[May-2016-ValidMicrosoft 70-341 Premium PDF Dumps Guarantee 100% Pass - Braindump2go.com[NQ49-NQ60

May 2016 Microsoft Official New: 70-341 Exam Questions New Released Today by Braindump2go.com! 100% Pass Guaranteed! NEW **QUESTION 49 ? NEW QUESTION 60** QUESTION 49You 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.) 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. Answer: BDExplanation:Source NATWhen 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 connectionThey are then able to return the requested information correctlyBConfiguring the hardware load balancer to use source NAT (SNAT) will resolve the problem.DChanging 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 ANot a certificate problemNOT CNOT a http response header issueHTTP response headerThe 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 50You 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.ps1B. Set-MalwareFilteringServerC. Set-SenderFilterConfigD. Update-SafeList Answer: BExplanation:NOT AMicrosoft 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 CNot used for spam and malware updates. Use the Set-SenderFilterConfig cmdlet to modify the Sender Filter agent configuration.EXAMPLE 1This 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 DUse 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 replicatessafelist aggregation data to Edge Transport servers in the perimeter network.EXAMPLE 1This example updates Safe Senders List data for the single user kim@contoso.com.Update-Safelist kim@contoso.comB Set-MalwareFilteringServerUse the Set-MalwareFilteringServer cmdlet to configure the Malware agent settings in the Transport service on a Mailbox server.Example 1This example sets the following Malware agent settings on the Mailbox server named Mailbox01:Sets the update frequency interval to 2 hoursSets the time to wait between resubmit attempts to 10 minutes Set-MalwareFilteringServer Mailbox01 -UpdateFrequency 120 -DeferWaitTime 10 QUESTION 51Hotspot QuestionYour 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
EX1	Site1
EX2	Site2

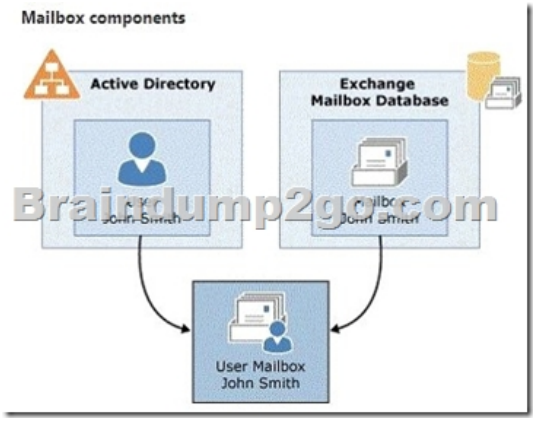
An administrator creates a new Active Directory site named Site3. The administrator creates mailboxes for the users in Site3. All of the mailboxes of the Site3 users are located on EX1. Site3 contains a domain controller named dc3.contoso.com. The Site3 users report that sometimes, when they open Microsoft 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.)

Answer:

Explanation:Autodiscover ServiceMicrosoft 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 updatedWhen 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 EX1Use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to set properties on specified Client Access server objects. Use the Set-ClientAccessServer cmdlet to change AutoDiscover settings.NOT Set-ExchangeServerUse the Set-ExchangeServer cmdlet to set Exchange attributes in Active Directory for a specified server.NOT Set-RPCClientAccessUse 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 -AutoDiscoverServiceInternalURIThe AutoDiscoverServiceInternalUri parameter specifies the internal URL of the Autodiscover service.Need to specify Site3NOT -IgnoreDefaultScopeNOT a parameter of Set-ClientAccessServerThe IgnoreDefaultScope parameter instructs the command to ignore the default recipient scope setting for theExchange 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 theIgnoreDefaultScope 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 -DomainControllerThe 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 52You 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.)

