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NEW QUESTION 1   Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains the domain controllers configured as shown in the following table.

Domain controller name	Active Directory domain	Active Directory site	Operations master role
DC1	Contoso.com	East	Domain naming, PDC emulator, RID master
DC2	Contoso.com	West	Schema master, infrastructure master
DC3	Contoso.com	West	Not applicable
DC4	Operations.contoso.com	West	PDC emulator, RID master
DC5	Operations.contoso.com	West	Infrastructure master

You plan to deploy an Exchange Server 2013 organization to the forest. A company policy prevents administrators from logging on to DC2 to perform installations. You need to prepare the Active Directory schema for the planned Exchange Server deployment. You verify that your user account has all the required permissions to achieve the task. The solution must minimize changes to the Active Directory infrastructure.   A.   Move the schema master role to DC1, and then run Exchange setup.   B.   Deploy a member server to contoso.com, and then move the server to the West site. Run adprep.exe from the member server.   C.   Log on to DC3 and then run Exchange setup.   D.   Log on to any server in the West site, and then run Exchange setup.   Answer: A   Explanation: Prepare Active Directory and domains for Exchange 2013. The first step in getting your organization ready for Exchange 2013 is to extend the Active Directory schema. Exchange stores a lot of information in Active Directory but before it can do that, it needs to add and update classes, attributes, and other items. Before you extend your schema, there are a few things to keep in mind: * The only way to extend the schema for Exchange is to use Setup.exe in Windows Command Prompt or use Exchange 2013 Setup. Other ways of extending the schema aren't supported.   * The computer where you'll run the command to extend the schema needs to be in the same Active Directory domain and site as the schema master. We can accomplish this be by moving the schema master role to DC, and then run Exchange setup.   Incorrect answers: Not B: Adprep is used to upgrade the Active Directory infrastructure forest to a newer version such as to Windows Server 2008. Adprep is not used for Exchange Server infrastructure changes. Not C: Exchange Setup must be run from the Schema master. DC3 does not have the schema master role.   Not D: Only DC2 in the West site has the Schema master role. We cannot run Exchange Setup from the other servers in the West site.
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb125224%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx   NEW QUESTION 2   You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization. A new policy requires that all iPhone users access their on-premises mailbox by using the OWA for iPhone app. You need to ensure that push notifications for the OWA for iPhone app are configured before the users install the app. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.   A.   Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Sync (Azure AD Sync).   B.   Modify the EWS virtual directory.

C.   Enable push notifications proxy.   D.   Enroll in Microsoft Office 365 for business.
E.   Modify the OWA virtual directory.   F.   Set up on premises Exchange 2013 to
Office 365 Authentication. Answer: CDF   Explanation: Configuring push notifications proxying for OWA for Devices To enable
push notifications, the admin must: 1. (D) Enroll your organization in Office 365 for business.   2. Update all on-premises servers
to Exchange Server 2013 Cumulative Update 3 (CU3) or later.   3. (F) Set up On-premises Exchange 2013 to Office 365
Authentication.   4. (C) Enable push notifications from the on-premises Exchange Server 2013 to Office 365 and verify that push
notifications are working.   Illustration below:
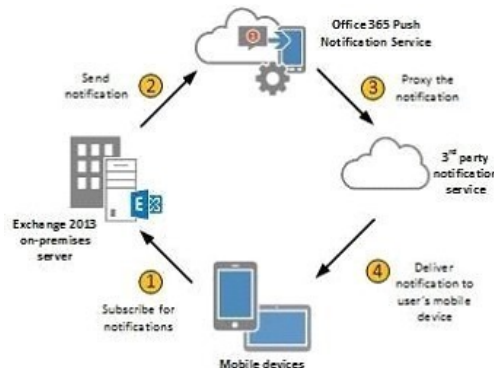
Incorrect answers: Not A: There is no need to configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Sync.   Not B: You do not have to
modify the EWS virtual directory.   Not E: You do not have to modify the OWAvirtual directory.
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn511017%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx NEW QUESTION 3   You have an Exchange
Server 2010 organization. You deploy several Exchange Server 2013 servers to the organization and you deploy the required
certificates. You attempt to connect to an Exchange Server 2013 server by using Outlook Web App and you discover the error
message shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.) You need to prevent the error message from appearing when users access
Outlook Web App on the new servers. What should you do? A.   Remove the Exchange Server 2010 servers
from the organization. B.   Run the Remove-ExchangeCertificate cmdlet.   C.   From
the Exchange Management Console, remove the certificates from the Exchange Server 2010 servers.   D.
From the Exchange Admin Center, modify the properties of the OWA virtual directory. Answer: B   Explanation: We remove the
Exchange Server 2010 servers certificates. The certificates are removed with the Remove- ExchangeCertificate cmdlet. Note that the
Exchange 2010 SSL certificate can be re-used if it contains the correct namespaces. You can export the SSL certificate from
Exchange 2010 and import it into Exchange 2013. However, if the names on the certificate are not correct, or the certificate is due to
expire soon anyway, you may find it easier to simply acquire a new SSL certificate.   Incorrect answers: Not A: We must remove
the certificate for the Exchange Server 2010 servers. If you just remove the Exchange Server 2010 servers the certificates for them
would still cause problems.   Not C: We cannot remove the certificates from the Exchange Management Console.   Not D:
Modifying the OWA virtual directory would not address the certificate problem.   Reference:
https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997569%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx NEW QUESTION 4   Drag and Drop Question
You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains a server named EX1. The network contains two domain controllers
named DC1 and DC2. You plan to make changes to the Active Directory infrastructure and to remove DC2 from the network. You
need to verify whether EX1 writes Active Directory changes to DC2. What command should you run? To answer, select the
appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer:

