



# 70-663<sup>Q&As</sup>

Pro: Designing and Deploying Messaging Solutions with Microsoft Exchange Server 2010

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**QUESTION 1**

You need to recommend changes to the mailboxes to meet the user requirements of the portable computers. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. disabled Cached Exchange Mode
- B. disabled Outlook Anywhere
- C. Personal Archives
- D. deleted Mailbox retention
- E. message size limits

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 2**

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

The users access their mailboxes by using Outlook Web App (OWA).

You need to plan a solution to reduce the number of e-mail messages that are accidentally sent to distribution groups that contain company executives.

What should you include in the plan?

- A. custom MailTips
- B. dynamic distribution groups
- C. Outlook Protection Rules
- D. sharing policies

Correct Answer: A

MailTips are informative messages displayed to users while they're composing a message. Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 analyzes the message, including the list of recipients to which it's addressed, and if it detects a potential problem, it

notifies the user with MailTips prior to sending the message. With the help of the information provided by MailTips, senders can adjust the message they're composing to avoid undesirable situations or non-delivery reports (NDRs).

The following unproductive messaging scenarios are common in any messaging environment:

NDRs resulting from messages that violate restrictions configured in an organization such as message size restrictions or maximum number of recipients per message. NDRs resulting from messages sent to recipients that don't exist,

recipients that are restricted, or users whose mailboxes are full. Sending messages to users with Automatic Replies



configured. All of these scenarios involve the user sending a message, expecting it to be delivered, and instead receiving a

response stating that the message isn't delivered. Even in the best-case scenario, like the automatic reply, these events result in lost productivity. In the case of an NDR, this scenario could result in a costly call to the Help desk.

There are also several scenarios where sending a message won't result in an error, but can have undesirable, even embarrassing consequences:

Messages sent to extremely large distribution groups.

Messages sent to inappropriate distribution groups.

Messages inadvertently sent to recipients outside your organization. Selecting Reply to All to a message that was received as a Bcc recipient. All of these problematic scenarios can be mitigated by informing users of the possible outcome of

sending the message as they're composing the message. For example, if senders know that the size of the message they're trying to send exceeds the corporate policy, they won't attempt to send the message. Similarly, if senders are

notified that the message they're sending will be delivered to people outside the organization, they're more likely to ensure that the content and the tone of the message are appropriate.

By addressing the scenarios listed earlier, MailTips can help you to:

Reduce the cost of processing and storing messages by preventing NDRs. Reduce the volume of Help desk calls caused by NDRs. Increase productivity by avoiding communications that won't succeed, for example, breaking the cycle of

sending an e-mail message, receiving an automatic reply, and then redirecting the message.

Inform your users as they compose e-mail messages about various policies configured in your organization that impose limits on the messages sent. Direct your users to the correct distribution groups. Reduce the risk of inadvertent

disclosure of information to people outside your organization.

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd297974.aspx>

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### QUESTION 3

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

Your company's security policy states that users must not be able to encrypt e-mail messages by using Outlook Web App (OWA).

You need to recommend a client access solution that meets the requirements of the security policy.

What should you include in the solution?

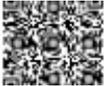
- A. managed folder mailbox policies
- B. multiple OWA virtual directories
- C. OWA segmentation



#### D. WebReady Document Viewing

Correct Answer: C

Segmentation lets you enable and disable many features in Outlook Web App. You can manage segmentation using the EMC or the Shell. By default, segmentation changes take effect after 60 minutes of inactivity for users who are signed in to Outlook Web App, or when a user signs in to Outlook Web App. To force the changes to take effect immediately, restart Internet Information Services (IIS) by running the command `iisreset/noforce` on the Client Access server.

S/MIME	<code>SMimeEnabled</code>	If it's enabled, this option lets users download the S/MIME control for Outlook	
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<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123962.aspx>

#### QUESTION 4

### Prepare Legacy Exchange 2003 Permissions

**Applies to:** Exchange Server 2010 SP1

**Topic Last Modified:** 2011-04-23

When upgrading from Exchange Server 2003 to Exchange Server 2010, you must first grant specific Exchange permissions in each domain in which you have run Exchange 2003 DomainPrep. To do this, you run the `setup /PrepareLegacyExchangePermissions` command. Granting these permissions is part of preparing Active Directory and your domains for installing Exchange Server 2010. For detailed instructions, see Prepare Active Directory and Domains.

