Exam : 070-224

Title : Installing, Configuring and Administering Microsoft Exchange 2000

Ver : 12.26.06

QUESTION 1:

You are the administrator of an Exchange organization that has three Exchange 2000 Server computers. Each server supports 1,500 mailboxes. Some users are using Microsoft Outlook 2000, and some are using Outlook Web Access. Recently, you enabled SSL for the default web site on all servers and now require all Outlook Web Access users to connect by using secure HTTP.
Users report that all the servers are much slower than they were before you enabled SSL. You must keep the additional level of security provided by SSL, but you need to improve server responsiveness.
What should you do?
A.Install an additional Exchange 2000 Server computer to support the secure HTTP users, and configure it as a Front-End server.
B.Remove SSL and implement TLS on the SMTP and IMAP4 virtual servers.
C.Install two additional Exchange 2000 Server computers, and move the Outlook Web Access users to the new server.
D.Specify Digest Authentication on the default web site, and disable Integrated Windows Authentication.
E.Enable Windows 2000IPSecfor the network adapter that supports SQL.

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is a good idea to deploy Exchange 2000 Server in a Front-End/Back-End Configurations arrangement if you want to support a large number of users over the Internet. Front end servers concentrate incoming client connections and proxy them to the appropriate Back-End servers where the mailboxes reside. The Front-End server looks up the mailbox location using Active Directory. This removes some of the load from mailbox servers which will speed up response times.
Incorrect answers:
B:All Outlook Web Access users will connect via secure HTTP, so configuration of the SMTP and IMAP4 virtual servers is irrelevant to these users.
C:Whilst installing 2 additional servers and moving Outlook Web Access users' mailboxes to these servers would help performance, there are a number of reasons that this is not the optimal solution. Using this solution you would need to (i) know which users were using Outlook Web Access, (ii) manage this solution if users changed access methods, (iii) provide 2 new servers and (iv) would not have a solution for users who used both Outlook and Outlook Web Access to access mailboxes. Therefore this solution is not the best answer.
D: Digest authentication is an Internet Standard that transmits password information in the form of encrypted hash
values to the server. Exchange 2000 Server supports this form of authentication without further configuration support it. integrated windows authentication is more complex and secure than digest authentication because support it. Integrated Windows Authentication is more complex and secure than Digest Authentication because it uses the Windows network security mechanisms. Since you are looking to increase security this solution would not be optimal, as it would result in a decrease in the level of security.
E:Since SQL is not being used this answer is not applicable. IPSEC is generally used to secure server to server communications rather then client to server communications.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22 Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11 Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 2: Configuring Virtual Protocol Servers

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16: Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups

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QUESTION 2:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The company has three Windows 2000 Server computers on the network. One server is configured as an Exchange 2000 member server. The remaining two servers are dedicated Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
The company hires 50 new employees each month. The rate is expected to double within the next six months. You need to ensure that the Exchange environment can handle the anticipated growth without affecting performance for users.
What should you do?
A.Install Exchange 2000 Server on both of the Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
Configure these servers as mailbox servers.
B.Install Exchange 2000 Server on a new Windows 2000 Server computer.
Configure this server as mailbox server.
C.Install Exchange 2000 Server on a new Windows 2000 Server computer.
Configure this server as a dedicated SMTP virtual server.
D.Install Exchange 2000 Server on two new Windows 2000 Server computers.
Configure these servers as front server, and configure load balancing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Since the number of users is set to increase it is likely that additional resources will be required inorder to maintain performance at a level similar to the current level. By installing Exchange 2000 Sever on a new machine you can balance the load between multiple Exchange servers without place additional load on the Domain Controllers by hosting different mailboxes on different server machines.
Incorrect answers:
A:By installing Exchange 2000 Sever on the Domain Controllers you can balance the load between multiple Exchange servers, but you will place additional load on the Domain Controllers, which may affect their performance. Microsoft recommends that Exchange 2000 Server not be installed on Domain Controllers but on member servers instead. This frees the server from Active Directory replication and other Domain Controller tasks, such as client authentication.
C:One SMTP virtual server is usually sufficient for Exchange 2000 Server, but there are situations in which multiple virtual servers can be helpful. For instance, one virtual server may handle Internet e-mail traffic and another could be responsible for users directly transferring messages to the server with their Internet clients. However, since there is only likely to be a single connection to the Internet (the question does not mention as second connection) and the SMTP virtual server is very efficient, it is unlikely that adding a second machine as a SMTP virtual server is the best use of server resources
D:It is a good idea to deploy Exchange 2000 Server in a Front-End/Back-End server arrangement if you want to support a large number of users over the Internet. Front-end servers concentrate incoming client connections and proxy them to the appropriate Back-End servers where the mailboxes reside. Since Front-End servers do not host mailboxes, and there is no mention of users accessing mailboxes over the Internet, this answer is not relevant.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15 SMTP

Transport Configuration, Lesson 1: SMTP Configurations and Virtual Servers
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22
Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments

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QUESTION 3:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Windows 2000 domain includes two Exchange 2000 Server computers named Server1, and Server2. The databases are organized as shown in the exhibit:

Anita is a user in the sales department. She has a mailbox on Server1. Two days ago, Anita deleted several e-mail messages that she now wants to recover.
A support professional named Terry attempted to restore Anita's mailbox onto Server2. Terry restored

an online backup of DB1 onto Server2. He ran the Mailbox Cleanup Agent on the new copy of DB1, but was unable to reconnect Anita's restored mailbox to another Active Directory user account.
You must recover the deleted items from Anita's mailbox. What should you do?
A.On Server2, dismount DB3, and then remount DB1. Run the Mailbox Cleanup Agent on Server2 again.
B.Install Exchange 2000 Server on a new computer that is in an isolated forest. Restore DB1 to the new server, and connect Anita's mailbox to a new user account.
C.Promote Server2 to a Domain Controller. In the Active Directory Users and Computers console, select Anita's account and move her mailbox to DB3.
D.Dismount DB1 on Server1, and then restart the information store service on Server2. Run the mailbox cleanup Agent on Server2 again.

Answer: B

Explanation:
It is possible to restore databases to a different server in the same Exchange organization and administrative group. This recovery strategy should only be used as a last resort if the original production server cannot be restored and must be removed from the Exchange organization. If the original production server is still available, your recovery server must not become part of your production Active Directory forest. It is impossible to reconnect duplicated mailboxes to user accounts, which effectively prevents access to the restored data. Furthermore, mailboxes must be unique in the forest. Consequently, it is vital to install the recovery server in a separate forest and reconnect restored mailboxes to recovery accounts. A properly prepared recovery server allows you to restore and mount databases from the production system. The mailboxes will be disconnected because the original user accounts do not exist. You will have to create new accounts in the recovery forest and reconnect the mailboxes. It is possible to use Active Directory Users and Computers as well as Exchange System Manager for this purpose if you are only reconnecting a small number of users. Since this is the only answer that uses a server located in a separate forest to perform the restore, this is the only possible answer.
Incorrect answers:
A:It is possible to restore databases to a different server in the same organization and administrative group. This recovery strategy should only be used as a last resort if the original production server cannot be restored and must be removed from the Exchange organization. Since the original server is in use then Anita's mailbox must be restored to a recovery server that is not become part of the production Active Directory forest. Furthermore, the Exchange 2000 Server Cleanup Agent would run typically at database maintenance intervals to check for deleted mailboxes. Deleted mailboxes are not immediately removed but marked as disconnected. By default, the Cleanup Agent purges them after 30 days. For recovery, they are retained as defined by the 'Keep Deleted mailbox for (Days) ' parameter. there is no requirment to make the recovery server a Domain Controller; it simply needs to be located in a separate forest to the production server.
C:It is possible to restore databases to a different server in the same organization and administrative group. This recovery strategy should only be used as a last resort if the original production server cannot be restored and must be removed from the Exchange organization. Since the original server is in use then Anita's mailbox must be restored to a recovery server that is not become part of the production Active Directory forest.
D:It is possible to restore databases to a different server in the same organization and administrative group. This recovery strategy should only be used as a last resort if the original production server cannot be restored and must be removed from the Exchange organization. Since the original server is in use then Anita's mailbox must be restored to a recovery server that is not become part of the production Active Directory forest. Furthermore, dismounting the database on its home server is not sufficient to allow the database to be restored to another server. The recovery server needs to be located in a separate forest to the production server.

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 4:

You are the support professional for Certkiller . The network currently has no messaging software installed. The administrator for the company's Windows 2000 domain adds your account to the Domain Admins group. Group membership is now configured as shown in the following table.

