



70-663^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

Your company has offices in New York and Miami. The offices connect to each other by using a dedicated WAN link. Each office has a direct connection to the Internet. An Active Directory site exists for each office. Each office contains one Mailbox server, two Hub Transport servers, and two Client Access servers. All servers have Exchange Server 2010 Service Pack 1 (SP1) installed and run Windows Server 2008 R2. The Mailbox servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Mailbox server name	Mailbox database name	Number of mailboxes	Office location
MBX-01	MDB-01	300	New York
MBX-02	MDB-02	1,000	Miami

You need to recommend a high-availability solution for the Mailbox servers that meets the following requirements:

The mailbox databases must be automatically available if a single Mailbox server fails. The mailbox databases must be automatically available if the WAN link between the offices fails. The mailbox databases must be available if all of the

Exchange servers in an office become unavailable, after an administrator performs a manual failover.

Which of the following solutions is the best recommendation? (More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.)

- A. Add a Mailbox server to each office. Create one database availability group (DAG). Add all Mailbox servers to the DAG. Add a file share witness to the Miami office. Create a copy of each mailbox database.
- B. Add a Mailbox server to each office. Create two database availability groups (DAGs). Add one Mailbox server from each office to each DAG. Add a file share witness to each office. Create a copy of each mailbox database.
- C. Add two Mailbox servers to the Miami office. Add one Mailbox server to the New York office. Create two database availability groups (DAGs). Add all of the Mailbox servers in the Miami office to one of the DAGs. Add all of the Mailbox servers in the New York office to the other DAG. Add a file share witness to each office. Create a copy of each mailbox database.
- D. Add two Mailbox servers to each office. Create one database availability group (DAG). Add all of the Mailbox servers in the Miami office to the DAG. Add a file share witness to the New York office. Create a copy of each mailbox database.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend changes to the Exchange organization of Contoso. The changes must ensure that users can connect to their mailbox if a single Exchange server fails. The solution must meet the business requirements of Contoso. What should you recommend? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Deploy a new hardware load balancer to each site and create a Client Access array in each site.
- B. Deploy an alternate file share witness to each Mailbox server and enable Datacenter Activation Coordination (DAC) mode.



C. Create a database availability group (DAG) that contains all of the Mailbox servers. Create four database copies of each mailbox database.

D. Create a Network Load Balancing cluster in each site. Create a Client Access array in each site.

E. Create a database availability group (DAG) for each site. Add the Mailbox servers of each site to the respective DAG. Create two database copies of each mailbox database.

Correct Answer: AE

All employees must have access to their mailbox if a single server fails.

QUESTION 3

Understanding Mailbox Audit Logging

Applies to: Exchange Server 2010 SP1

Topic Last Modified: 2010-11-17

Because mailboxes can potentially contain sensitive, high business impact (HBI) information and personally identifiable information (PII), it's important that you track who logs on to the mailboxes in your organization and what actions are taken. It's especially important to track access to mailboxes by users other than the mailbox owner. These users are referred to as delegate users.

Using mailbox audit logging, you can log mailbox access by mailbox owners, delegates (including administrators with full mailbox access permissions), and administrators. Mailboxes are considered to be accessed by an administrator only in the following scenarios:

- Discovery search is used to search a mailbox.
- The New-MailboxExportRequest cmdlet is used to export a mailbox.
- Microsoft Exchange Server MAPI Editor is used to access the mailbox.

When you enable audit logging for a mailbox, you can specify which user actions (for example, accessing, moving, or deleting a message) should be logged for a logon type (administrator, delegate user, or owner). The audit log entries also include important information such as the client IP address, host name, and process or client used to access the mailbox. For items that are moved, the entry includes the name of the destination folder.

Note:

For mailboxes such as the Discovery Search Mailbox, which may contain more sensitive information, consider enabling mailbox audit logging for mailbox actions such as message deletion.

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A corporate environment includes Exchange Server 2010 SP1. Client computers run Microsoft Outlook 2010.

You have the following requirements:

Minimize the amount of effort required to apply retention tags to email messages. Ensure that the solution functions across all folders in a mailbox.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the requirements.

What should you recommend?

- A. Enable AutoTagging for mailboxes.
- B. Implement personal tags for each users mailbox.
- C. Use the Managed Folder Assistant to process mailbox folders.
- D. Modify the retention policy tag by reducing the age limit for retention.

Correct Answer: C

Managed Folder Assistant



The Managed Folder Assistant is a process that runs on Mailbox servers and applies managed folder mailbox policies to mailboxes located on that server. The assistant retrieves the list of managed folders associated with a policy, provisions managed folders in mailboxes, and processes items in those folders. Items for which retention is enabled are stamped with the retention age. The retention action specified in applicable managed content settings is taken on items that have

reached their retention age.

In Exchange 2010 SP1, the Managed Folder Assistant is a throttle-based assistant. Throttle-based assistants don't run on a schedule. Instead, they're configured to process all mailboxes on a Mailbox server within a certain period of time

(known as a work cycle). Additionally, at a specified interval known as the work cycle checkpoint, the Managed Folder Assistant refreshes the list of mailboxes to be processed. During the refresh, the assistant adds newly created or moved

mailboxes to the queue. It also reprioritizes existing mailboxes that haven't been processed successfully for awhile due to failures and moves them higher in the queue so they can be processed during the same work cycle.

In Exchange 2010, the Managed Folder Assistant is a schedule-based assistant that's scheduled to run from 01:00 through 09:00 (1:00 A.M. through 9:00 A.M.) every day. You can modify the assistant's schedule to make sure there's minimal

user impact. You can also start and stop the assistant manually by using the Exchange Management Shell. To learn more about scheduling the assistant, see [Configure the Managed Folder Assistant](#).

