

- **Vendor: Microsoft**
- **Exam Code: 70-341**
- **Exam Name: Microsoft Core Solutions of Microsoft Exchange Server 2013**
- **Question 91 -- Question 120**

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QUESTION 91

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.)

The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface. On the left, under the heading "Cmdlets", there are four yellow buttons: "Add-MailboxFolderPermission", "Add-MailboxPermission", "Add-ADPermission", and "Set-Mailbox". On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there are two text boxes. The top one says "Assistant1 must be able to send email messages as User1." and the bottom one says "Assistant2 must be able to send email messages on behalf of User2." There are empty blue boxes to the right of each requirement, indicating where to drop the cmdlets.

Answer:

The screenshot shows the same interface as above, but with the correct cmdlets placed in the answer area. The "Add-ADPermission" button is now placed in the blue box next to the first requirement, and the "Set-Mailbox" button is placed in the blue box next to the second requirement. The other cmdlets remain in the list on the left.

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 92

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.)

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
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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
---	--	--

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 93

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.)

<input type="text"/> New-DpPolicy New-MessageClassification New-TransportRule	"BlockMessages1" -BetweenMemberOf1 "Group1" -BetweenMemberOf2 "Group2"	<input type="text"/> -ClassificationID -RejectMessageEnhancedStatusCode -SmtRejectMessageRejectStatusCode
<input type="text"/>	-InSubject "Press Release"	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Answer:

BlockMessages1 -BetweenMemberOf1 "Group1" -BetweenMemberOf2 "Group2"
New-DlpPolicy
New-MessageClassification
New-TransportRule
insWords "Press Release"
5.7.3
-ClassificationID
-RejectMessageEnhancedStatusCode
-SmtpRejectMessageRejectStatusCode

QUESTION 94

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.

Answer: BE

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

NOT A

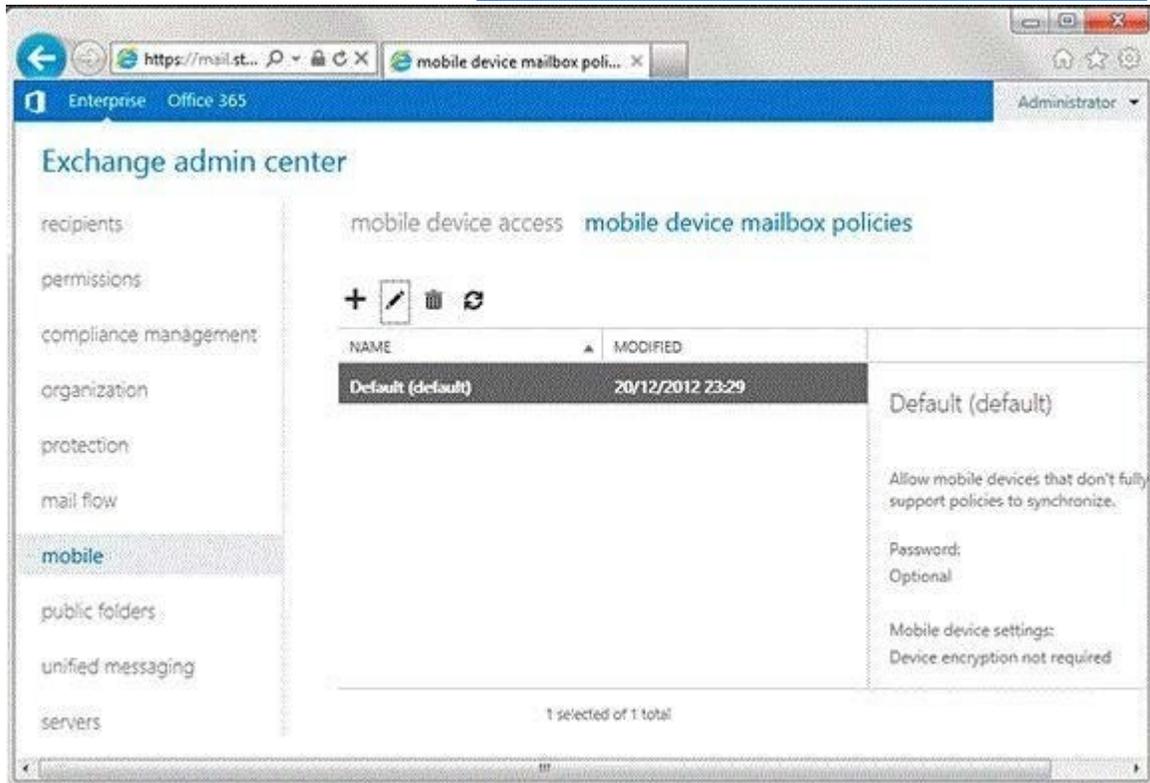
Need to enable permission inheritance on the User1 user account not disable it NOT C

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:

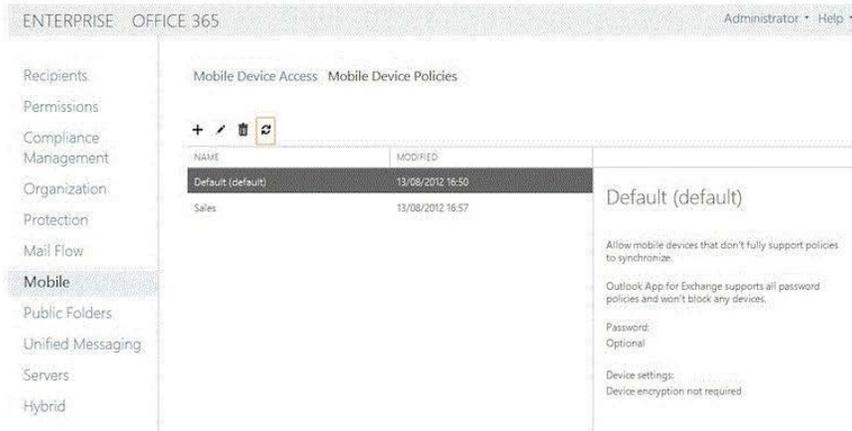
To disable Exchange ActiveSync click Disable Exchange ActiveSync. A warning appears asking if you're sure you want to disable Exchange ActiveSync. Click Yes. To enable Exchange ActiveSync, click Enable Exchange ActiveSync.

Click Save to save your change.

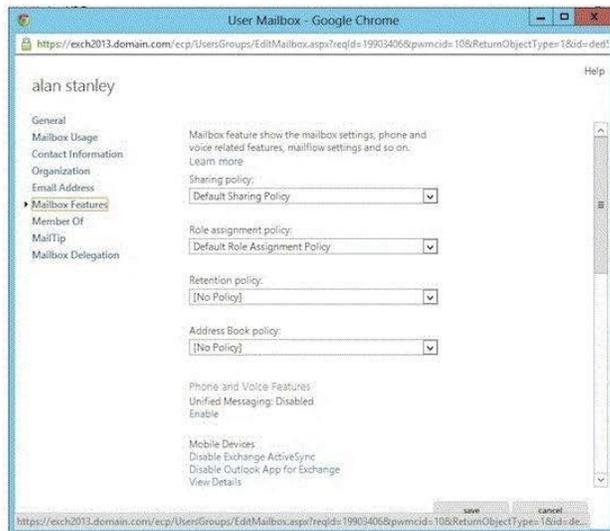
Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policies control how users use and synchronize their mobile devices in your organization.

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:



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:



QUESTION 95

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

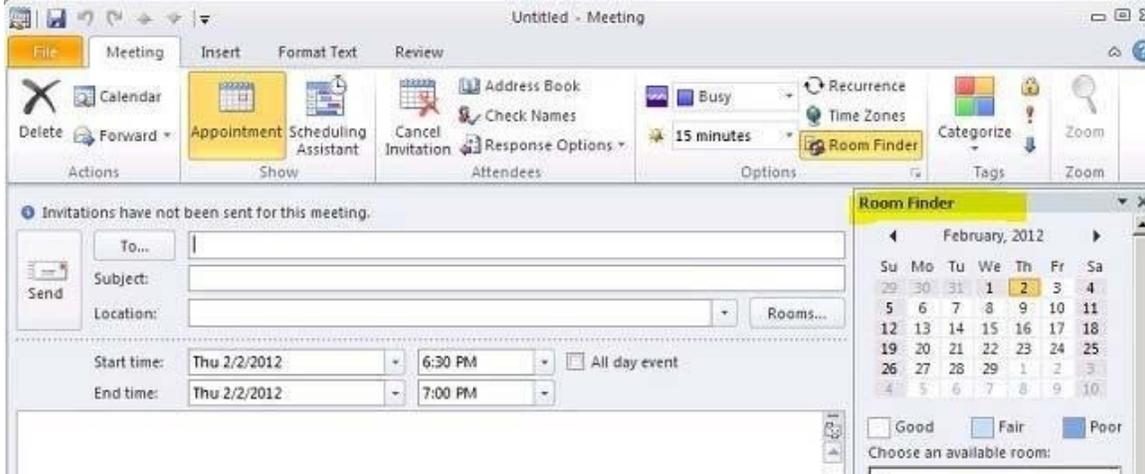
Answer: B

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



Room Finder in Outlook 2010
with Room Lists



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

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:

Location:

Phone:

Capacity:

Booking requests:
 Accept or decline booking requests automatically
 Select delegates who can accept or decline booking requests

Delegates:



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):

Maximum duration (hours):

If you want the meeting organizer to receive a reply, enter the text below.

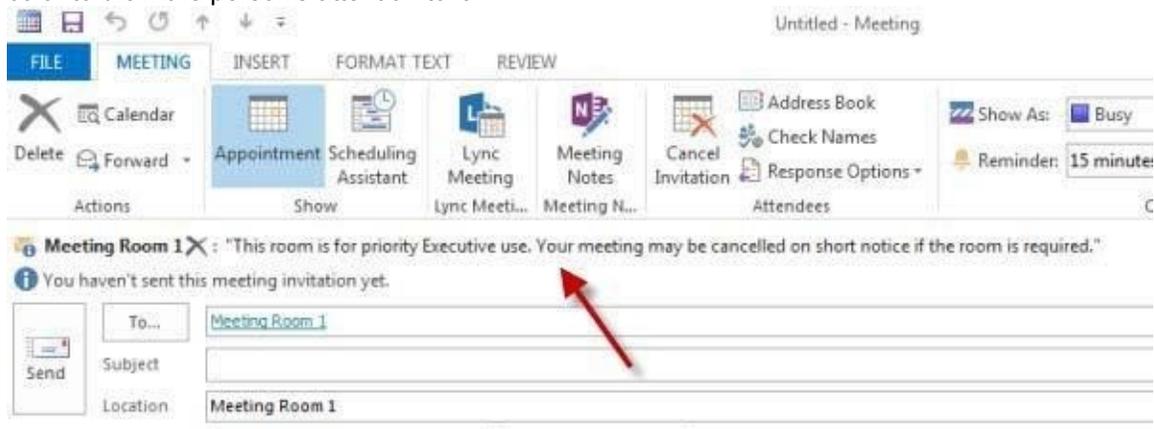
You can also easily configure a MailTip for the resource mailbox.

