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QUESTION 71   Your company has three data centers.   The data centers are located in Montreal, New York, and Seattle.   You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains six servers.   The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Role
EX1	Mailbox
EX2	Mailbox
EX3	Client Access
EX4	Mailbox
EX5	Mailbox
EX6	Client Access
Server1	File Server

The organization is configured as shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)
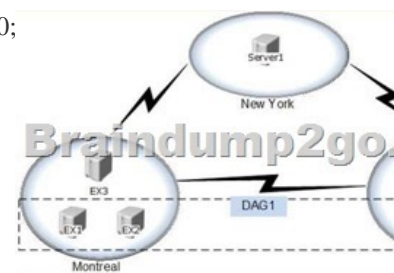
The file share witness for DAG1 is located on EX3.   You plan to implement site resiliency and use a single name space named mail.contoso.com. You need to recommend a solution to minimize the amount of time that the Exchange Server services are unavailable if either the data center in Montreal or the data center in Seattle fails. Which two tasks should you recommend performing? (Each correct answer presents part of solution. Choose two.) A.   Deploy a hardware load balancer to EX3 and EX6.   B.   Create two DNS host (A) records for mail.contoso.com. C.   Configure EX6 as an alternate file share witness.   D.   Move the file share witness to Server1. Answer: AD   Explanation: Load balancing serves two primary purposes. It reduces the impact of a single Client Access server failure within one of your Active Directory sites. In addition, load balancing ensures that the load on each of your Client Access servers is evenly distributed. QUESTION 72   You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.   You create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy. The mode of the DLP policy is set to Enforce.   You need to ensure that email messages containing social security numbers from the United States are blocked.   Which two possible rules achieve this goal? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.) A.   U.S. State Breach: Allow Override   B.   U.S. State Breach: Scan email sent outside - low count   C.   U.S. State Breach: Scan email sent outside - high count   D.   U.S. State Breach: Scan text limit exceeded   E.   U.S. State Breach:

Attachment not supported Answer: BC   Explanation: Note: * In Microsoft Exchange Server 2013, you can use data loss prevention (DLP) policy templates to help meet the messaging policy and compliance needs of your organization. These templates contain pre-built sets of rules that can help you manage message data that is associated with several common legal and regulatory requirements.   * DLP policy templates in Exchange include: U.S. State Breach Notification Laws   Helps detect the presence of information subject to U.S. State Breach Notification Laws, including data like social security and credit card numbers. http://blogs.msdn.com/b/microsoft_press/archive/2013/04/29/from-the-mvps-data-loss-prevention-with-office-365-and-exchange-online.aspx   QUESTION 73   You have an Exchange Server 2013 orga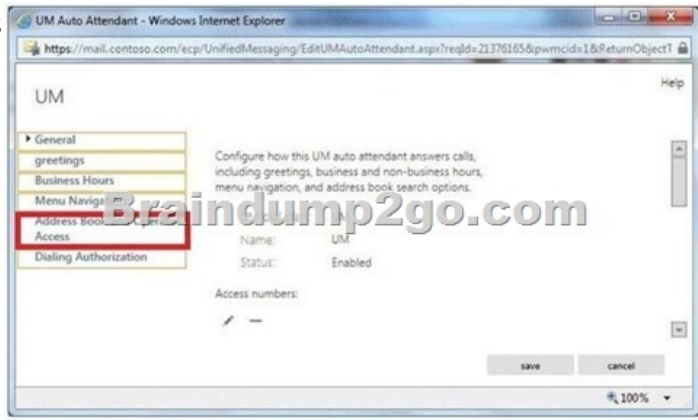nization.   You purchase a Microsoft Office 365 subscription and configure a hybrid deployment.   The network contains an SMTP relay server named smarthost.contoso.com.   The server is configured to use a certificate that has a subject name of smarthost.contoso.com.   All users have Microsoft Outlook 2013 installed on their client computer.   Outlook 2013 is configured to connect to mail.contoso.com.   All Exchange servers have a certificate that has a subject name of mail.contoso.com.   You discover that email messages sent from on-premises users are not delivered to Office 365 recipients.   You discover that the Send connector for Office 365 uses a smart host of smarthost.contoso.com.   You need to ensure that the on-premises users can send email messages to the Office 365 recipients.   Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A.   Run the Hybrid Configuration Wizard again.   B.   Configure the Microsoft Exchange Online Protection (EOP) Send connector to use smarthost.contoso.com   C.   Configure the centralized mail transport option.   D.   Remove the smart host from the Send connector.   E.   Assign a certificate that has a subject name of smarthost.contoso.com to the Send connector. Answer: AE   Explanation: A: Creating and configuring a hybrid deployment with the Hybrid Configuration wizard is now a single process in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. First, the wizard creates the HybridConfiguration object in your on-premises Active Directory. This Active Directory object stores the hybrid configuration information for the hybrid deployment and is updated by the Hybrid Configuration wizard. Next, the wizard gathers existing on-premises Exchange and Active Directory topology configuration data, Office 365 tenant and Exchange Online configuration data, defines several organization parameters and then runs an extensive sequence of configuration tasks in both the on-premises and Exchange Online organizations.   E: Note: * 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.   * Use the Set-SendConnector cmdlet to modify a Send connector.   / Parameters include TlsCertificateName   The TlsCertificateName parameter specifies the X.509 certificate to use with TLS sessions and secure mail. Valid input for this parameter is [I]Issuer[S]Subject. The Issuer value is found in the certificate's Issuer field, and the Subject value is found in the certificate's Subject field.   You can find these values by running the Get-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet.   Incorrect: Not B: Microsoft Exchange Online Protection is not required here. QUESTION 74   You have a server named Server1 that has Exchange Server 2013 installed.   Users access their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook 2010 and Outlook Web App.   You enable auditing for all of the mailboxes.   You need to identify when a mailbox is accessed by someone other than the owner of the mailbox.   What are two possible ways to achieve this goal?   (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.) A.   Export the administrator audit log.   B.   Run an administrator role group report.   C.   Export the mailbox audit log.   D.   Run a non-owner mailbox access report.   E.   Review the security event log. Answer: CD   Explanation: C: Use the Auditing tab to run reports or export entries from the mailbox audit log and the administrator audit log.   / The mailbox audit log records whenever a mailbox is accessed by someone other than the person who owns the mailbox. This can help you determine who has accessed a mailbox and what they have done.   / The administrator audit log records any action, based on a Windows PowerShell cmdlet,   performed by an administrator. This can help you troubleshoot configuration issues or identify the cause of security- or compliance-related problems.   D: Run a Non-Owner Mailbox Access Report   Use this report to find mailboxes that have been accessed by someone other than the person who owns the mailbox. QUESTION 75   Hotspot Question   Your company implements Exchange Server 2013 Unified Messaging (UM).   The company uses an auto attendant.   You need to ensure that when calls are routed to the auto attendant, callers can press 0 to reach a receptionist.   Which option should you configure from the UM Auto Attendant window? To answer, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Answer:

Explanation: http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb232201%28v=exchg.141%29.aspx QUESTION 76 Hotspot Question 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	Active Directory site name
EX1	Mailbox Client Access	Exchange Server 2010	SiteA
EX2	Unified Messaging	Exchange Server 2010	SiteA
EX3	Client Access	Exchange Server 2013	SiteB
EX4	Mailbox	Exchange Server 2013	SiteB

SiteA contains an IP gateway that uses a dial plan named Dialplan1. SiteB contains a Lync Server 2013 server that uses a dial plan named Dialplan2. You plan to migrate all Unified Messaging (UM) functionalities to Exchange Server 2013. You need to identify which tasks must be performed to complete the migration. Which tasks should you identify? (To answer, select the tasks that are required and not required in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Task	Required	Not required
Add EX3 to Dialplan1.	○	
Add EX4 to Dialplan1.		
Add EX1 to Dialplan2.	○	
Add EX2 to Dialplan2.	○	
Add EX3 to Dialplan2.	○	

Answer:

Answer Area

Task	Required	Not required
Add EX3 to Dialplan1.	○	●
Add ~~Braindump2go.com~~		○
Add EX1 to Dialplan2.	○	●
Add EX2 to Dialplan2.	●	○
Add EX3 to Dialplan2.	○	●

QUESTION 77   Hotspot Question   You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.   All users are enabled for Unified Messaging (UM) and access their voice mail by using Microsoft Lync 2010. Callers report that when they press a key to dial an external telephone number, they hear a message indicating that the intended destination cannot be reached.   You need to ensure that the callers can reach the external number successfully.   What should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate object in the answer area.