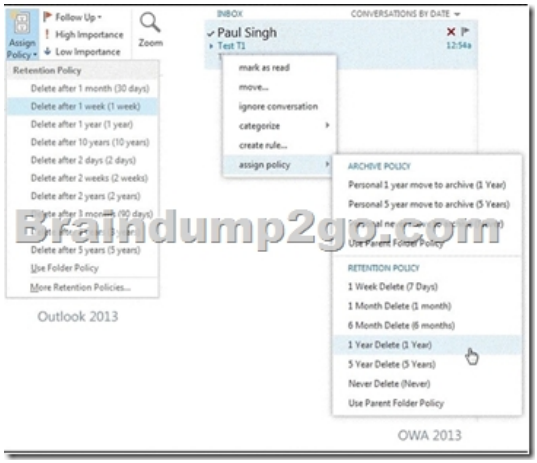
Answer:

Explanation:THE SUPPLIED ANSWER IS CORRECT.FOR 3 STEPS USE1. SETUP/PREPARESCHEMA2. SETUP/PREAREAD3. SETUP /PREPAREDOMAINHOWEVER THE ANSWER ONLY PROVIDES FOR 2 STEPS.IF YOU RUN SETUP /PREPAREAD THEN THIS COMMAND CHECKS TO SEE IF THE SCHEMA EXTENSIONS HAVE BEEN INSTALLEDAND IF NOT THEN IT PROCEEDS TO INSTALL THEM.HENCE SETUP /PREPAREAD IS CORRECTA TRICK QUESTION FROM MICROSOFT TO CHECK IF YOU KNOW HOW SETUP /PREPAREAD ACTUALLY OPERATES.
QUESTION 53You 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. Answer: BExplantion:Recoverable Items Folder Exchange 2013The 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 MailboxesEach 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.

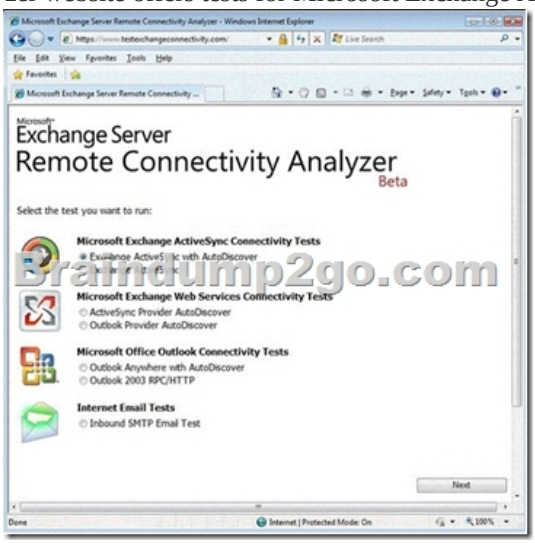


A disconnected mailbox is a mailbox object in the mailbox database that isn't associated with an Active Directory user account. There are two types of disconnected mailboxes:Disabled mailboxesWhen a mailbox is disabled or deleted in the Exchange Administration Center (EAC) or using the Disable-Mailbox 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" } | ftDisplayName,Database,DisconnectDateSoft-deleted mailboxesWhen 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,DisconnectDateNOT ANeed to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings NOT CNot related to an item but to databasesNOT DNeed to modify the deleted mailbox retention settings. DAG with a lagged copy is not modifying the mailbox retention policy settings.BDisabled 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 -eletedItemRetention 365 to hold content from being deleted off the Exchange serverPersonal 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.



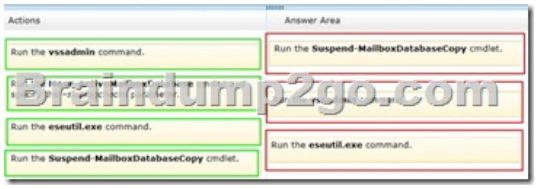
QUESTION 54A user fails to connect to his mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere. The user successfully connects to the mailbox by using an Exchange ActiveSync-enabled mobile device and Outlook Web App. You need to identify what prevents the users from connecting to the mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere. Which tool should you use? A. Microsoft Outlook B. Microsoft Exchange Server Deployment AssistantC. Microsoft Exchange RPC ExtractorD. Microsoft Exchange Server Profile AnalyzerE. Microsoft Exchange Server User MonitorF. Microsoft Exchange Load GeneratorG. Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer H. Exchange Server MAPI Editor Answer: GExplanation:GExchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCAThe Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) is a web-based tool designed to test connectivity with a variety of Exchange protocols. You can access the ExRCAhttps://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 ConnectivityAnalyzer website offers tests for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Exchange Web Services, Microsoft Outlook, and Internet email.



Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer Tool QUESTION 55Drag and Drop QuestionYou 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.

Answer:



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-ActiveMailboxDatabaseUse 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.exeThe key to matching log files and databases is the signature. You can view log file signatures by using theExchange 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 1This 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 DB1MBX3 -SuspendComment "Maintenance on MBX3" NOT Move-ActiveMailboxDatabaseNot 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.STEPSNo need to use Move-ActiveMailboxDatabase1. 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 56Your 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-TransportRuleB. Set-ADSiteC. Set-AdSiteLinkD. Set-RoutingGroupConnector Answer: CExplanation:NOT ADoes not relate to message sizeSet-TransportRuleUse 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 1This 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 BDoes not relate to message sizeSet-ADSiteUse the Set-AdSite cmdlet to configure the Exchange settings of Active Directory sites.EXAMPLE 1This example configures the Active Directory site named Default-First-Site-Name as a hub site.Set-AdSite Default-First-Site-Name -HubSiteEnabled $trueNOT DDoes not relate to message sizeSet-RoutingGroupConnectorWith 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.CThe only command that deals with message size.Set-AdSiteLinkUse 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 1This 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 Case Study 5: Fabrikam, Inc (QUESTION 57 ~ QUESTION 68)OverviewFabrikam, 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 EnvironmentActive Directory EnvironmentThe network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com. An Active Directory site exists for each office.Network InfrastructureThe 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 InfrastructureThe 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	• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server • Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server	Paris office
EX2	• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server • Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server	Paris office
EX3	• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server • Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server	Amsterdam office
EX4	• Exchange Server 2013 Mailbox server • Exchange Server 2013 Client Access server	Amsterdam office
EDGE1	Exchange Server 2010 Edge Transport server	Perimeter network in the Paris office

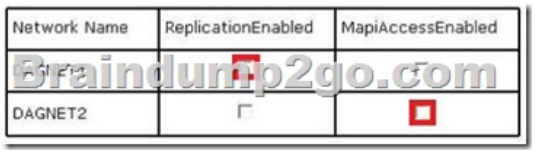
The company plans to have mailbox databases replicated in database availability groups (DAGs). The mailbox databases and DAGs will be configured as shown in the following table.

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 DAGNET2All 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.RequirementsPlanned ChangesAn 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 RequirementsFabrikam 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 57Hotspot QuestionYou 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.

Network Name	ReplicationEnabled	MapiAccessEnabled
DAGNET1	☐	☐
DAGNET2	☐	☐

Answer:



QUESTION 58An 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 FilteringB. Sender FilteringC. Content FilteringD. Recipient Filtering Answer: A Explanation:EDGE1 is an exchange server 2010CAS-8 would be an exchange server 2013Typically, 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 HelpAnti-spam agents on Legacy Edge Transport serversIf 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 Exchange2010, see <fwlink to 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>What's Discontinued in Exchange 2013 http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/jj619283(v=exchg.150).aspxFeatureAnti-spam agent management in the EMCIn 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 agentSender 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 agentContent 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, 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 DOnly need to identify 1 and this is connection filtering. QUESTION 59You 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 /prepareall domains.D. On any domain controller in the Amsterdam office, run setup.exe /preparedomain. Answer: B Explanation:BThe 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 CThe schema master is in the Amsterdam office.Run setup.exe /preparead on the schema master.NOT DFabrikam 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 60Drag and Drop QuestionYou need to recommend to a solution to deploy the Outlook app. Which three actions should you recommend performing in sequence?

Answer:

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