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 96

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.

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Several employees must be able to open only the Inbox of a user named User1. Cmdlet
Add-MailboxPermission	Several employees must be able to copy email messages from any folder in the mailbox of a user named User2. Cmdlet
Set-Mailbox	Several employees must be able to create only contacts in the mailbox of a user named User3. Cmdlet

Answer:

Cmdlets	Answer Area
Add-MailboxFolderPermission	Several employees must be able to open only the Inbox of a user named User1. Add-MailboxFolderPermission
Add-MailboxPermission	Several employees must be able to copy email messages from any folder in the mailbox of a user named User2. Add-MailboxPermission
Set-Mailbox	Several employees must be able to create only contacts in the mailbox of a user named User3. Add-MailboxFolderPermission

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 97

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.

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

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

QUESTION 98

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 autodiscover.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.

Answer: BC

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 99

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.

Answer: C

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 100

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 tldomainparameter.
- 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.

Answer: ADF

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.

Set-TransportConfig: Exchange 2013 Help

QUESTION 101

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.

Answer: A

QUESTION 102

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.

Role name	Applied to
Role1	Seattle help desk
Role2	Miami help desk
Role3	IT Administrators

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.)

- A. new-managementscope "executive users exclusive scope"
-recipientrestrictionfilter { department -eq "manager" } -exclusive sorce

- 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

Answer: ABD

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 103

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.

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

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.)

- 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.

Answer: ABE

QUESTION 104

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 105

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.

Commands	Answer Area
<code>new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport 50</code>	
<code>\$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits</code>	
<code>set-mailbox -identity user1 -throttlingpolicy \$b</code>	
<code>set-mailbox -identity user1 -recipientlimits 50</code>	
<code>new-throttlingpolicy limits -messengeratelimit 50</code>	
<code>set-transportserver -identity ex1 -maxoutboundconnections \$b</code>	
<code>new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit 50</code>	

Answer:

Commands

```
new-workloadpolicy -workloadtype transport  
50
```

```
$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits
```

```
set-mailbox -identity user1 -throttlingpolicy  
$b
```

```
set-mailbox -identity user1 -recipientlimits 50
```

```
new-throttlingpolicy limits -messageratelimit  
50
```

```
set-transportserver -identity ex1 -  
maxoutboundconnections $b
```

```
new-throttlingpolicy limits -recipientratelimit  
50
```

Answer Area

```
new-throttlingpolicy limits -messageratelimit  
50
```

```
$b = get-throttlingpolicy limits
```

```
set-mailbox -identity user1 -throttlingpolicy  
$b
```

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 106

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.

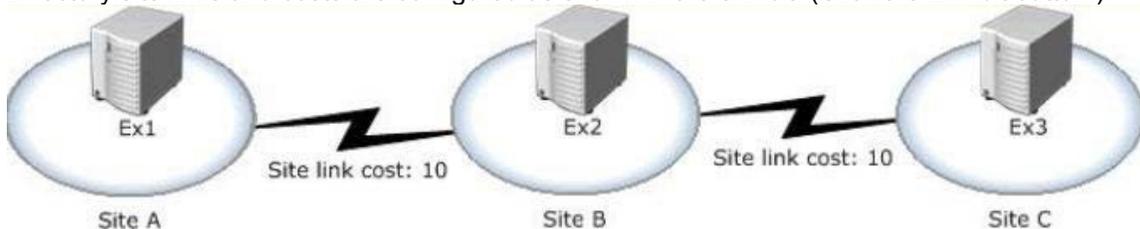
Actions	Answer Area
Run <code>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath e:\rdb\rdb.edb -recovery</code> , and then mount the RDB database.	
Run <code>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</code> to restore the email message of User1.	
Run <code>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath f:\rdb\db1.edb -recovery</code> , and then mount the RDB database.	
Delete the checkpoint file in F:\RDB, and then run <code>eseutil.exe /r e00 /a</code> .	
Run <code>New-MailboxExportRequest</code> to restore the email message of User1.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Run <code>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath e:\rdb\rdb.edb -recovery</code> , and then mount the RDB database.	Delete the checkpoint file in F:\RDB, and then run <code>eseutil.exe /r e00 /a</code> .
	Run <code>new-mailboxdatabase -name rdb -server 'ex4' -logfolderpath f:\rdb -edbfilepath f:\rdb\db1.edb -recovery</code> , and then mount the RDB database.
	Run <code>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</code> to restore the email message of User1.
Run <code>New-MailboxExportRequest</code> to restore the email message of User1.	

QUESTION 107

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.

