct requirement. Each recommendation may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Select and Place:**



### Recommendations

Run the Set-SendConnector cmdlet.

Run the Set-IMAPSettings cmdlet.

Run the Set-Receive Connector cmdlet.

Create an outlook Web App Policy.

Instruct users to modify the properties of their email account profile

### Answer Area

The users must be able to download their email messages from multiple devices.

All IMAP4 connections must be Audited.

The users must be able to look up their SMTP server from Outlook Web App.

Correct Answer:

### Recommendations

Create an outlook Web App Policy.

Instruct users to modify the properties of their email account profile

### Answer Area

The users must be able to download their email messages from multiple devices.

All IMAP4 connections must be Audited.

The users must be able to look up their SMTP server from Outlook Web App.

Run the Set-SendConnector cmdlet.

Run the Set-IMAPSettings cmdlet.

Run the Set-Receive Connector cmdlet.

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Note:

Box 1: Run the Set-SendConnector cmdlet.

In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, a Send connector controls the flow of outbound messages to the receiving server. They are configured on Mailbox servers running the Transport service.

Most commonly, you configure a Send connector to send outbound email messages to a smart host or directly to their recipient, using DNS.

By default, Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 doesn't allow you to send mail outside of your domain. To send mail outside your domain, you need to create a Send connector.

Box 2: You can set up logging with Set-IMAPSettings.

This example turns on IMAP4 protocol logging. It also changes the IMAP4 protocol logging directory to C:\Imap4Logging.

Set-ImapSettings -ProtocolLogEnabled \$true -LogFileLocation "C:\Imap4Logging".

Note: The Set-ImapSettings cmdlet is used to set specific IMAP4 settings for the server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 that has the Client Access server role installed and that's running the Microsoft Exchange IMAP4 service.

Box 3: Run the Set-ReceiveConnector cmdlet.

Exchange 2013 servers running the Transport service require Receive connectors to receive messages from the Internet, from email clients, and from other email servers. A Receive connector controls inbound connections to the Exchange organization.

Incorrect answers:

\* A Web App Policy cannot be used to allow access their SMTP server from the Outlook Web app.

\* We cannot rely on users to modify their email account profiles. We need a centralized solution.

Reference: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa998252%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

## **QUESTION 56**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains several servers in a single site.

You run the Get-TransportConfig cmdlet and you receive the following output.

AddressBookPolicyRoutingEnabled	: False
AnonymousSenderToRecipientsRatePerHour	: 1800
ClearCategories	: True
ConvertDisclaimerWrapperToEml	: False
DSNConversionMode	: UseExchangeDSNs
ExternalDelayDsnEnabled	: True
ExternalDsnDefaultLanguage	:
ExternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled	: True
ExternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize	: 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
ExternalDsnReportingAuthority	:
ExternalDsnSendHtml	: True
ExternalPostmasterAddress	:
GenerateCopyOfDSNFor	: {}
HygieneSuite	: Standard
InternalDelayDsnEnabled	: True
InternalDsnDefaultLanguage	:
InternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled	: True
InternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize	: 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
InternalDsnReportingAuthority	:
InternalDsnSendHtml	: True
InternalSMTPServers	: {}
JournalingReportNdrTo	: <>
LegacyJournalingMigrationEnabled	: False
LegacyArchiveJournalingEnabled	: False
LegacyArchiveLiveJournalingEnabled	: False
SafetyNetHoldTime	: 2.00:00:00
ShadowHeartbeatFrequency	: 00:02:00
ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval	: 2.00:00:00
ShadowMessagePreferenceSetting	: PreferRemote
ShadowRedundancyEnabled	: True
ShadowResubmitTimeSpan	: 03:00:00
SupervisionTags	: {Reject, Allow}
TLSReceiveDomainSecureList	: {}
TLSSENDomainSecureList	: {}
VerifySecureSubmitEnabled	: False
VoicemailJournalingEnabled	: True
HeaderPromotionModeSetting	: NoCreate
Xexch50Enabled	: True

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

**Hot Area:**

**Answer Area**

When a server in the organization receives an email message from the Internet, the server will **[answer choice]**.

make a shadow copy of the message on another server  
reject the email message and send a non-delivery report (NDR) to the sender  
silently reject the email message

If an Exchange server is unavailable for **[answer choice]** the Exchange server that holds the shadow copy of messages for that server will become the primary server for those email messages.

two hours  
three hours  
two days  
three days

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

When a server in the organization receives an email message from the Internet, the server will **[answer choice]**.

make a shadow copy of the message on another server  
reject the email message and send a non-delivery report (NDR) to the sender  
silently reject the email message

If an Exchange server is unavailable for **[answer choice]** the Exchange server that holds the shadow copy of messages for that server will become the primary server for those email messages.

two hours  
three hours  
two days  
three days

**Section: [none]**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Note:

Box 1: make a shadow copy of the message on another server

From the exhibit we see that: ShadowRedundancyEnable: True

With shadow redundancy in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 the transport server makes a redundant copy of any messages it receives before it acknowledges successfully receiving the message back to the sending server.

Box 2: two days

In the exhibit we see: ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval : 2.00:00:00

This means two days.

Note: Use the ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval parameter of the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet to configure the maximum age for shadow messages in your organization. By default, shadow messages are discarded automatically after two days.

This example reduces the retention period of shadow messages to four hours for your organization.

Set-TransportConfig -ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval 04:00:00

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351027%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx>

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351046%28v=exchg.141%29.aspx>



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>