Person	Group membership
The administrator	EnterpriseAdmins Schema Admins Domainadmins
You	Enterpriseadmins Domainadmins

You are preparing to install Exchange 2000 Server on a computer named Server1 prior to installing Exchange 2000 Server. You need to prepare the Windows 2000 domain. You need to minimize the involvement of the administrator in this process.
What should you do?
A.RunDCPromoon Server1.
B.Ensure that the administrator runsDCPromoon Server1.
C.Runsetup /ForestPrepon a Domain Controller.
D.Ensure that the administrator runssetup /ForestPrepon a Domain Controller.
E.Ensure that the administrator runssetup /DomainPrepon a Domain Controller.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
Should your messaging management be separated from Windows 2000 administration, you need to ask the Active Directory administrators to prepare the forest for you by launchingForestPrep. To runForestPrep successfully, you need to be a member of the Enterprise Admins and Schema Admins groups and you need to be a member of the local Administrators group on the computer where you are runningForestPrep. Since you are not a member of the Schema Admins, and the administrator is as member this option is necessary.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:DCPromowill promote a server to a Domain Controller or demote a Domain Controller to a server. You wish to install Exchange 2000 Server - this does not require the server to be a Domain Controller, so this is unnecessary.
C:Inorderto run setup /ForestPrepyou need to be a member of both Schema Admins and Enterprise Administrators. You are not a member of Schema Administrators so you could not run setup with this option
E: This option will prepare the domain but not the forest. Since you are Domain Admin, the administrator does not

need to run this option. You are trying to minimize the administrator's involvement, so you should not select this option
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4: Planning the Microsoft Exchange Server 2000 Installation, Lesson 2: Preparing the Server installation

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QUESTION 5:

You are the Exchange Administrator forContoso, Ltd. During the past six months, the company added six regional offices throughout the country. There are plans to open an additional six regional offices during the next six months.
The users at the regional offices access their mailboxes by using Microsoft Outlook Web Access. Your current environment is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You need to configure the Outlook Web Access server or servers to provide fault tolerance, the highest level of network security, and encrypted connections.
What should you do?
A.Install two Front-End Exchange 2000 Server computers. Place the new server on the perimeter network. Configure load balancing between the two servers. Configure certificate servers, and create a rule on the firewall to redirect port 443 to the servers.
B.Install one Front-End Exchange 2000 Server computer and continue to run Outlook Web Access on the existing Exchange Server. Place the new server on the perimeter network. Configure unique URLs to connect to each server. Configure certificate servers, and create a rule on the firewall to redirect port 443 to the servers.
C. Install two Exchange 2000 Server computers. Place the new server on the perimeter network. Configure unique
URLs to connect to each server. Configure certificate services on the servers. Create a rule on the firewall to redirect port 443 to the servers.
D.Install two Front-End Exchange 2000 Server computers. Place the new server on the internal network.

Configure load balancing between the two servers. Configure certificate services on the servers. Create a rule on the firewall to redirect port 443 to the servers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Typically, you do not maintain internal data, such as user mailboxes, on systems in the DMZ. Those servers need to be configured as Front-End servers relaying client access to Back-End systems where the actual user mailboxes reside. You may find it useful to configure multiple virtual protocol servers on computers in the DMZ. In a Front-End/Back-End environment, you can group all your Front-End systems together for load balancing using Microsoft Network Load Balancing.The Front-End server looks up the mailbox location using Active Directory. You can move mailboxes between servers without changing the URL that users use to access their mailboxes, because the name of the actual mailbox or public store is not relevant. Therefore configuring two Front-End servers with load-balancing provides fault tolerance. You should only allow systems in the DMZ to communicate with internal systems over the firewall. Therefore the perimeter network (DMZ) is the correct location for Front-End servers.All incoming connections must pass through the firewall. In addition, it is a good idea to enable Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)-based encryption for client connections. For instance, you should require SSL encryption for Outlook Web Access (OWA) to the Front-End server(s). SSL uses TCP port 443, therefore, to implement SSL you would be required to open TCP port 443 on the firewall.
Incorrect answers:
B, C:If you configure unique URLs to access each server then this will not provide fault tolerance, since clients will need to change their settings to access each server.
D:Front-End servers should be placed on the Perimeter Network not the internal network.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22 Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 19 Implementing Advanced Security, Lesson 1: Exchange 2000 Server Security

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QUESTION 6:

You are the administrator for Windows 2000 network at Certkiller . Network responsibilities are divided between two teams named Administrators and Support Professionals.You're the member of administration team. Group membership and job responsibilities are organized as shown in the following table:

Teams	Group Membership	Responsibilities
Administrators	Enterprise admins. Schema admins. Domain admins.	All changes made to active directory.
Support Professionals	Enterprise admins. Domain admins.	All messaging system operations, server maintenance, and user support calls.

Your network currently has no messaging software installed. Julia, a member of the Support Professionals team, is installing the network's first Exchange 2000 Server computer. Julia reports that during the installation of Exchange 2000 Server, she was not able to install the Microsoft Exchange Messaging and Collaboration Services component.
You must enable Julia to install this component. What should you do?
A.Runsetup /ForestPrep.

B.Runsetup /DomainPrep.
C.Promote the Exchange server to a Domain Controller in the existing domain.
D.Promote the Exchange server to a Domain Controller in the new domain.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
Should your messaging management be separated from Windows 2000 administration, the Active Directory administrators need to prepare the forest by launchingForestPrep. To runForestPrepsuccessfully, you need to be a member of the Enterprise Admins and Schema Admins groups and you need to be a member of the local Administrators group on the computer where you are runningForestPrep. Since Julie is a member of the Support Professionals security group, and Support Professionals are not Schema Admins but you are as a result of your Administrators security group membership you need to run setup /ForestPrep.
Incorrect answers:
B:This option will prepare the domain but not the forest. Since Julie is a Domain Admin, you do not need to run this option. Since Julie is not a Schema Admin somebody who is a member of both Schema Admins and Enterprise Administrators must run setup /ForestPrepbefore Julie can proceed.
C, D:You already have an existing Windows 2000 domain, since you have Schema and Enterprise Admins, so therefore you must already have Domain Controllers, so an additional Domain Controller in the existing or in a new domain is not required. Since Julie is not a Schema Admin somebody who is a member of both Schema Admins and Enterprise Administrators must run setup /ForestPrepbefore Julie can proceed.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4: Planning the Microsoft Exchange Server 2000 Installation, Lesson 2: Preparing the Server installation

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QUESTION 7:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You manage three Exchange 2000 Server computers. The hard disk on one of the servers fails. You have an online backup of the Exchange databases on that server. You repair the faulty hardware and restart Windows 2000 Server on the failed server.You must restore the Exchange server's configuration from the Active Directory and restore the mailbox and public folder store data.
What should you do before mounting the databases?
A.Runsetup /DomainPrep.
Restore the databases from the online backup, and then runISINTEG -patch.
B.Runsetup /DomainPrep.
Restore the databases from the online backup, and select theLast Restore Setcheck box.
C.Runsetup /DisasterRecovery.
Restore the databases from the online backup, and runISINTEG -patch.
D.Runsetup /DisasterRecovery.
Restore the databases from the online backup, and select theLast Restore Setcheck box.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When you run Setup.exe with the /DisasterRecoveryoption, Exchange 2000 restores executable files and system settings without disturbing the existing Active Directory information for the system, such as mailbox and public

stores. Setup in disaster recovery mode installs Exchange 2000 without resetting the server's configuration to defaults, but instead, leaves the server in its last configuration. Setup /DisasterRecoverywill reconfigure the local server, including program files, registry settings, and database paths. If you are restoring a full backup without any incremental backups, click Last restore set to start the log file after restoring the database. If you are restoring a backup with incremental backups, do not select this option until you restore the last incremental backup. Therefore this is the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:DomainPrepis run once per domain to create the public folder proxy container and set permissions within the domain. Since you are planning to restore information from Active Directory, at least one Domain Controller must exist. Therefore this step is unnecessary as Active Directory has previously been configured by running setup /DomainPrepand contains the changes that this originally made.
C:The-patchparameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs
its function is not related to the problem described in this scenario.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit -EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Active Directory Integration and Replication, Coexistence and Upgrading
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Recovering from Disasters
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Database Consistency