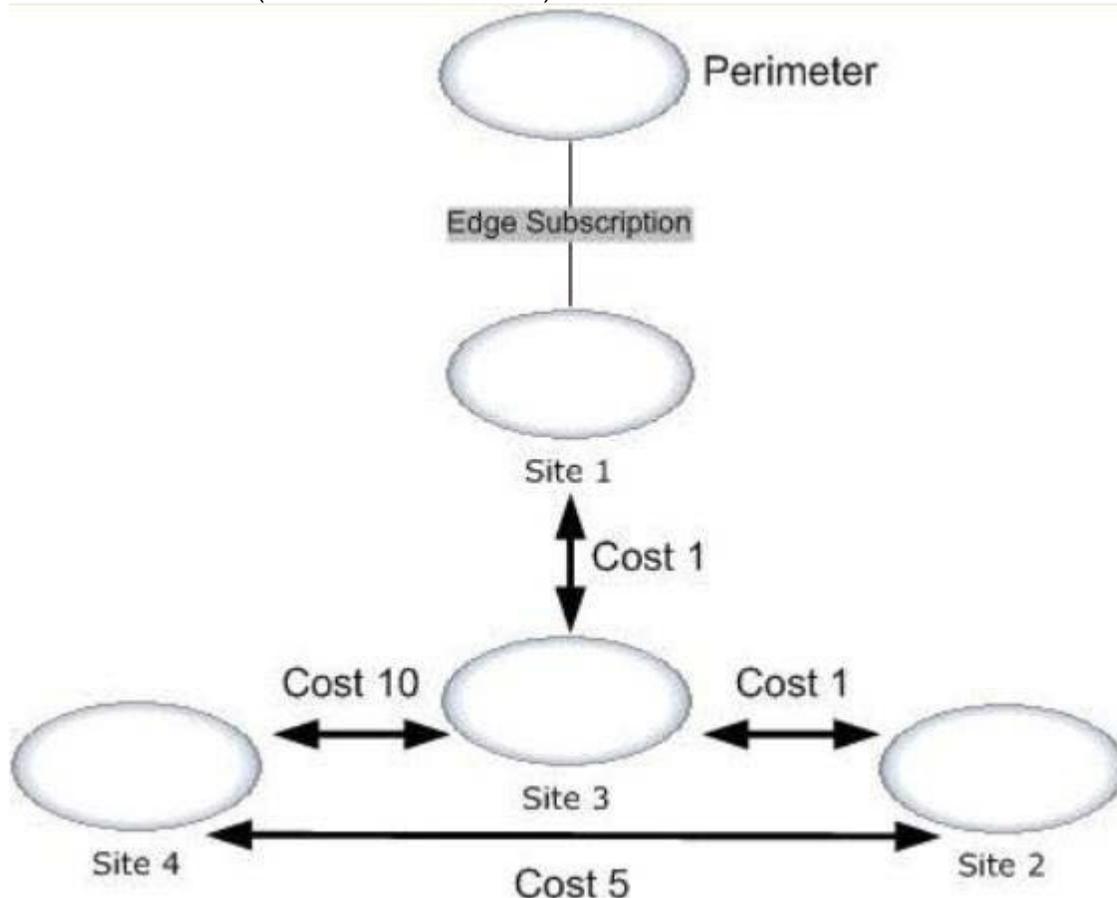
What should you do first?

- 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.

Answer: D

QUESTION 108

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

Answer: CE

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 109

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

[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 110

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?

- 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

Answer: C

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 111

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

COURTESY OF DNS53 FROM UNITED STATES

ADDED CONNECTIVITY TEST TO OPTION A, AS IT IS MORE ACCURATE AND WITHOUT IT THE OPTION IS AMBIGUOUS.

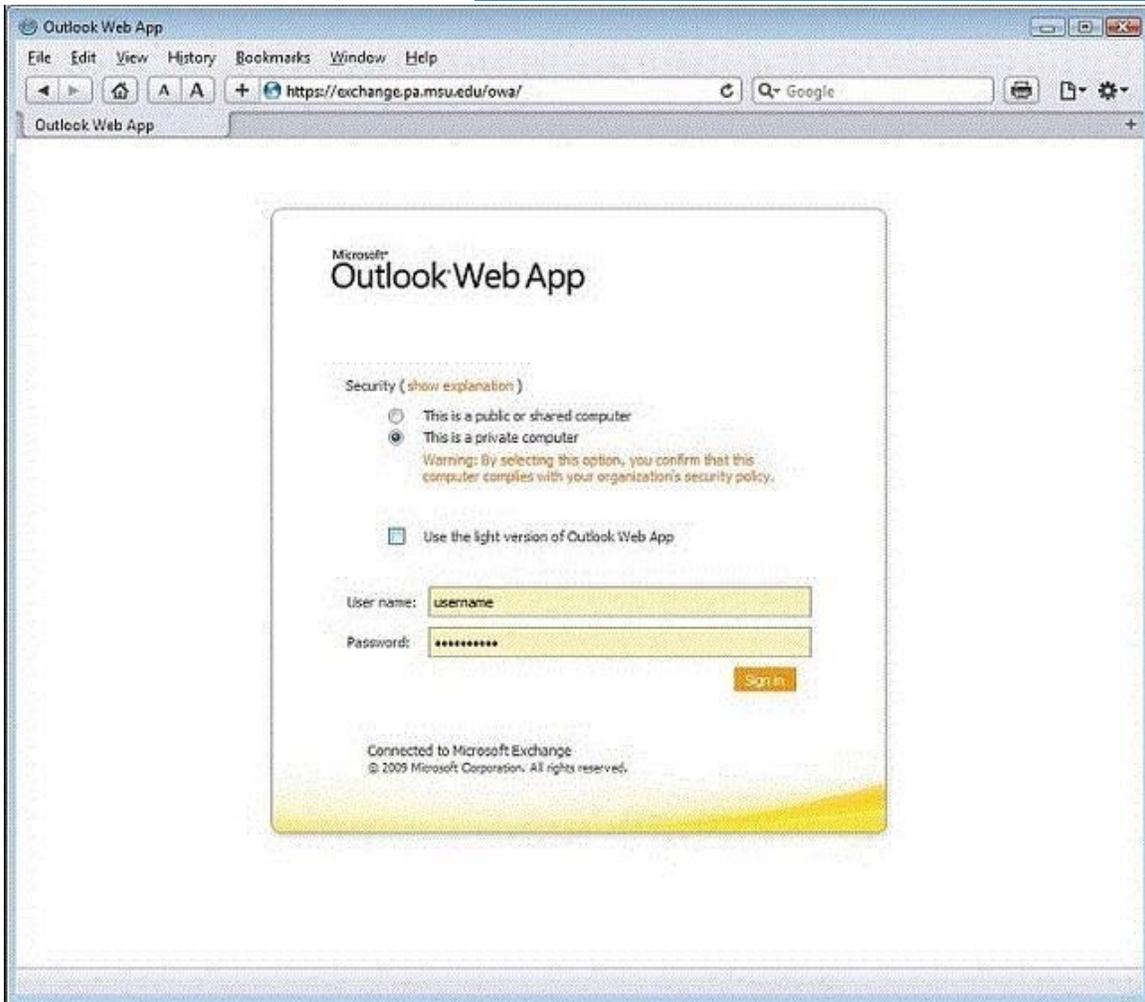
TECHNICALLY THIS IS THE MICROSOFT OUTLOOK CONNECTIVITY TEST WITHIN EXCHANGE SERVER REMOTE CONNECTIVITY ANALYSER.

