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

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QUESTION 1

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization.

You plan to deploy a public folder access solution that meets the following requirements:

Users in the legal department must be able read e-mail sent to public folders Users in the legal department must not be able to post documents to public folders by using Outlook Web App (OWA)

You need to recommend modification to the organization to meet the requirements of the public folder access solution.

What should you recommend?

A. Modify the mailbox permissions.

B. Modify the OWA segmentation settings.

C. Modify the public folder client permissions.

D. Modify the public folder administrative permissions.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

You have an Exchange organization that consists of the servers shown in the following table.

Server	Role	Exchange Server Version	Site
Server1	Mailbox Client Access	Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Site1
Server2	Mailbox Client Access	Exchange Server 2010	Site2
Server3	Hub Transport	Exchange Server 2007 Service Pack 2 (SP2)	Site1
Server4	Hub Transport	Exchange Server 2010	Site

You plan to implement moderated transport for distribution groups in the organization.

You need to recommend changes to the organization to support the planned implementation.

What should you recommend?

A. Upgrade Server 3 to Exchange Server 2010.

B. Install Windows Server 2008 R2 global catalog servers.

C. Replace all distribution groups with dynamic distribution groups.

D. Use Server4 as the expansion server for all moderated distribution groups.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Your company has a main office and 10 branch offices. You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization. All Exchange servers are installed on virtual machines.

You need to create a monitoring plan for the Exchange servers that meets the following requirements: Identify Exchange server errors Provide alerts when Exchange services are stopped Produce statistical analysis and reporting

Which tool should you include in the plan?

A. Microsoft System Center Service Manager

B. Microsoft System Center Operations Manager

C. Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager

D. Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager

Correct Answer: B

System Center Operations Manager 2007 R2, Microsoft\\'s end-to-end service-management product, is your best choice for Windows environments. It works seamlessly with Microsoft infrastructure servers, such as Windows Server, and application servers, such as Microsoft Exchange, helping you to increase efficiency while enabling greater control of the IT environment.

http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/server-cloud/system-center/operations-manager.aspx

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QUESTION 4

You have an Exchange Server 2010 organization that contains two Client Access servers.

You deploy a Microsoft Internet Security and Acceleration (ISA) Server.

You need to recommend a high availability solution for the Client Access servers. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Ensure that Outlook Web App (OWA) connections are available if a single Client Access server fails Ensure that client access services are available if a single service fails on a Client Access server

What should you recommend?

A. Deploy a hardware load balancer.

B. Deploy Windows Network Load Balancing.

C. Publish each Client Access server in a separate publishing rule.

D. Publish both Client Access servers in a single publishing rule as a Web server farm.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Your network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

You plan to deploy a new Exchange Server 2010 Service Pack 1 (SP1) organization. You identify the administrative model for the Exchange organization as shown in the following table.

Group name	Group tasks
Group1	• Restore mailboxes • Stop and restart servers • Stop and restart services • Create mailbox databases • Install operating system updates • Manage Exchange server certificates
Group2	• Create mailbox-enabled users • Create mail-enabled distribution groups • Delete mail-enabled distribution groups

You need to identity which groups must be assigned to Group1 and Group2 to support the planned administrative model.

The solution must minimize the number of rights assigned to each group.

Which security groups and role groups should you assign to Group1 and Group2?

To answer, drag the appropriate security groups or role groups to the correct group in the answer area.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Explanation:

Group 1 needs to be able to do the following:

Restore mailboxes

Stop and Restart both Servers and Services

Create mailbox database

Install Operating System Updates

Manage Certificates

I don\'t agree with the need for this group to be a member of the Account Operators group. This is a domain account

that allows local logon to domain controllers and they can create user account accounts. Group 1 as I read the question

needs to logon to exchange servers and manage the local exchange server. Therefore I think they just need to be members of the Administrative Group on each Exchange Server.