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QUESTION 8:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server organization that spans eight Windows 2000 domains. Two recently installed child domains do not contain an Exchange 2000 Server computer. You create user accounts that are mailbox enabled in the new domains, but other users report that the new mailboxes do not appear in the Global Address List.
What should you do to resolve the problem?
A.Place a Domain Controller from each of the new child domains in the same Windows 2000 site as the Exchange Server.
B.Runsetup /ForestPrepin each domain that does not have an Exchange 2000 Server computer.
C.Configure a recipient update service for each new domain.
D.Configure a recipient update service to use a global catalog server in the root domain.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When creating new mailbox- or mail-enabled recipient objects or when updating existing e-mail addresses, there may be a delay before the addresses are displayed correctly. The Recipient Update Service, an internal process of the System Attendant, handles the process of updating in the background. The Recipient Update Service is also responsible for updating address lists in Active Directory. Because a particular Recipient Update Service keeps only a particular domain posted, you need to configure an individual update service object for each domain in your organization that holds recipient objects. If you install at least one Exchange 2000 Server

in all of your domains, the required objects are created automatically. If domains without an Exchange 2000 Server exist, you need to perform this task manually.
Incorrect answers:
A:Windows 2000 uses sites and replication change control to optimize replication. Placing a child Domain Controller in the same site as an Exchange 2000 Server will ensure directory information is replicated frequently and automatically, but this will not include Exchange 2000 recipient information, which is handled by the recipient update service.
B:Launched using the /ForestPrepswitch, the Setup program extends the Active Directory Schema to add Exchange-specific classes and attributes. These extensions affect the entire forest and so only are only required to be installed once. If Exchange 2000 is already installed, all changes made by using the /ForestPrepswitch will already have been made.
D:By default, a global catalog is created automatically on the initial Domain Controller in the forest. It stores a full replica of all objects in the directory for its host domain and a partial replica of all objects contained in the directory of every other domain in the forest. However, the Global Catalog will rely on the recipient update service creating the recipient information prior to it being made available throughout the forest.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 13 Creating and Managing Recipients, Lesson 2: Mailbox and Resource Management
Windows 2000 Help, Active Directory, Concepts, Understanding Active Directory, Active DirectoryDirectory Service, Replication
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4 Planning the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Installation, Lesson 2: Preparing the Server Installation

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QUESTION 9:

You are the administrator for Certkiller . You currently made a Windows NT 4.0 domain with no messaging software installed. You are planning to install Exchange 2000 Server in your network.
You must prepare your network for the installation of Exchange 2000 Server on a new Server computer named Server1. You want to take only the steps necessary for a typical installation of Exchange 2000 Server in your network.
Which three actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution Choose three.)
A.Upgrade the PDC to Windows 2000.
B.Upgrade the BDC to Windows 2000
C.Install Windows 2000 server on Server1.
D.Install the NNTP service on Server1.
E.Create an NTFS partition on Server1, and designate the partition as drive M.
F.Install Active Directory connector (ADC) on a Domain Controller.

Answer: A, C, D
Explanation:
Exchange 2000 Server can be installed on Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, Windows 2000 Advanced Server, or Windows 2000 Datacenter Server with Service Pack 1. It is important to note that the Internet Information Services (IIS) 5.0 with SMTP and Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) service must be installed prior to launching the Exchange 2000 Setup program. The NNTP service is not part of the IIS 5.0 default installation.
To avoid the installation of separate Windows 2000 domains, consider upgrading the PDC(s) in your domain environment directly. This is probably the easiest upgrade method because it preserves all account information, including the original security identifiers (SIDs). A SID is a value that uniquely identifies a user account and is

used by Windows 2000 to determine access permissions. Active Directory supports mixed networks containing computers running Windows NT Server 4.0 and Windows 2000 Server, so you don't need to upgrade all operating systems at once before installing Exchange 2000 Server
Incorrect answers:
B:Upgrading the BDC to Windows would first require an upgrade of the PDC to Windows 2000. After the PDC has been upgraded to Windows 2000 there is no requirement to upgrade Backup Domain Controllers (BDCs) to Windows 2000 inorderto install Exchange 2000. You only want to take the steps necessary so this answer is incorrect, so this answer is incorrect.
E:Exchange 2000 requires an NTFS partition, but by default, Exchange 2000 Server maps the local M drive to the Exchange Installable File System (ExIFS). If M is already in use, the next available drive letter is taken. You only want to take the steps necessary so this answer is incorrect.
F:To ensure a common Global Address List for all users, whether they still reside on Exchange Server 5.5 or are migrated to Exchange 2000 Server, you need to synchronize the directories with each other. To enable directory synchronization, install the Active Directory Connector (ADC) and configure user connection agreements. Since there is no existingmessageingsoftware installed, this is not required. You only want to take the steps necessary so this answer is incorrect.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4 Planning the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Installation, Lesson 2: Preparing the Server Installation, Software Requirements
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration,
Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 1: Preparation of Exchange Server Environments, Preparing the Windows Environment
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 23: Microsoft Exchange 2000 Microsoft Web Storage System, Lesson 1: The Microsoft Web Storage System, Exchange Installable File System

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QUESTION 10:

You are the administrator of the messaging environment at Certkiller . You have one Windows 2000 domain, consisting of four Exchange Server 5.5 computers. These servers also coexist with the IBM PROFS. The configuration of the Exchange Server 5.5 connectors is shown in the exhibit:

Due to budget constraints, you are able to upgrade only two servers to Exchange 2000 Server. After the

upgrade, the users in each site must be able to exchange e-mail messages, must have access to internet e-mail, and must be able to exchange e-mail messages with the PROFS mail users. Administrators must be able to manage exchange objects in both sites in System manager from one of the servers in Site 1. What should you do??
A.Perform an in place upgrade to Windows 2000 and Exchange 2000 Server on Server 3 and Server 4.
B.Perform an in place upgrade to Windows 2000 and Exchange 2000 Server on Server 2 and Server 3.
C.Perform an in-place upgrade to Windows 2000 and Exchange 2000 Server on Server 4, and upgrade to Exchange 2000 Server on Server 1.
D.Perform an in place upgrade to Windows 2000 and Exchange 2000 Server on Server 2, and upgrade to Exchange 2000 Server on Server 1.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
To support Exchange Server 5.5, Windows 2000 provides a basic ADC version. The ADC of Exchange 2000 Server comes with enhanced functionality for replicating configuration and routing information. For best performance, upgrade all ADC installations to the version that comes with Exchange 2000 Server. To take advantage of the advanced replication of configuration and routing information you should configure at least one Exchange 2000 ADC in each site which requires at least one Exchange 2000 Server in each site. Since you must administer Exchange Server 5.5 using the Exchange Administrator program and you wish to administer objects in both sites using Exchange System Manager, one system in each site must be Exchange 2000 Server. Administrators can only manage objects (Exchange 2000 resources) in both sites by use of the Exchange System Manager if each site contains an Exchange 2000 Server installation. Internet connectivity will remain available through the existing Internet Mail Connector (IMC) install on Server 1. Connectivity to the PROFS system will be available through the PROFS connector on Server 4. Sites will be able to exchange e-mail through a Routing Group Connector (RGC), SMTP Connector, or X.400 Connector running on servers 2 and 3. This answer therefore fulfils each of the requirements and so is correct.
Incorrect answers:
A, C:Exchange 2000 does not provide connectors to an environment currently utilizing Professional Office Systems (PROFS). In these situations, you may use connectors installed on computers running Exchange Server 5.5, provided you operate your Exchange 2000 organization in mixed mode. In this way, you have the option to use the PROFS /OV connector of Exchange Server 5.5 to provide connectivity to PROFS systems. If Server 4 is upgraded to Exchange 2000 then this will no longer be capable of connecting to the PROFS system. Since the question states 'you must be able to exchange e-mail messages with the PROFS system', these two answers are incorrect
D:You must administer Exchange Server 5.5 using the Exchange Administrator program. Exchange 2000 Server is managed using the Exchange System snap-in and other Microsoft Management Console (MMC) snap-ins. When displaying the configuration of the organization in the Exchange System snap-in, resources of previous Exchange versions are shown as transparent objects - the Exchange System snap-in displays the information as read-only and prevents you from changing settings. So administrators can only manage objects (Exchange 2000 resources) in both sites by use of the Exchange System Manager if each site contains an Exchange 2000 Server installation. By upgrading both servers in just one site you will not be able to manage Exchange 2000 resources in each site since the site containing Server 3 and Server 4 contain no Exchange 2000 Server resources, and so cannot be managed by Exchange System Manager. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 1 Introduction to Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Lesson 3: Backward Compatibility and Interoperability

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 1: Preparation of Exchange Server Environments
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 2: Upgrade and Migration Strategies
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups