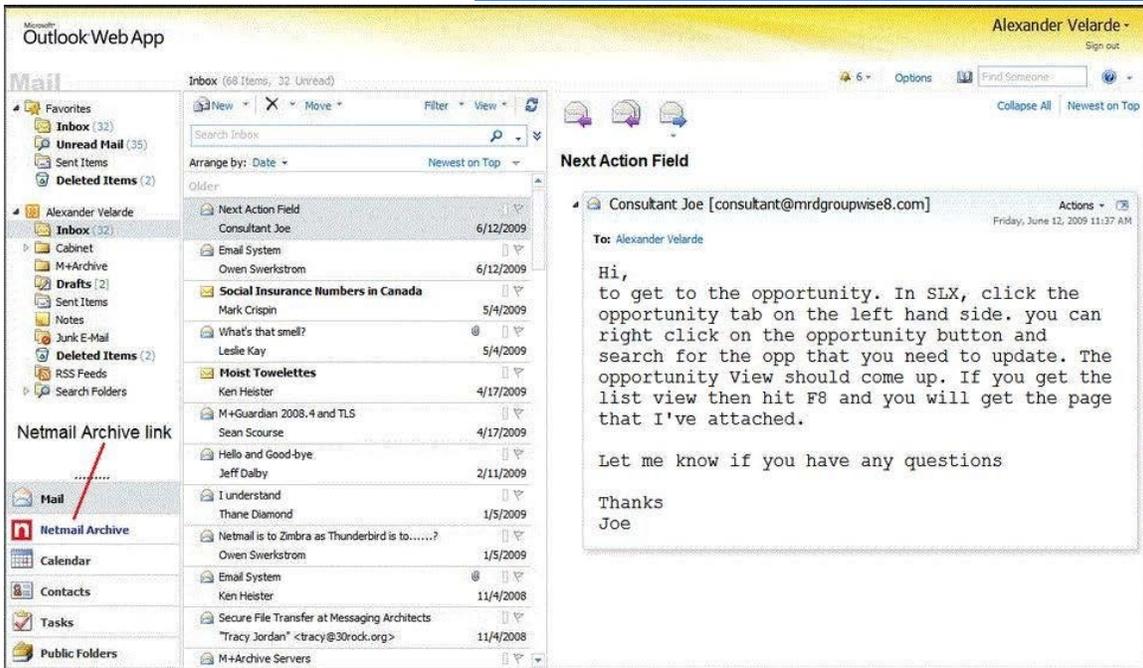
Outlook Web App

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.