Group 2 needs to be able to do the following:

Create mail - enabled users

Create distribution lists

Delete distribution lists

In order for group 2 to complete their tasks they will need to have recipient management role and the Organization Role

Account Operators is a local group that grants limited account creation privileges to a user. Members of this group can create and modify most types of accounts, including those of users, local groups, and global groups. They can also log on

locally to domain controllers. However, Account Operators can\\'t manage the Administrator user account, the user accounts of administrators, or the group accounts Administrators, Server Operators, Account Operators, Backup Operators,

and Print Operators. Account Operators also can\\'t modify user rights. The Recipient Management management role group is one of several built-in role groups that make up the Role Based Access Control (RBAC) permissions model in

Microsoft Exchange Server 2010. Role groups are assigned one or more management roles that contain the permissions required to perform a given set of tasks. The members of a role group are granted access to the management roles

assigned to the role group. For more information about role groups, see Understanding Management Role Groups.

Administrators who are members of the Recipient Management role group have administrative access to create or modify Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 recipients within the Exchange 2010 organization.

Help Desk - The Help Desk management role group gives members permissions that are typically required by members of a help desk, such as modifying users\\' details such as their address and phone number.

Organization Management

The Organization Management role group is synonymous with the Exchange Full Administrator role in Exchange 2003 and the Exchange Organization Administrators role in Exchange 2007. Essentially, membership of this management role

group gives the user the ability to perform pretty much any task in Exchange 2010, with the main missing task being the ability to perform mailbox searches; that itself is achieved via the Discovery Management role group.

Domain Admins - This group is automatically added to the corresponding Administrators group in every domain in the forest. It has complete control over all domain controllers and all directory content stored in the domain and it can modify

the membership of all administrative accounts in the domain.

The permissions granularity issue was improved in Exchange 2007. The Exchange Full Administrator role

found in Exchange 2000 and Exchange 2003 became known as the Exchange Organization Administrators role in Exchange 2007 and still gave administrators full access to all Exchange objects in the entire organization.

The Exchange View-Only Administrators role also remained, giving administrators read-only access to the entire Exchange organization.

There were effectively three new additions to the Exchange 2007 roles:

Exchange Recipient Administrators - Allowed administrators to modify Exchange settings on users, groups, contacts and public folders

Exchange Public Folder Administrators - Was introduced in Exchange 2007 Service Pack 1 and as its name suggests allowed administrators to manage public folders Exchange Server Administrators - Allowed administrators to fully manage a

particular Exchange 2007 server as long as they were also a member of the local Administrators group on that server Although the permissions model in Exchange 2007 was a vast improvement over those models found in earlier versions of

Exchange, it still wasn\\'t able to satisfy a lot of the administrative scenarios found in various organizations. Essentially, the roles in Exchange 2007 still offered too much administrative power to administrators in a decentralized Exchange

organization and it was therefore difficult to limit the permissions available to certain administrators. Although it was possible to implement a split permissions model in Exchange 2007 by modifying Access Control Lists (ACLs), this was a

complex procedure that could sometimes result in errors and issues that were difficult to troubleshoot.

The design of Exchange 2010 has needed to take into account the more demanding and granular permissions requirements of organizations. Exchange 2010 now supports a model where specialist users can be granted specific Exchange

permissions required to perform their duties. For example, there may be the scenario where a compliance officer within a company needs to conduct a search across all employees\\' mailboxes for legal reasons, or perhaps a member of the

Human Resources department needs to update user information in Active Directory that is seen on the properties of users\\' mailboxes. In these example cases, the relevant specialist user should only be given the rights to perform the required

task and should not be assigned, for example, additional rights that could allow them to affect the overall configuration of the Exchange environment.

Management Role Groups - In Exchange 2010, Microsoft has made the task of assigning a series of common permissions to administrative and specialist users very easy by providing 11 default management role groups. By placing a user or

group into a management role group, the management roles associated with that management role group are assigned accordingly thereby giving the user or group the relevant permissions.

The term role holder is used by Microsoft to denote the administrative or specialist user that is added to the management role group. These 11 default management role groups are created during Exchange 2010 setup.