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QUESTION 11:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You manage several Exchange 2000 Server computers in your network. When you review the event logs for one of your servers, you find several -1018 ESE error messages reporting transient faults when reading from the administration mailbox store database. However, the users have not reported any problems connecting to their mailboxes. You notice that this string of error messages occurs nearly every morning.
You need to resolve this problem without damaging the contents of the administration mailbox store.
What should you do?
A.Repair and upgrade the disk subsystem hardware, and restore the database files from backup.
B.Dismount the administration mailbox store, and then run ESEUTIL /CC on the database. Remount the mailbox store.
C.Stop the information store service, and then manually truncate the log files for the database. Restart the information store service.
D.Reinstall Exchange 2000 Server by runningsetup /DisasterRecovery.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
When performing backup and restore, you receive an Event ID 1018: Database is damaged error message (The only error that can be relied on to prove damage is the repeatable error message -1018.). This means that the restore process from the online backup cannot complete because the database is damaged. In such an event you should check the hardware for errors and perform a restore of this database as soon as possible. You can perform an offline backup so you have a recent copy of the database on tape even though it is damaged. You should never delete logs from the system when performing an offline backup. The logs are required if you want to restore from the online backups.
Incorrect answers:
B:The ESEUTIL /CC option is used after a restore operation has been performed and you have forgotten to select the 'Last Backup Set' check box. In this situation, Exchange System Manager will not mount restored databases and will report an internal processing error. You can restore the last backup set again with 'Last Backup Set' activated, or you can run a hard recovery manually. To run a hard recovery manually, open the Windows 2000 command prompt, switch to the temporary folder of the transaction log files (where RESTORE.ENV exists), and then type "c:\Program Files\Exchsrvr\Bin\eseutil" /CC. However, the error suggests a hardware error, which you have not checked for so this answer is incorrect.
C:Manually truncating the log files will not resolve the database errors, but will prevent you from restoring from the online backups, so this answer is incorrect.
D:The database is damaged. Reinstalling Exchange 2000 will not resolve this problem. This answer would be useful where Exchange binary files were damaged, but this situation requires a restore of database files from

backup.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20: Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery.
Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28: Backup and Restore, Best Practices
Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 33: Troubleshooting, Backup and Restore Problems.

QUESTION 12:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You currently use Exchange Server 5.5 in your Windows 2000 domain. You have one site on the Exchange Server 5.5 organization, and you have two Exchange Server 5.5 computers in that site, named Server1 and Server2.
You plan to install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer named Server3 into the existing Exchange Server 5.5 site. The proposed network is shown in the exhibit:

You plan to have mailboxes in all three Exchange servers. To simplify administration, you must be able to manage all Exchange mailboxes and user accounts from the Active Directory Users and Computers console. You need to configure the server so that changes made in Active Directory are reflected on the Exchange Server 5.5 computers.
Prior to installing Server3, what should you do?
A.In Active Directory, create an organization unit (OU) that has the same name as the Exchange Server 5.5 site.
Move all the Exchange Server 5.5 user accounts into the new OU.
Delegate Full Administrator permission on that OU to the Exchange Server 5.5 service account.
B.In Active Directory Connector (ADC), create a two-way Connection Agreement between Server 4 and Server1.
Connect the Connection Agreement to the recipients container in the Exchange Server 5.5 site.
C.In the Active Directory Connector (ADC), create a one-way Connection Agreement from Server1 to Server4.
Connect the Connection Agreement to the recipients container in the Exchange Server 5.5 site.
D.Upgrade Server1 to Windows 2000, and promote Server1 to a Domain Controller.
In the Active Directory, create an organizational unit (OU) that has the same name as the Exchange Server 5.5 site.
Move all of the Exchange Server 5.5 user accounts into the new OU.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure a common Global Address List for all users, whether they still reside on Exchange Server 5.5 or are migrated to Exchange 2000 Server, you need to synchronize the directories with each other. To enable directory synchronization, install the Active Directory Connector (ADC) and configure user connection agreements. Connection agreements can replicate recipient and public folder information between Exchange Server 5.5 and the Global Catalog. As soon as the Windows NT user accounts are migrated to Active Directory, you need to synchronize the accounts with their corresponding mailbox information using an ADC connection agreement. Directory synchronization is performed between the Global Catalog and the Exchange directory service. To centrally manage all objects perform two-way replication to every Exchange site.
Incorrect answers:
A:By creating an OU with the same name as the Exchange 5.5 site and moving user accounts you will not be replicating Exchange 5.5 directory data, but simply modifying the Active Directory structure. By modifying permissions that the Exchange 5.5 Service account has on the OU, you will not be granting the Exchange 5.5 directory any rights over the OU, but simply granting the account it uses rights on the OU. Without an ADC Exchange 5.5 will be unable to communicate with Active Directory. Therefore this answer is not the best solution
C: If you want to upload Exchange 5.5 directory data to Active Directory, configure a one-way connection agreement from Exchange. Because the ADC will not need to write information back to the Exchange 5.5 directory, recipient containers from multiple Exchange sites can be pulled through a single agreement. Similarly, if you wish to upload Active Directory data to the Exchange 5.5 directory configure a one-way connection agreement from the Active Directory. However, since you want to be able to centrally manage data you will need a two-way connection to replicate the Exchange 5.5 directory to Active Directory and to replicate changes to Active Directory back to the Exchange 5.5 directory. Therefore this answer is not the best solution.
D:To avoid the installation of separate Windows 2000 domains consider upgrading the PDC(s) in your domain environment directly. This is probably the easiest upgrade method because it preserves all account information, including the original security identifiers (SIDs). However, you don't need to upgrade your entire Windows NT 4.0 environment to Windows 2000 to upgrade to Exchange 2000 Server. By creating an OU with the same name as the Exchange 5.5 site and moving user accounts you will not be replicating Exchange 5.5 directory data, but simply modifying the Active Directory structure. Without an ADC Exchange 5.5 will be unable to communicate with Active Directory. Therefore this answer is not the best solution
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 1: Preparation of Exchange Server Environments
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, PART 2 Planning for Exchange 2000 and Active Directory, Chapter 5 Active Directory Integration and Replication, Coexistence and Upgrading

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QUESTION 13:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Users in the Exchange organization access their e-mail by using Microsoft Outlook 2000, IMAP, and HTTP. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

Many of your users read their e-mail from the Internet by connecting to an Exchange 2000 Server computer that is a Front-End server located outside of the firewall. These remote users are using IMAP4 and HTTP in Windows 98 and Windows NT 4.0 client computers.
When you run network monitor, you are able to view the HTTP and IMAP4 e-mail messages in addition, you are able to view the user names and passwords when users are reading their e-mail from the Internet.
You need to prevent unauthorized users from viewing the e-mail messages, user names, and passwords.
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.Use the Internet Services Manager console to disable Basic Authentication for the web server that supports the HTTP users.
B.Use the Internet Services Manager console to configure a server's e-mail settings for Base64 encoding.
C.Use the Internet Services Manager console to configure a server certificate for the web server and redirect all HTTP communications to the secure web server.
D.Use the Exchange System Manager console to disable authentication for the IMAP4 virtual server.
E.Use the Exchange System Manager console to configure a server certificate for the IMAP4 virtual server and require a secure channel.
F.Use the Exchange System Manager console to explicitly deny the ANONYMOUS LOGON user the Read permission.

Answer: C, E

Explanation:
This question requires that you prevent unauthorized users from viewing e-mail messages, usernames and passwords. You can achieve by using a secure web server for all HTTP traffic. This will ensure that all HTTP traffic will be encrypted. Inorderto use a secure web server you need to request and install a Certificate. By using a secure channel all IMAP traffic will be encrypted. Inorderto use a secure channel you also need to request and install a Certificate.