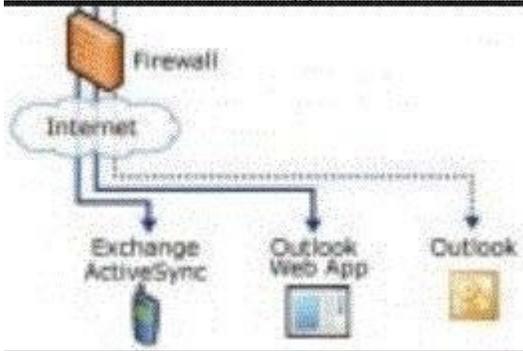




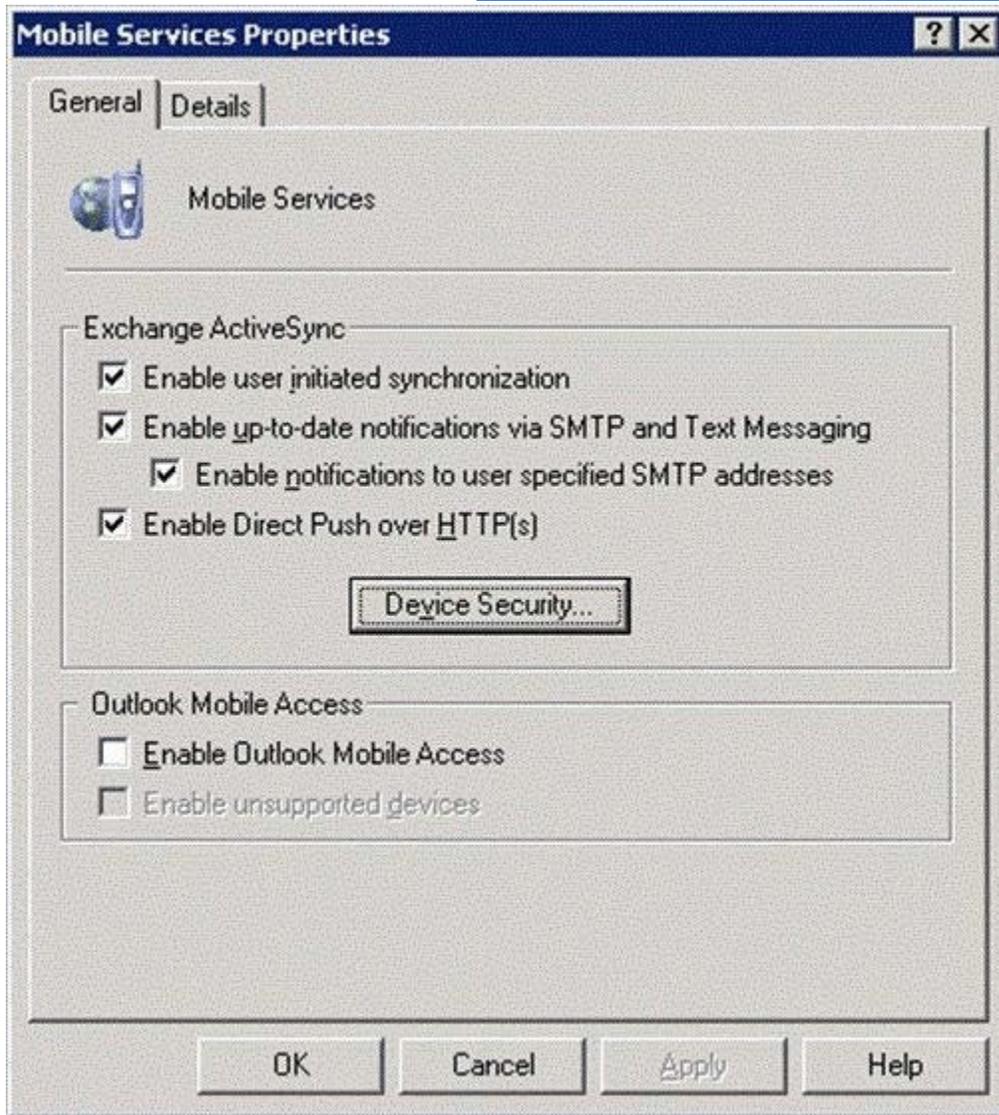
Mobile devices that are enabled for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync let users access most of their Microsoft Exchange mailbox data any time, anywhere.

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.

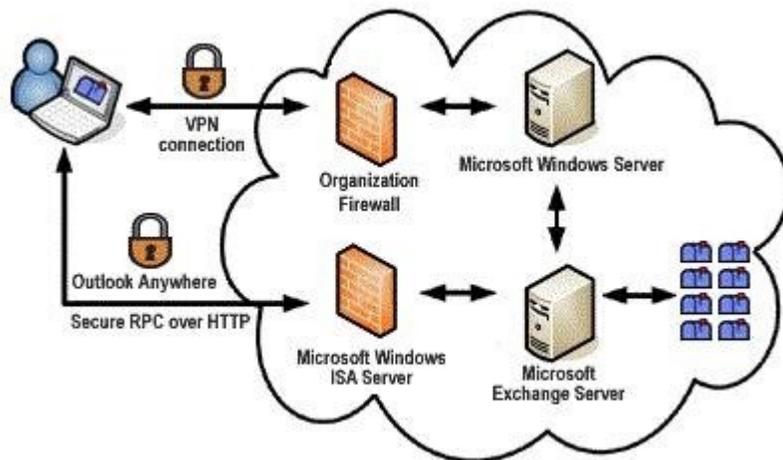
Although both phone and non-phone mobile devices support Exchange ActiveSync, in most Exchange ActiveSync documentation, we use the term mobile device. Unless the feature or features we're discussing require a cellular telephone signal, such as SMS message notification, the term mobile device applies 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.



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.