Specifically, these management role groups are created when Exchange 2010 setup runs the Active Directory preparation steps that can be performed individually by running the Exchange 2010 setup.com program with the /PrepareAD

switch. The management role groups can be seen in the Microsoft Exchange Security Groups

Organizational Unit (OU) that is created in the root domain during the Exchange setup process. You can see this OU and the groups within it in Figure 1. Note that of the 16 groups shown in Figure 1, only 11 are management role groups;

these are highlighted.
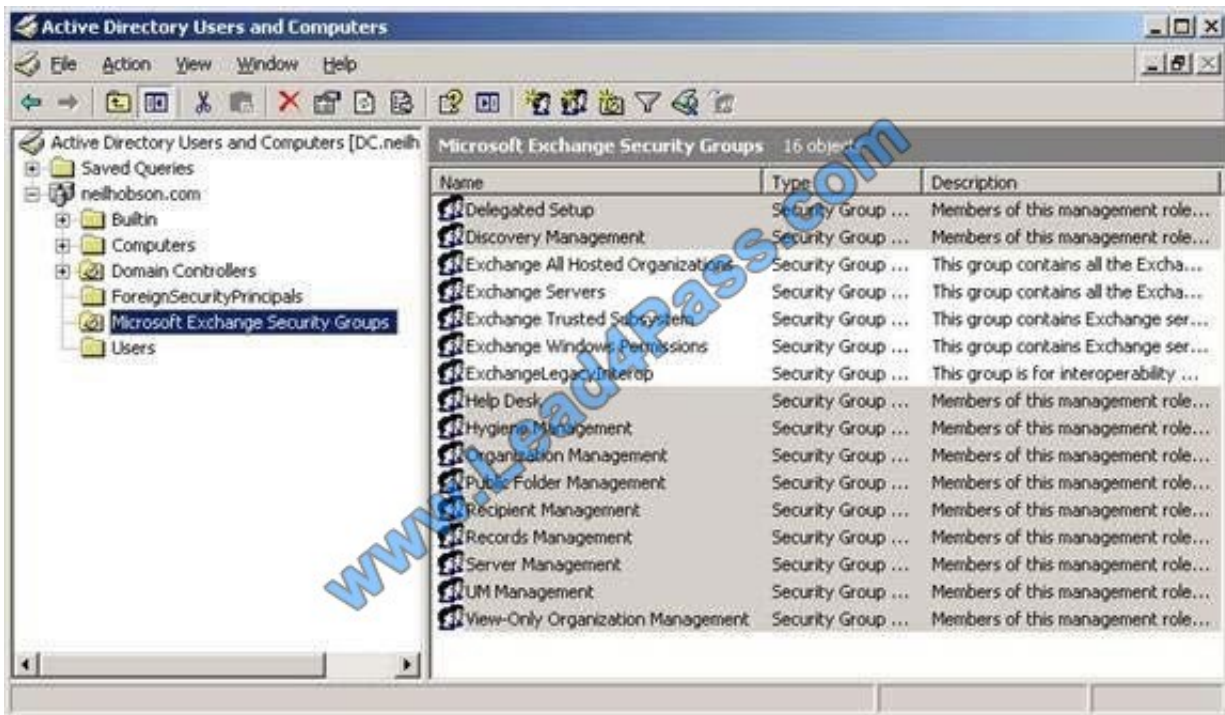
A member of LOCAL\Administrators is a far cry from a BUILTIN\Administrators, and here are the two primary reasons why:

One - BUILTIN\Administrators is not stored locally to a single DC - its membership is in the Active Directory, in the CN=Builtin,DC=domain,DC=com container. The contents of this container are replicated to all domain controllers. Therefore,

adding a user to a member of this group on one DC makes them a member of the group on all DCs. (A member server has a local accounts database called a SAM that is not visible to the domain.) Two - Since BUILTIN\Administrators gives

local Administrator permissions to its members - they can do anything on any DC in the domain. Anything. Making themselves a Domain Administrator is a trivial exercise.

A final note of caution: it is now widely recognized that forests are the security boundaries in Active Directory, not domains (regardless of what the original Windows 2000 Server A/D documentation said). Domains are simply administrative

boundaries. As a corollary to item two above, once a person is a domain administrator, it is fairly easy to become an enterprise administrator.

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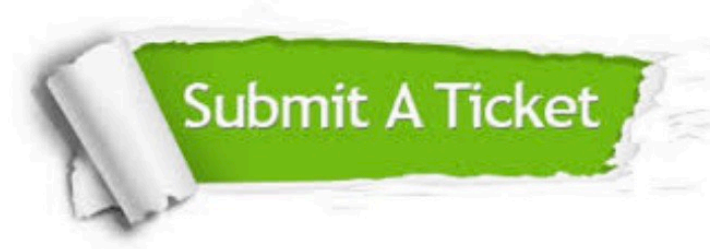Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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