Incorrect answers:
A:By default, Basic Authentication is enabled. When Basic Authentication is enabled, clients are not forced to encrypt the username or password. If an unauthorized user can watch the communication between a client and the server, this user can get access to authorized users' account information. It is advisable to disable Basic Authentication, but alternatively, you may enforce the encryption of the communication channel. The option to disable Basic Authentication would prevent the username and password from being sent in plain text, but would not stop e-mail messages from being intercepted and read. Therefore, this is not the best solution.
B:You can use MIME Base64 encoding, which replaced the legacy Unix-to-Unix encoding method (UUENCODE), and plain text, to encode data using Internet standard transfer formats. Encoding is used to place data into a stream of bits for external storage or transmission, not to protect and prevent access to the contents. This answer is therefore incorrect.
D:By disabling access to the IMAP Virtual server you will prevent users from connecting via IMAP. This is not the objective and is therefore incorrect.
F:All access to mailbox and public folder resources is validated, although you have the option to allow anonymous access to public folders. If the users used Anonymous (The Anonymous account corresponds to the Anonymous Logon system account of Windows 2000) then they would not be able to access their own mailboxes. Since all users are accessing mailboxes they will be authenticated using their own logon information. This solution would therefore achieve nothing.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11: Internet-Based Virtual Protocol Servers, Lesson 2 Configuring Virtual Protocol Servers
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22: Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Glossary, Basic Encoding Rules (BER)

QUESTION 14:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are setting up a new Exchange 2000 Server environment to support 10,000 IMAP users.
You are adding 12 new Server computers to Certkiller 's network. You need to configure the Exchange environment for standardized client configuration. You do not want the user mailbox servers to perform authentication.
What should you do?
A.Install four Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
Install eight Exchange 2000 mailbox member servers.
Configure load balancing among the Exchange servers.
B.Install 12 Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
Install Exchange 2000 Server on six of these Domain Controllers.
Configure load balancing among the Exchange servers.
C.Install six Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
Install Exchange 2000 Server on two of these Domain Controllers, and configure them as Front-End servers.
Install the Exchange 2000 mailbox member servers.
Configure load balancing between the Exchange Front-End servers.
D.Install two Windows 2000 Domain Controllers.
Install the Exchange 2000 mailbox member servers.
Configure load balancing among the Exchange Front-End servers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Two Domain Controllers is sufficient for fault tolerance. We should not use Domain Controllers as Front-End servers.
Note:
There are 2 requirements (i) that client configuration is standardized and (ii) that mailbox servers do not perform authentication
(i) As multiple Back-End servers are configured to handle additional mailboxes, it is desirable to refer to all of the servers with a single name. You can refer to a Front-End server with a single name and it can proxy user requests to the correct Back-End server containing that user's mailbox. Using Front-End server therefore allows you to standardize client configuration.
(ii) You do not want mailbox servers to authenticate users, there fore you should ensure that Domain Controllers are not located on mailbox servers.
This answer satisfies both (i) and (ii).
Incorrect answers:
A, B:Without a Front-End/Back-End configuration each client would need to be configured to connect to their mailbox server directly. Client configuration would not be standardized, so this answer is incorrect
C:We don't need six Domain Controllers. Furthermore, it is not best practice to use Domain Controllers as Front-End servers.
Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 26:Exchange 2000 Architecture, Outlook Web Access Architecture

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QUESTION 15:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are using Exchange 2000 Server on your network. You plan to deploy messaging client software for your users.
Certkiller has four departments, named Sales, Administrative, Manufacturing and Technical. All users in Sales are mobile. Users in the other departments work only in the office.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
üAll Sales users must be able to access their mailboxes from the Internet.
üAdministrative users must be able to access public folders and calendaring.
üManufacturing users must be prevented from accessing calendaring components.
üTechnical users must be able to access public folders.
üAll users must be to access their mailboxes.
You deploy the client software as shown in the exhibit as shown in the following table:

	Sales	Administrative	Manufacturing	Technical
Microsoft Outlook				✓
Outlook web access	✓			
IMAP3				
POP3		✓		
IRC		✓	✓	✓

Which result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)
A.All Sales users can access their mailboxes from the Internet.
B.Administrative users can access public folders and calendaring.
C.Manufacturing users are prevented from accessing calendaring components.

D.Technical users can access public folder.
E.All users can access their mailboxes.

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:
Outlook Web Access is enabled for Sales, which allows all Sales users to access their mailboxes over the Internet. The magic of OWA lies in its platform-independent Web browser support. You can gain access to Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server via any browser that supports JavaScript and frames.
IRC was first developed to allow users of bulletin board systems (BBSs) to communicate with each other. In the 1990s, it became a popular real-time communication method on the Internet. Users log on to a chat server and select a discussion group (a chat channel). IRC does not provide access to calendaring.
Microsoft Outlook provides access to public folders.
Incorrect answers:
B:POP3 is a messaging protocol that defines commands to download messages from a host. In other words, it is a read-only protocol allowing you to download messages from your server-based Inbox only. Access to other server-based message folders is not possible. IRC users log on to a chat server and select a discussion group (a chat channel). Neither POP3 nor IRC provides access to public folders or calendaring.
E:The manufacturing department is provided access only via IRC. However,IRC does provide mailbox access.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11: Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 1: Support for Internet Protocols
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22: Microsoft Outlook Web Access, About This Chapter
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 25: Real-Time Collaboration, Lesson 2: Chat Services

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QUESTION 16:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You need to configure your network to show users to connect to their mailboxes by using Microsoft Outlook Web Access.
What should you do?

A.Configure the firewall to allow port 80 of the Outlook Web Access server to communicate with port 80 of the Exchange 2000 Server computer.
B.Configure the firewall to allow port 443 of the Outlook Web Access server to communicate with port 443 of the Exchange 2000 Server computer.
C.Move the Outlook Web Access server to the perimeter network, and change the IP address of the server 10.10.1.15.
Reinstall Exchange 2000 Server and configure the computer as a Front-End server.
Configure the firewall to allow port 443 into the Front-End server from the Internet.
D.Move the Outlook Web Access server to the perimeter network, and change the IP address of the server to 10.10.10.15.
Configure the Outlook Web Access server as a Front-End server.
Configure the firewall to allow port 443 into the Front-End server from the Internet.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Outlook Web Access is automatically installed when you install Exchange 2000. When the number of people who use the server grows, IIS must process more protocol requests on HTTP. The server that contains the mailbox stores and public folder stores is called a Back-End server. The role of a Front-End server is to communicate directly with the clients' browsers and relay requests to Back-End servers.
The Front-End and Back-End architecture is useful when enabling users to retrieve their mail from the Internet. A Front-End server can be placed behind or in front of a firewall, or a perimeter network, also called a demilitarized zone (DMZ). The Front-End server should be configured to use SSL to encrypt data and passwords between the client and the front-End server; otherwise passwords and data travel as clear text. When SSL is enabled, secure HTTP, i.e., HTTPS is used by Outlook Web Access (OWA) clients to access the Front-End server. HTTPS requires TCP port 443 to provide secure access to the Front-End server.
This answer follows the recommendations above. In addition, the IP address must be changed to a valid DMZ address - 10.10.10.15 is valid on the DMZ.
Incorrect answers:
A:The Microsoft Web Storage System includes native HTTP access and manages data for Exchange. Every object within the Web Storage System is URL-accessible with short, easily understood names. Because the Web Storage System stores data in its native format, no data conversion is necessary, and therefore data can be quickly retrieved. However, it is recommended that the Outlook Web Access server is placed behind the firewall, to protect the server and the communication between the OWA server and the Back-End / mailbox server. Therefore this answer is not the best solution.
B:HTTPS uses TCP port 443 to provide Outlook Web Access (OWA) clients secure access to the Front-End server. The Front-End server does not use HTTPS to communicate with the Exchange 2000 Server and would thus not require port 443. Therefore this answer would achieve nothing and is not required.
C:It is not necessary to reinstall Exchange 2000 inorderto configure a server as a Front-End server. To configure a server as a Front-End server, open Exchange System Manager, open Server Properties, and then select 'This is a Front-End server'. Dismount and remove the mailbox stores and public folder stores, and then restart the computer.
Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 25: Outlook Web Access, Deployment Planning, Load Balancing and Fault Tolerance
Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 25: Outlook Web Access, Front-End and Back-end Server Architecture, Configuring Front-End Servers

QUESTION 17:

Certkiller installs Exchange 2000 Server as a part a planned migration of all mailboxes from Exchange Server 5.5 to Exchange 2000 Server. You need to implement Instant Messaging between the managers and their assistants as soon as possible.
You install the Instant Messaging server and create an RVP virtual server on the Exchange 2000 Server computer, but you are not ready to migrate the mailboxes to Exchange 2000 Server.
What should you do to enable Instant Messaging for the managers and their assistants?
A.Install the Internet Locator Service (ILS) on the Exchange Server 5.5 computers that have the mailboxes of the managers and their assistants.
Use Exchange Administrator to configure the ILS parameters for each of these mailboxes to point to Exchange Server 5.5 ILS server.
B.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to move the mailboxes of the managers and their assistants from the Exchange Server 5.5 computers to the Exchange 2000 Server computers.
C.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to enable instant Messaging for the managers and their assistants.
Specify the Exchange 2000 Server computer as the Instant Messaging home server.
D.Install the Chat service on an Exchange Server 5.5 computer.
Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to specify this Exchange Server 5.5 computer as the Internet Locator Service (ILS) server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Windows 2000 infrastructure can be deployed and connected to the Exchange 5.5 environment by using Active Directory Connector (ADC). You do not need to change the existing Exchange 5.5 environment, provided the target server for the ADC connection agreement is running Exchange 5.5 Service Pack (SP1). This ADC installation must synchronize existing display names and user's SMTP addresses from the production infrastructure to the host Windows 2000 environment. Once these accounts have been replicated into Active Directory, they can be Instant Messaging-enabled though the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, or you can bulk-enable users through an Active Directory Service Interfaces (ADSI) script. Therefore to enable Instant Messaging you need only user the Active Directory User and Computers console.
Incorrect answers:
A:Active Directory uses DNS as an Internet Locator Service, to resolve Active Directory domain, site, and service names to an IP address. An Internet Locator Service is not required on the Exchange Server 5.5 - since Active Directory is used through an ADC.
B:The question states that 'you are not ready to migrate the mailboxes to Exchange 2000 Server' and since this is unnecessary anyway, the answer is incorrect
D:The Chat Service is an Exchange 2000 service. It is not installed with Exchange Server 5.5, and is not compatible with instant messaging. Active Directory uses DNS as an Internet Locator Service to resolve Active Directory domain, site, and service names to an IP address. An Internet Locator Service is not required on the Exchange Server 5.5 - since Active Directory is used through an ADC.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 25 Real-Time Collaboration, Lesson 2: Chat Services
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit,EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 19 Chat and Instant