Answer:
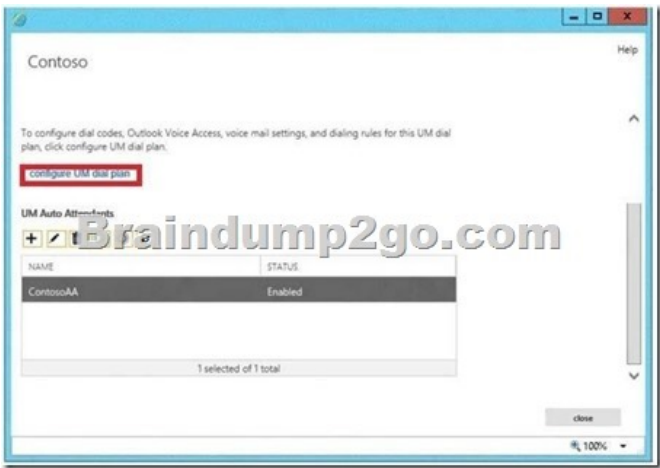
QUESTION 78   You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.   You successfully migrate the public folders from a previous version of Exchange Server.   You discover that one of the public folder mailboxes almost reached its quota size.   You need to move some of the public folders in the public folder mailbox to another public folder mailbox.   What should you run?
A.   Update-PublicFolderMailbox   B.   New-PublicFolderMoveRequest
C.   New-PublicFolderMigrationRequest   D.   Set-PublicFolderMailbox Answer: B

Explanation: You can either perform a publicfoldermoverequest, or run the splitpublicfoldermailbox.ps1 script.   * If the content of a public folder mailbox begins to exceed your mailbox quotas, you may need to move public folders to a different public folder mailbox. There are a couple ways to do this. To move one or more public folders that don't contain subfolders, you can use the PublicFolderMoveRequest cmdlets.   * Use the New-PublicFolderMoveRequest cmdlet to begin the process of moving public folder contents between public folder mailboxes. Moving public folders only moves the physical contents of the public folder; it doesn't change the logical hierarchy. When the move request is completed, you must run the Remove-PublicFolderMoveRequest cmdlet to remove the request or wait until the time specified in the CompletedRequestAgeLimit parameter has passed. The request must be removed before you can run another move request.   Incorrect: Not A: Use the Update-PublicFolderMailbox cmdlet to update the hierarchy for public folders.   Not C: Use the New-PublicFolderMigrationRequest cmdlet to begin the process of migrating public folders from Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 or Exchange Server 2010 to Exchange Server 2013.   Reference: Move a Public Folder to a Different Public Folder Mailbox QUESTION 79   Your company has three offices. Each office has 1,000 users and is configured as an Active Directory site. Each site connects directly to the Internet.   The network contains six servers that have Exchange Server 2013 installed.   The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Server name	Site name	Externa...
EX1	Main1	web1.ad...
Server1	Main1	web1.ad...
EX...	...	...g...
Server2	Main2	web2.ad...
EX3	Main3	web3.ad...
Server3	Main3	web3.ad...

An administrator performs a datacenter switchover by changing the DNS record for webl.adatum.com to point to the IP address of web2.adatum.com.   Users from Main1 report that when they connect to Outlook Web App, they receive a certificate warning message.   You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the users do not receive a certificate warning message when a datacenter switchover is performed.   What should you include in the recommendation? A.   Three host headers for the Default Web Site on each Client Access server   B.   One certificate that contains all of the external names as subject alternative names   C.   Three certificates that each contains one of the external names   D.   An external URL for each Client Access server set to $null Answer: B   Explanation: IRM also helps allow or restrict recipient actions such as forwarding a message to other recipients, printing a message or attachment, or extracting message or attachment content by copying and pasting.
http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd638140%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx   QUESTION 80   You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization named adatum.com.   All public folders are stored on a server named EX5.   You deploy a new server named EX6. EX6 has Exchange Server 2013 installed.   You move all mailboxes to EX6.   You need to move the public folders to EX6.   The solution must ensure that users can access the public folders after EX5 is decommissioned.   Which two actions should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.) A.   On EX6, create a public folder mailbox.   B.   On EX6, run the New-PublicFolderMigrationRequest cmdlet.   C.   On EX5, modify the replication partners for all of the public folders.   D.   On EX6, run the New-SiteMailboxProvisioningPolicy cmdlet.   E.   On EX5, assign the FolderOwner permission to the Public Folder Management management role group   for all of the public folders.   F.   On EX6, run the MoveAllReplicas.ps1 script. Answer: AB   Explanation: B: Use the New-PublicFolderMigrationRequest cmdlet to begin the process of migrating public folders from Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 or Exchange Server 2010 to Exchange Server 2013. Note: See step 4 and 5 below.   Step 1: Download the migration scripts   Step 2: Prepare for the migration   Step 3: Generate the .csv files   Step 4: Create the public folder mailboxes on the Exchange 2013 server Step 5: Start the migration request   Example: New-PublicFolderMigrationRequest -SourceDatabase (Get-PublicFolderDatabase -Server   <Source server name>) -CSVData (Get-Content <Folder to mailbox map path> -Encoding Byte) -BadItemLimit $BadItemLimitCount   Step 6: Lock down the public folders on the legacy Exchange server for final migration (downtime required)   Step 7: Finalize the public folder migration (downtime required)   Step 8: Test and unlock the public folder migration
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