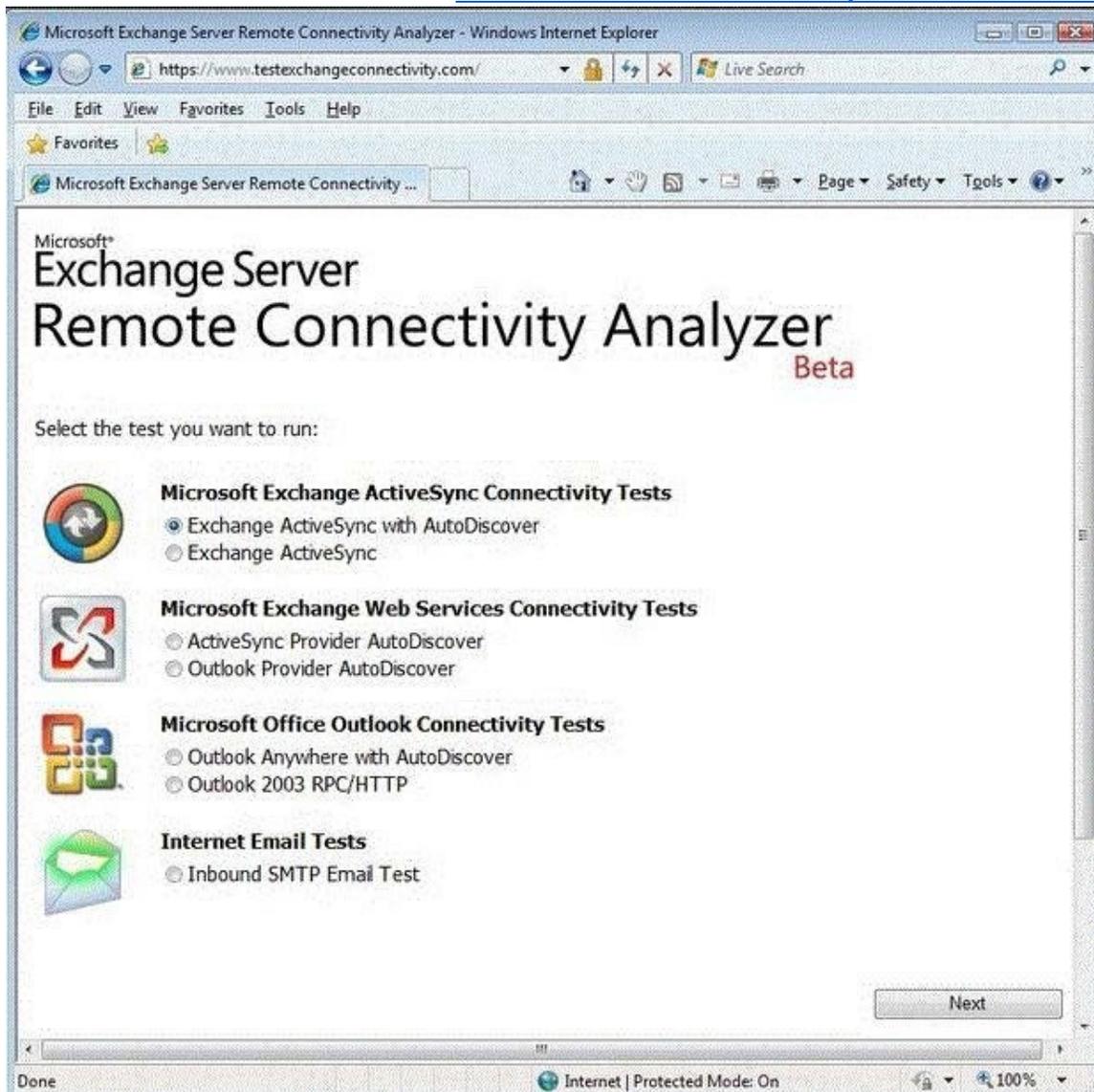
Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA)

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.

QUESTION 112

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.

Answer: D

QUESTION 113

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 account of Exchange servers in each site

How many servers should you deploy in each site?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