Messaging Services, Deploying Instant Messaging
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Resource Guide, Glossary

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QUESTION 18:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You recently implemented Instant Messaging. Some users report that they are unable to logon to the Instant Messaging server.
You verify that you can log on to the server and communicate with other users on the network. You need to configure your network to allow all users to log on to the Instant Messaging server.
What should you do?
A.Use System Manager to change the permissions on the Instant Messaging protocol.
Grant the Everyone group Read permission.
B.Use System Manager to change the permissions on the Instant Messaging protocol.
Grant the users who are unable to log on the Execute permission.
C.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to select the users who are unable to log on. Run Exchange Task Wizard and enable Instant Messaging.
D.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to select the users who are unable to log on. Change the protocol settings for these users.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To install Instant Messaging (IM), you need to launch the Exchange 2000 Setup program. During the installation, Setup will update the Active Directory schema with IM-related classes and attributes and register an IM management snap-in. You need to be an Exchange Administrator to configure IM home servers and routers. To manage IM users, use the Exchange Task Wizard in Active Directory Users and Computers, which allows you to enable or disable Instant Messaging or change the IM home server. Since you have already installed Instant Messaging and only some users can use it, you should enable the remaining users through Active Directory Users and Computers.
Incorrect answers:
A:To authenticate users, Instant Messaging uses the same password as Windows 2000 Server. The Everyone Group does not require the read permission on the Instant Messenger protocol to log on to instant messenger
B:To authenticate users, Instant Messaging uses the same password as Windows 2000 Server. Users do not require the execute permission on the Instant Messenger protocol to log on to instant messenger
D:To manage IM users, use the Exchange Task Wizard in Active Directory Users and Computers, which allows you to enable or disable Instant Messaging or change the IM home server. You do not need to modify user's protocol permissions inorderfor them to log on to Instant Messaging
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 25 Real-Time Collaboration, Lesson 1: Instant Messaging
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Instant Messaging, How to..., Set Up the Service, Give Users Access to the Service

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QUESTION 19:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . To comply with government regulations, you need to keep a copy of all e-mail messages that are sent and received by only the users in the financial

department.
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.Enable message archiving for the Internet Mail service (IMS) and use NTFS permissions to secure the IMS message active directories.
B.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to create a mailbox to hold the financial department messages, and designate this mailbox in the archive mailbox.
C.Modify the MTA and information store registry settings to direct a copy of all mail to the archive mailbox.
D.Create a mailbox store policy that specifies a deleted item from retention period of 90 days, and apply this policy to the financial department's mailbox store.
E.Configure an additional mailbox store, set this mailbox store to archive messages, and move the financial department's mailboxes to this mailbox store.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
The Storage Group 'Archive all messages sent or received by mailboxes on this store' option is used to create an archive of messages to or from users or distribution lists on this mailbox store. Since you are only required to store messages sent and received by the financial department you should create a mail store for this group, move all financial department users to this store and enable the above option to archive messages. This option works by forwarding all mails to a given mailbox or public folder. Therefore to fully configure this option you sho0uld create a recipient object in Active Directory Users and Computers
Incorrect answers:
A:The Internet Mail Service was used by previous versions of Exchange Server and is not relevant to Exchange 2000.
C:The Information Store communicates with the MTA to announce the presence of new mail awaiting transfer through X.400 connectors or connectors to foreign messaging systems. Since you are interested in mail from only the financial department users this option is not relevant.
D:Use Deletion settings to specify when deleted messages and mailboxes are permanently removed from the server. You can remove messages and mailboxes immediately, or wait a specified number of days. Enabling this option would ensure deleted items were removed from the server after 90 days, and so would not keep a copy of all messages.
Exchange 2000 Help, <Mailbox Store> properties, General tab
Exchange 2000 Help, <Mailbox Store> properties, Limits tab
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 3 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Architecture, Lesson 2: Communication Between Essential Server Components
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 12 Management Tools for Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Lesson 2: Exchange 2000 Tools and Snap-Ins

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QUESTION 20:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Just togs. All of the Server computers on your network have identical processors and 256MB of RAM. Mailboxes are grouped according to users' first names, as shown in the network diagram exhibit:

There is an additional server, Dc1, that is a Domain Controller for the network. A user named Carmen reports that it takes almost two minutes to open her mailbox. You verify that a user named Steven can open his mailbox immediately.

You view the Task Manager information for Ex1. The results are shown in the Task manager processes exhibit.

Image Name	PID	CPU	CPU Time	Mem Usage
STORE.EXE	1688	77	0:00:41	28,472 K
EXSCHEMA.EXE	1500	18	0:00:03	3,120 K
System Idle Process	0	04	5:04:16	16 K
taskmgr.exe	680	01	0:00:02	1,168 K
mmc.exe	2924	00	0:00:02	12,148 K
mmc.exe	2880	00	0:00:02	12,112 K
svchost.exe	2440	00	0:00:00	2,708 K
dllhost.exe	2432	00	0:00:00	4,192 K
csrss.exe	2412	00	0:00:00	1,300 K
mmc.exe	2408	00	0:00:04	12,924 K
explorer.exe	2116	00	0:00:04	1,472 K
WinMgmt.EXE	2124	00	0:00:00	1,836 K
EXSCHEMA.EXE	2180	00	0:00:00	7,404 K
inetinfo.exe	1187	00	0:00:00	1,272 K
MAD.EXE	1176	00	0:00:00	26,176 K
inetinfo.exe	1168	00	0:00:09	25,752 K
WinMgmt.exe	1148	00	0:01:33	3,448 K
rdpclip.exe	1124	00	0:00:00	960 K
logon.scr	1076	00	0:00:00	736 K
termsrv.exe	1056	00	0:00:01	3,204 K
mstask.exe	1028	00	0:00:00	2,832 K
locator.exe	1016	00	0:00:00	1,656 K

You want to decrease the amount of time it takes Carmen to open her mailbox. What should you do?

A.Install Exchange 2000 Server on Dc1. Move Carmen's mailbox to the default mailbox store on Dc1
B.Create a new storage group on Ex1. Create a new mailbox store in the new storage group. Move Carmen's mailbox to the new mailbox store.
C.Create a new mailbox store in the first storage group on Ex2. Move the Carmen's mailbox to the new mailbox store.
D.Move Carmen's mailbox from the priv1.edb mailbox store to the priv2.edb mailbox store.

Answer: C

Explanation:
All servers have identical processors and memory. Carmen's mail box takes longer to open than Steven's because the server hosting Carmen's mailbox (Ex1) is hosting two storage groups containing a total of 650 mailboxes. Steven's mailbox server (Ex2) is hosting a single storage group containing 150 mailboxes. Therefore to speed up mailbox access you should move Carmen's mailbox to the server hosting Stevens mailbox. By creating a new mailbox store on Ex2 and moving Carmen's mailbox to this store you will achieve this. This is the most appropriate answer tofulfilthe objective.
Incorrect answers:
A:By installing Exchange 2000 Server and moving Carmen's mailbox to this server you will decrease the amount of time required for Carmen to open her mailbox. However this would have significant impact on the network, and is not required. There is already an Exchange server that can host Carmen's mailbox and give the required gain in speed without then need to install an additional server. Therefore this answer is not the optimal solution.
B:By creating a new storage group on Ex1, adding a mailbox store to this group and moving Carmen's mailbox to this store Carmen's mailbox willstillreside on the same server (Ex1). Since the same server will be hosting Carmen's mailbox, and this server is now hosting a third storage group it is likely that this will decrease the server performance. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:By moving Carmen's mailbox from priv1.edb to priv2.edb you are moving the mailbox to another storage group on the same server (Ex1). Since the same server will be hosting Carmen's mailbox it is unlikely that this will change the performance in any way. Therefore this answer is incorrect.