Note:

In Exchange 2010, the Managed Folder Assistant also applies retention policies for MRM. You can apply either a retention policy or a managed folder mailbox policy to a mailbox. If you modify the Managed Folder Assistant schedule, it

impacts both MRM features.

QUESTION 4

You have an Exchange 2010 organization.

Your company's security policy states that all connections to Outlook Web App (OWA) must use smart card authentication.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the security policy requirements.

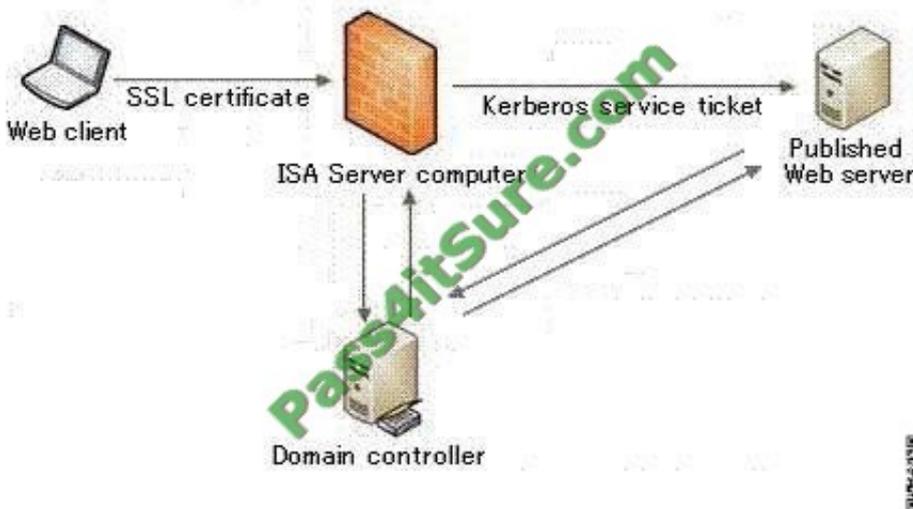
Which two possible ways to achieve this goal should you recommend? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. Choose two.)

- A. Require certificate-based authentication for all Internet-facing Client Access servers.
- B. Require Windows Integrated Authentication for all Internet-facing Client Access servers.
- C. Deploy an Edge Transport server and then disable Windows Integrated Authentication.
- D. Deploy a server that runs Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server and enable Kerberos constrained delegation.



Correct Answer: AD

Microsoft-Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server 2006 can publish Web servers and authenticate users to verify their identity before allowing them to access a published Web server. If a published Web server also needs to authenticate a user that sends a request to it and if the ISA Server computer cannot delegate authentication to the published Web server by passing user credentials to the published Web server or impersonating the user, the published Web server will request the user to provide credentials for a second time. ISA Server can pass user credentials directly to a Web published server only when these credentials are received using Basic authentication or HTTP forms-based authentication. In particular, credentials supplied in a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate cannot be passed to a published server. ISA Server 2006 introduces support for Kerberos constrained delegation to enable published Web servers to authenticate users by Kerberos after their identity has been verified by ISA Server using a non-Kerberos authentication method. When used in this way, Kerberos constrained delegation eliminates the need for requiring users to provide credentials twice. For example, because it is unrealistic to perform Kerberos authentication over the Internet, SSL certificates might be used for authenticating users at the ISA Server computer. After ISA Server verifies the user's identity, ISA Server cannot pass the SSL client certificate provided by the user to a published server, but it can impersonate the user and obtain a Kerberos service ticket for authenticating the user (client) to a published Web server.



An ISA Server computer serving as a firewall that sits between the Internet and your organization's intranet must authenticate clients that send requests over the Internet to servers in your organization to prevent attacks from anonymous and unauthorized users. Every organization determines which authentication method can ensure that external clients are identified with sufficient confidence and that unauthorized clients cannot gain access to a published internal server. Many large organizations (including Microsoft) are moving toward the use of smart cards, which are actually just secured storage devices for an SSL client certificate, as a means to identify their users instead of relying on passwords. Smart cards enable two-factor authentication based on something that the user has (the smart card) and something that the user knows (the personal identification number (PIN) for the smart card), providing a more secure level of authentication than passwords. Internal servers often need to authenticate users who send requests to them both from computers on the Internet and from computers on the intranet within the organization. For example, a mail server must verify the identity of users, including internal users, before allowing them access to the appropriate personal mailboxes. The authentication performed by an edge firewall clearly does not fully meet the needs of these servers. If ISA Server can forward a user's credentials to an internal server, there is no need to prompt the user for a second time to obtain appropriate credentials. However, when SSL client certificates are used, ISA Server cannot delegate a user's credentials to an internal mail server, such as a Microsoft Exchange server, because ISA Server never receives a password that can be passed on to that server. There is also no way to forward an SSL client certificate to another server. This is an intended security feature of the SSL protocol. Kerberos constrained delegation provides a way for ISA Server to impersonate a user sending a Web request and authenticate to specific services running on specific, published Web servers, including Exchange Outlook Web Access servers, when ISA Server knows only the user name after it verifies the identity of the user.



QUESTION 5

A corporate environment includes an on-premise deployment of Exchange Server 2010 SP1. Client computers run Microsoft Outlook 2010. Contractors use a cloud-based Exchange Server 2010 SP1 service and have email accounts on the

contractors.contoso.com domain. Employees cannot view calendar availability information for contractors from their client computers.

You need to recommend the first step in sharing calendar availability information between employees and contractors.

What should you recommend?

- A. Create a sharing policy.
- B. Create an organization relationship.
- C. Create a federation trust.
- D. Create a forest trust.

Correct Answer: C

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