This topic explains why you must run the `setup /PrepareLegacyExchangePermissions` command, when you run it, and what permissions are set by the command in your Exchange Server 2010 organization.

**Why Run Setup /PrepareLegacyExchangePermissions**  
Essentially, you must run the `setup /PrepareLegacyExchangePermissions` command so that the Exchange 2003 Recipient Update Service functions correctly after you update the Active Directory schema for Exchange Server 2010. This section explains the main issue and how the command resolves this issue.



You are transitioning an Exchange Server environment from Exchange Server 2007 SP2 to Exchange Server 2010. You deploy all Exchange Server 2010 Client Access servers and Hub Transport servers, and move Internet mail flow from

Exchange Server 2007 SP2 to Exchange Server 2010. All mailboxes are on Exchange Server 2007 SP2.

Each message sent to a specific distribution group must be approved by an executive assistant. You need to recommend a solution that meets the requirement.

What should you recommend?

- A. Configure the message delivery restrictions for the distribution group.
- B. Create an Exchange Server 2010 Hub Transport rule, and set an Exchange Server 2007 SP2 Hub Transport server as the expansion server for the distribution group.
- C. Designate the executive assistant as the manager of the distribution group.
- D. Create an Exchange Server 2010 Hub Transport rule, and set an Exchange Server 2010 Hub Transport server as the expansion server for the distribution group.

Correct Answer: D



## Understanding Moderated Transport

**Applies to:** Exchange Server 2010 SP1

**Topic Last Modified:** 2010-08-05

Using the moderated transport feature in Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, you can require all e-mail messages sent to specific recipients be approved by moderators. You can configure any type of recipient as a moderated recipient, and Exchange 2010 Hub Transport servers will ensure that all messages sent to those recipients go through an approval process.

In any type of organization, you may need to restrict access to specific recipients. The most common scenario is the need to control messages sent to large distribution groups. Depending on your organization's requirements, you may also need to control the messages sent to executive mailboxes or partner contacts. You can use moderated recipients to accomplish these tasks.

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**Note:**

Previous versions of Exchange don't support moderated recipients. If a message sent to a moderated distribution group is expanded on a Hub Transport Server 2007, it will be delivered to all members of that distribution group, bypassing the moderation process. If you have Exchange 2007 Hub Transport Server 2010 organization, and you want to use moderated distribution groups, you must designate an Exchange 2010 Hub Transport server as the expanded distribution groups. Doing this ensures that all messages sent to the distribution group are moderated.



### QUESTION 5

A corporate environment will include Exchange Server 2010.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following client access requirements:

Automatic failover of specific client access protocols  
Distribution of client access traffic across multiple Client Access servers  
Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) session ID for client to Client Access server affinity

What should you recommend?

- A. Deploy a Client Access server array.
- B. Deploy Microsoft Forefront Unified Access Gateway (UAG) as a reverse proxy.
- C. Deploy a hardware load balancer for the Client Access servers.
- D. Deploy Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) as a reverse proxy.

Correct Answer: C

**Hardware Load Balancing** If you have more than eight Client Access servers in a single Active Directory site, your organization will need a more robust load balancing solution. Although software load balancing solutions available, a hardware load balancing solution provides the most capacity solutions, see Microsoft Unified Communications Hardware Load Balancer Deployment. For more information about Exchange 2010 server solution, see Microsoft Unified Hardware Load Balancing Hardware Load Balancer Deployment.

Hardware load balancers support very high traffic throughput and can be configured to load balance in many ways. Most hardware load balancer vendors have documentation about how their product works with Exchange 2010. The simplest way to configure hardware load balancers is to create a fallback list of the be applied by the load balancer. For example, the load balancer will try cookie-based affinity first, then SSL session ID, and then source IP affinity.

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