QUESTION 21:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You have a mailbox store policy for mailbox storage limits in effect for your entire Exchange organization. The policy is shown in the exhibit:

You add a new Exchange 2000 Server computer. After the server runs for a few weeks, you notice that several mailboxes are considerably over the limits that are set.
You need to configure the server to enforce the limits that you set.
What should you do?
A.Configure a new mailbox store policy for the new server.
B.Configure a new server policy and add the new server to this policy.
C.Set storage limits on the existing mailbox store on the new server.
D.Add the default mailbox store on the new server to the mailbox store policy.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
Exchange 2000 includes two kinds of policies: system and recipient. System policies are policies that you create and apply to a server, mailbox store, or public store. System policies use an apply-time implementation to effect configuration changes. You can create a policy, defines the settings that the policy implement, associate that policy with one or more objects of the same class, and then apply the policy. The objects with a policy applied to them list the applicable policies and disable the settings that the policy overrides. This enables you to prevent unauthorized changes at the object level.
You have already created and configured a mailbox store policy but this policy is not in effect on the new server, hence the mailboxes are over the existing specified limits. The reason why the policy is not in effect on the new server is because you have not associated the mailbox store policy with the mailbox store on the new server. Hence all that is required is for you to add the mailbox store on the new server to the mailbox store policy.
Incorrect answers:
A:If you configure an additional mailbox policy to implement the same settings as in the existing policy, you would be duplicating the existing policy. This will create a second policy which you would have to administer and maintain. As the policy already exists, the existing policy should be used. This is therefore not the best solution.
B:Server Policies are used to configure subject logging, message tracking and log file maintenance. A mailbox

store policy is required to limit mailbox size. This answer is therefore wrong.
C:If you limit mailbox size on the mailbox store directly then you will have a second place to administer and maintain mailbox store options, and you will not be using the mailbox store policy defined for the whole organization. This is therefore not the best solution.
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, How to..., Manage System Policies, Create a policy
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, Concepts, Policies, System Policies.

QUESTION 22:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server computer. A user named Megan Sherman wants her assistant,JohnThorson, to be able to open her mailbox and all folders in her mailbox.
Megan users Microsoft Outlook 200 to giveJohndelegate access to her mailbox, butJohnstill can't access other folders in Megan's mailbox.
Megan wants you to grantJohncomplete access to her mailbox so thatJohncan access all of her folders.
What should you do?
A.Use Outlook 2000 to configure delegate access so thatJohncan see private items.
B.Use Outlook 2000 to configure delegate access so thatJohnhas Editor permission.
C.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to modify Megan's user account to set the full mailbox access permission forJohn's user account toAllow.
D.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to modify Megan's users account to set the Read permission forJohn's user account toAllow.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
Click Mailbox Rights to grant and deny mailbox permissions for a mailbox-enabled user. You can view and change mailbox permissions for a mailbox-enabled user, assign mailbox permissions to another user or group, and change inherited permissions. Full Mailbox Permissions are required for a user to open another user's mailbox.
Incorrect answers:
A:ConfiguringJohnto see private items will allow him to view appointments that are marked as private. However, it will not allow him to access other folders in the mailbox that were otherwise inaccessible.
B:Delegate access refers to a configuration where one user is able to read and send messages and modify calendar and task items on behalf of another user. On the Delegates tab, you can designate an assistant or configure Delegate permissions for the Outlook folders of your mailbox. To assign an assistant the appropriate level of access, on the Delegates tab, click Add to select the assistant from the address book. You are then prompted to specify access permissions for each Outlook system folder (Calendar, Contacts, Inbox, and so forth). If you want to grant permissions for other private folders, display the appropriate folder's properties by right-clicking on the folder and selecting Properties. Switch to the Permissions tab, where you can specify user permissions. Using this method, it's possible to grant access permissions to all existing message folders of your mailbox and the mailbox object itself. However, the question states that Megan wants you to grantJohncomplete access. You can only grant permissions through Outlook if you are the mailbox owner. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:Read Permissions allows or denies reading permissions for the mailbox, and does not grant or deny the permission to read the contents of a mailbox.

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 8 Microsoft Outlook 2000 Deployment, Lesson 3: Messaging-Related Outlook Options
Microsoft TechNet XADM: How to delegate Mailbox Access in Active Directory (Q262399).

QUESTION 23:

You are the administrator of five Exchange 2000 Server computers. One of these servers supports 1,200 mailboxes located in two mailbox stores. The server also supports a public folder store that supports a large number of USENET newsgroups. You replicate these newsgroups once each hour. Your Microsoft Outlook 98 and Outlook 2000 users use the newsgroups.
You are having problems backing up the entire server because of the size of the public folder store. Prior to installing the USENETnewsfeed, the server was generating fewer than 100 transactions log files each day. You Exchange are now generating as many as 950 transactions log files each day.
You need to reconfigure your public folder store so that you do not have to back up the newsgroups, but you want to continue to back up all terminal public folder data and the properties of that data in addition, you want to prevent the accumulation of transaction log files for the newsgroup data, but you want to continue the accumulation of transaction log files for the mailbox stores.
What should you do?
A.Create a new public folder store and new public folder tree. Direct thenewsfeedto the new public folder tree. Enable circular logging on the mailbox storage group.
B.Create a new NNTP virtual directory that uses the NTFS file system. Direct thenewsfeedto the new virtual directory.
C.Create a new storage group, and move the public folder store to the new storage group. Enable circular logging for the new storage group. Ensure that internal public folder data is replicated to another server.
D.Create a new public folder tree in the existing public folder store. Direct thenewsfeedto the new public folder tree.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Circular logging causes the server to discard transactions as soon as they have been committed to the databases. Circular logging is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations. You might therefore want to enable this feature only for less important repositories, such as NNTP-based newsgroups implemented in a public store. You enable circular logging on storage groups. Since this option is available only at the storage group level, you should move the public folder store holding the newsgroup to a new storage group. Since you still need to back up all terminal public folder data you should replicate this to another server where backup can take place.
Incorrect answers:
A, D:Exchange System Manager allows you to create multiple hierarchies. However, Outlook 2000 is only able to access the default MAPI-based public folder tree. Therefore if you moved thenewsfeedto a new public folder tree it would be inaccessible to all MAPI-based users. Therefore this is not the best solution.
B:Creating a new NNTP Virtual Directory will allow you to specify storage of this directory on an NTFS formatted partition. However, this would result in the newsgroups no longer being stored in Public Folders, and therefore not being replicated to your other servers. Since you have 5 servers and currently replicate the newsgroups once an hour you would need to establish an alternative mechanism to achieve this. This option is therefore not the optimal solution.

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11 Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 2: Configuring Virtual Protocol Servers
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17 Public Folder Management, Lesson 1: Introduction to Public Folders

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QUESTION 24:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Due to limited storage space on your Exchange 2000 Server computer, you need to configure storage limits for the mailboxes of all staff employees without placing storage limits on the mailboxes of executives. Certkiller plans to hire at least 50 additional executives during next six months.
You need to configure the storage limits. You need to perform this task with the least amount of administrative effort and the least amount of system resource usage.
What should you do?
A.Create a new mailbox store in the default storage group. Move all executive mailboxes to this mailbox store. Configure storage limits on the default mailbox store.
B.Create a new mailbox store in the default storage group. Move all staff employee mailboxes to this mailbox store. Configure storage limits on the default mailbox store.
C.Create a new mailbox store in the default storage group. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to override the storage limit default settings for each executive.
D.Configure storage limits on the default mailbox store. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to override the storage limit default settings for each staff employee.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
By creating a second mailbox store you are able administer settings for each store independently. You can use Storage limits on the existing mailbox store to issue warnings to users or prohibit them from sending or receiving additional e-mail messages, when their mailboxes are over a specified size limit. The new store housing the executive mailboxes would be unaffected by settings applied to the existing mailbox store. This answer provides the requirements and can be performed with the least amount of administrative effort.
Incorrect answers:
B:By creating a second mailbox store and moving staff to this new store is provides the requirements but cannot be performed with the least amount of administrative effort. It would require less effort to move the executives than the remaining staff. Therefore this is not the best solution.
C, D: By using Active Directory Users and Computers you can specify the mailbox storage limits for warning or
prohibiting a mailbox-enabled user from sending or receiving e-mail. However this cannot be performed with the least amount of administrative effort since every user would need to be configured separately. Therefore this is not the best solution.
Active Directory Users and Computers, <user> Exchange General tab, Storage Limits, Help
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help - <mailbox store>, Limits tab.