Answer Area

Get-DomainController	▼	Identity	▼	-Status | fl

Get-DomainController
Get-AddServerSettings
Get-ExchangeServer
Get-OrganizationConfig

EX1
DC1
DC2

Explanation: The Get-OrganizationConfig cmdlet is used to get configuration data for an Exchange organization. We should specify DC2 as we are interested if information from EX1 is propagated to DC2. Example: This example gets the organization configuration information for the domain controller ContosoDC.   Get-OrganizationConfig -DomainController ContosoDC Incorrect answers: Not Get-ExchangeServer: The Get-ExchangeServer cmdlet is used to obtain the attributes of a specified Exchange server, but we are not interested in the attributes of EX1, we want to know if EX1 propagates changes to DC2.   Not Get-DomainController: The Get-DomainController cmdlet is used to view a list of domain controllers that exist in your organization, but we are interested in Active Directory information not a list of the Domain controllers.   Not Get-AddServerSettings: The Get-AdServerSettings cmdlet is used to view the Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment settings in the current Windows PowerShell session, but we are not interested in PowerShell sessions.

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa997571%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx NEW QUESTION 5   Drag and Drop Question You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains several servers in a single site. You run the Get-TransportConfig cmdlet and you receive the following output.

```
AddressBookPolicyRoutingEnabled              : False
AnonymousSenderToRecipientsRatePerHour        : 1800
ClearCategories                               : True
ConvertDisclaimerWrapperToEml                 : False
DSNConversionMode                             : UseExchangeDSNs
ExternalDelayDsnEnabled                       : True
ExternalDsnDefaultLanguage                    :
ExternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled           : True
ExternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize               : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
ExternalDsnReportingAuthority                 :
ExternalDsnSendHtml                           : True
ExternalPostmasterAddress                     :
GenerateCopyOfDSNFor                          : {}
HygieneSuite                                  : Standard
InternalDelayDsnEnabled                       : True
InternalDsnDefaultLanguage                    :
InternalDsnLanguageDetectionEnabled           : True
InternalDsnMaxMessageAttachSize               : 10 MB (10,485,760 bytes)
InternalDsnReportingAuthority                 :
InternalDsnSendHtml                           : True
InternalSMTPServers                           : {}
JournalingReportNdrTo                         : <>
LegacyJournalingMigrationEnabled              : False
LegacyArchiveJournalingEnabled                : False
LegacyArchiveLiveJournalingEnabled            : False
SafetyNetHoldTime                             : 2.00:00:00
ShadowHeartbeatFrequency                      : 00:02:00
ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval              : 2.00:00:00
ShadowMessagePreferenceSetting                : PreferRemote
ShadowRedundancyEnabled                       : True
ShadowResubmitTimeSpan                        : 03:00:00
SupervisionTags                               : {Reject, Allow}
TLSReceiveDomainSecureList                    : {}
TLSSendDomainSecureList                       : {}
VerifySecureSubmitEnabled                     : False
VoicemailJournalingEnabled                    : True
HeaderPromotionModeSetting                    : NoCreate
Xexch50Enabled                                : True
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement.

Answer Area

When a server in the organization receives an email message from the Internet, the server will **[answer choice]**.

make a shadow copy of the messa
reject the email message and send
silently reject the email message

If an Exchange server is unavailable for **[answer choice]** the Exchange server that holds the shadow copy of messages for that server will become the primary server for those email messages.

two hours
three hours
two days
three days

Answer:

Answer Area

When a server in the organization receives an email message
from the Internet, the server will **[answer choice]**.

make a shadow copy of the message on another server
reject the email message and send a non-delivery report (NDR) to the sender
silently reject the email message

If an Exchange server is unavailable for **[answer choice]**
the Exchange server that holds the shadow copy of messages
for that server will become the primary server for those email
messages.

two hours
three hours
two days
three days

Explanation: Box 1: make a shadow copy of the message on another server From the exhibit we see that: ShadowRedundacyEnable: True With shadow redundancy in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 the transport server makes a redundant copy of any messages it receives before it acknowledges successfully receiving the message back to the sending server. Box 2: two days.   In the exhibit we see: ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval : 2.00:00:00 This means two days.   Note: Use the ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval parameter of the Set-TransportConfig cmdlet to configure the maximum age for shadow messages in your organization. By default, shadow messages are discarded automatically after two days.   This example reduces the retention period of shadow messages to four hours for your organization.   Set-TransportConfig -ShadowMessageAutoDiscardInterval 04:00:00   https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351027%28v=exchg.150%29.aspx https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd351046%28v=exchg.141%29.aspx

http://www.passleader.com/70-341.html