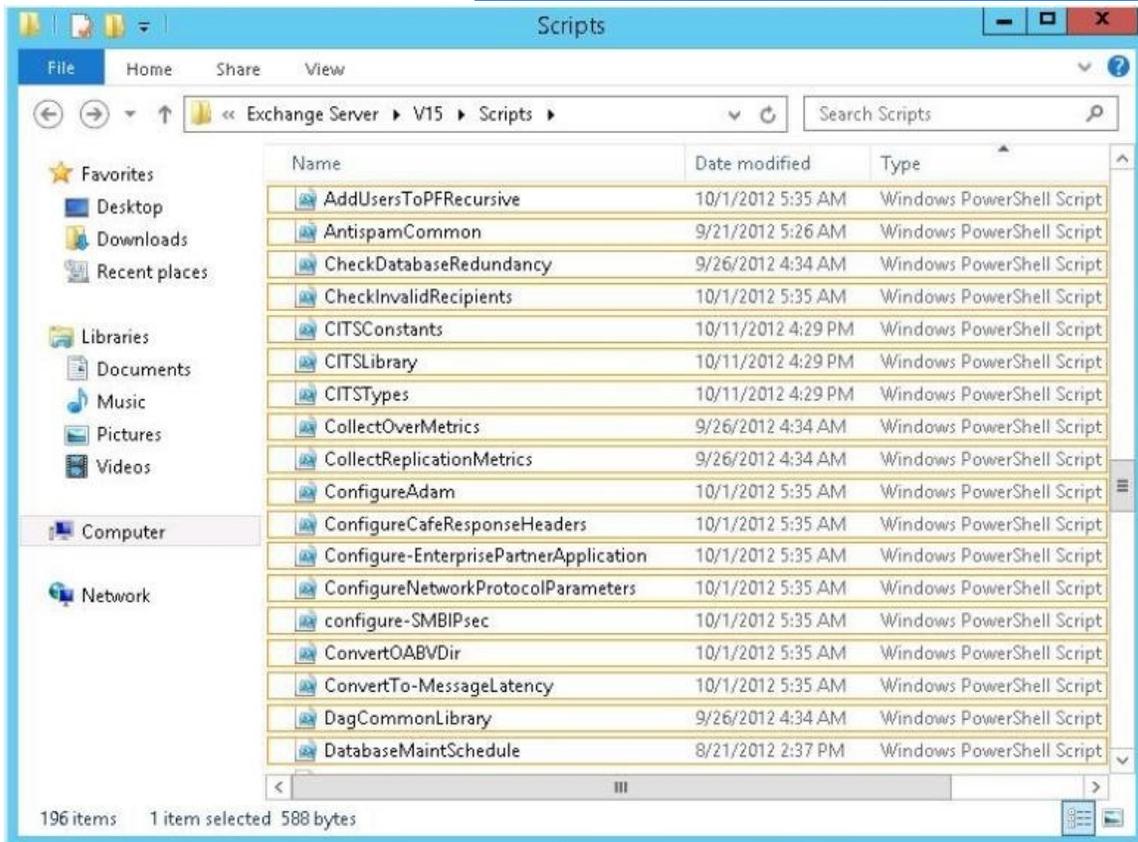
QUESTION 114

Hotspot Question

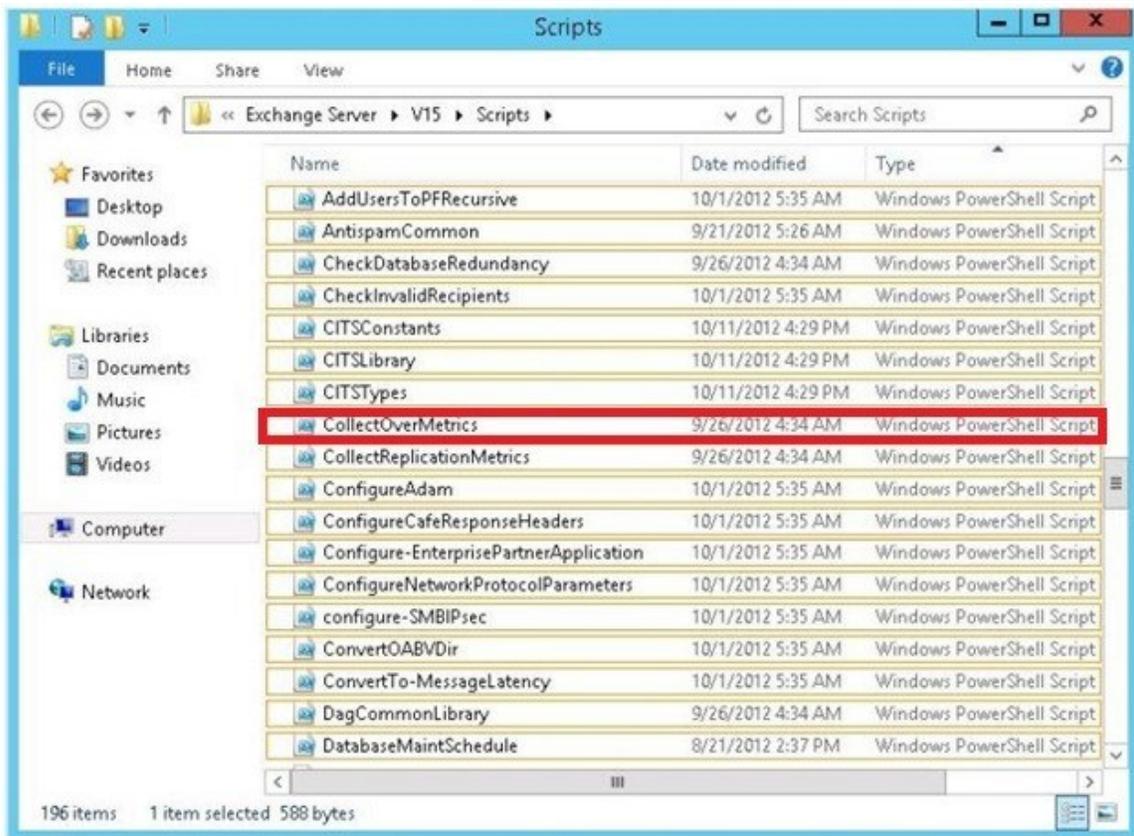
You need to recommend which script the administrators must run to create the reports required to meet the technical requirements.

Which script should you recommend?

To answer, select the appropriate script in the answer area.



Answer:



QUESTION 115

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 116

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation: Exchange 2013 Help Set-ThrottlingPolicy: Exchange 2013 Help

QUESTION 117

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.

Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 118

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

Answer: BF

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 119

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.

Task	Management Role
Adding a user photo	<input type="text"/> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo
Viewing delivery reports	<input type="text"/> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo
Viewing the Install Apps feature	<input type="text"/> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo
Changing the value of the office location	<input type="text"/> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo

Answer:

Task	Management Role
Adding a user photo	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo </div>
Viewing delivery reports	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo </div>
Viewing the Install Apps feature	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo </div>
Changing the value of the office location	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> CustomBaseOptions CustomContactInfo </div>

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 120

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

Answer: D



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