QUESTION 25:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller .
You are in the process of moving a group of 200 mailboxes from a mailbox store in one storage group to a new mailbox store in a newly created storage group. Each of these mailboxes uses less than 45MB of disk space.
The new mailbox store volume has 20GB of available disk space, and the new storage group's transaction log volume has 2GB of available disk space.
During the process of moving the mailboxes, the destination mailbox store dismounts and the process stops.
What should you do to move the mailboxes successfully?
A.Select a smaller group of mailboxes to move to the new mailbox store.
B.Delete the full-text index files, and disable indexing until all the mailboxes are moved.
C.Move fewer than 50 mailboxes at a time, and perform a differential backup after moving each group of mailboxes.
D.Enable circular logging for the storage group that contains the destination database until all of the mailboxes are moved.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Transaction log files give Exchange 2000 Server the ability to manage data storage efficiently at high speed. Should Exchange 2000 Server run out of disk space and be unable to create new transaction logs, it uses Reserved logs to complete only a current transaction process. It then sends an error notification to the store or other service, depending on which database is affected, to shut down the service safely. You wish to move 200 mailboxes each of approximately 45MB of disk space. This is approximately 9000MB or 8.8 GB of disk space, but the transaction log file has only 2 GB of available disk space. Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. This would solve the problem of Exchange 2000 Server run out of space and being unable to create new transaction logs file.
Incorrect answers:
A:You wish to move 200 mailboxes, consuming approximately 8.8 GB of disk space, but the transaction log file has only 2 GB of available disk space. Selecting a smaller group of mailboxes would not help, since the total size of all mailboxes to be moved and the transaction log files they would generate would be the same.
B:There is no mention of full-test indexing in the question. Furthermore, full-text indexes and catalogs are not stored in the Information Store. They are located in the Program Files\Exchsrvr\ExchangeServer_<Server Name> \Projects directory. You would still need to move 200 mailboxes, consuming approximately 8.8 GB of disk space, with the transaction log file only having 2 GB of available disk space.
C:You wish to move 200 mailboxes, consuming approximately 8.8 GB of disk space, but the transaction log file has only 2 GB of available disk space. A differential backup, but does not purge transaction log files, so would not help. A normal or incremental backup would work in this situation.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20

Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 26:

You are the new Exchange Administrator of Certkiller 's Exchange 2000 Server computer. The server supports two storage groups. Each storage group contains four mailbox stores. Each of these mailbox stores is allocated to a single department. All storage limits are assigned by using a single Mailbox Store Policy.
The limits for the engineering department's mailbox store properties are shown in the exhibit:

You need to increase the mailbox storage limits for users in engineering department. What should you do to change the limits of the engineering department's mailbox store?
A.Create a new mailbox store policy that specifies the increased storage limits, and assign that policy to the engineering department's mailbox store.
B.Assign your user account Full control permission to the server policy that affects your Exchange server, and then change the mailbox storage limits.
C. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to modify the mailbox storage limits on each of the mailboxes.
D.Change the mailbox storage limits on the existing mailbox store policy to specify the increased storage limits for the engineering mailbox store.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The exhibit shows the Engineering Department Mailbox Store properties. The properties are grayed out, as the result of the mailbox store being subject to a system policy. The system policy applied to the Engineering Department Mailbox Store has also been applied to the other Mailbox Store. The easiest way to change the Storage Limit settings on only the Engineering Department Mailbox Store would be to create a new mailbox store policy and apply this to the Engineering Department Mailbox Store.
Incorrect answers:

B:The properties are grayed out, as the result of the mailbox store being subject to a system policy. Changing the account permissions on the server policy would not allow you to change the Storage Limit settings, so this answer is incorrect.
C:Active Directory Users and Computers is used to administer Users and Computers, and would not allow you to change the Storage Limit settings, so this answer is incorrect.
D:The system policy applied to the Engineering Department Mailbox Store has also been applied to the other Mailbox Stores. If you change the policy, you would also change the settings on these other stores, so this is not the best solution

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QUESTION 27:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The company uses the monitoring and notification features of Exchange 2000 Server. You are managing messages in link queues. During this time, you disable all connections to the default SMTP virtual server on a server named EX2. You estimate that the connections will be disabled for a period of one hour.
You need to prevent your other Exchange 2000 Server computers from sending any notifications regarding EX2 during this period. You need to perform this task with a least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
A.Remove EX2 from all of the notifications until the connections have been enabled.
B.Remove EX2 from all server monitors until connections have been enabled.
C.Disable all monitoring on EX2 until the connections have been enabled.
D.Set the normal poling interval on the server monitor to one hour until the connection has been enabled.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
You can use the Monitoring tab on a computer running Exchange 2000 to create a list of services and display their status throughout the Exchange organization. Use the 'Disable monitoring of this server' checkbox to allow or prevent monitoring of a particular server. This answer required the least amount of administrative effort.
Incorrect answers:
A:You could remove EX2 from the 'Servers and connectors to monitor' dropdown box on all notifications, but this would require more administrative effort thanAnswer C.
B:You could remove any resources from the Monitoring tab of EX2, but this would require more administrative effort thanAnswer C.
D:There is no option to configure a normal polling interval. In addition, you expect but do not know that all connections will be disabled for an hour - the actual period could be much longer or much shorter. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Maintaining and Troubleshooting, Maintaining Exchange, How to..., Monitor your Exchange Organization, Monitor Services Used by Exchange

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QUESTION 28:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Spring First Home Loans.
Your users send several hundred e-mail messages each day toWoodgroveBank.The administrator at WoodgroveBank reports that their servers were unavailable for six hours but that the servers are now

available. There are currently 350 messages queued on your Exchange 2000 Server computer for delivery toWoodgroveBank.
You need to expedite the delivery of these messages.
What should you do?
A.Change the setting for the first retry interval on the SMTP from 10 minutes to 1 minute.
B.Force a connection on the woodgrovebank.com link queue.
C.Create a custom filter to enumerate all messages in the woodgrivebank.com link queue.
D.Unfreeze all messages in the woodgrovebank.com link queue.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Freezing and unfreezing messages is a useful Queue Viewer feature that can be used to maintain optimum message flow in your Exchange organization. Freezing one or more messages in a given queue, for example, allows your server to transport the messages that are not frozen. Once these messages have been transported, then you can unfreeze the other messages.
Incorrect answers:
A:If all routes to the destination routing group fail, the cost of the connection is set to infinite. The active bridgehead server checks on the status of the links three times at 60 second intervals and then retries according to the schedule set on the Delivery tab of the SMTP virtual server. By default the first, second and third retry intervals are set to 10 minutes, and the subsequent retry intervals are 15 minutes. Since the servers have been unavailable for 6 hours, the retry interval will now be using the schedule defined in the 'subsequent retry interval'. So by changing the first retry interval to 1 minute you would not speed up message delivery.
B:This proposed solution would not meet the requirements of this scenario.
C:Enumerating messages is a required procedure when managing queues. It allows you to examine and perform queue management tasks on individual messages. The enumerate command simply lists the messages currently in a queue. The custom message filter allows you to delete, enumerate, freeze, or unfreeze one or more messages within a queue. The messages are selected by the criteria you define in Custom Filter.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit,EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 31: OptimisingExchange 2000,OptimisingMessage Transport
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Queue Viewer, How To..., Managing Messages, Freezing and Unfreezing Messages
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Queue Viewer, How To..., Enumerate Messages
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Queue Viewer, How To..., Freezing and Unfreezing Messages, Use the Custom Message Filter
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Queue Viewer, Maintenance and Troubleshooting,UnderstandingQueue States.

QUESTION 29:

Exhibit A:

A

Exhibit B:

Exhibit C:

Exhibit D:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are configuring a new Exchange 2000 Server computer on your network. You are setting up and configuring two storage groups. You need to configure the physical disks on the Exchange 2000 Server computer to provide the best performance and availability.
Which configuration should you use?
A.A
B.B
C.C
D.D

Answer: B.

Explanation: To provide the best performance and availability we should combined mirrors and RAID-5 volumes. Separate mirrors improve performance while RAID-5 ensures fault tolerance, i.e., availability.
Note:
It is a good idea to protect the transaction log disks by creating a mirror. If a particular hard disk holding a set

of transaction logs breaks, you can split the mirror set and remove the problematic device. Your server will be fully operational again. During a later maintenance cycle, you may add a new disk and reconfigure the mirror set. Separate transaction log disks may also improve the system performance because ESE threads can then write transactions for separate storage groups to the transaction log files concurrently. It is not required to place the databases of each storage group on separate hardware-level RAID volumes. A stripe set with parity (RAID-5), may provide the required level of protection against hardware failures. If one disk breaks, it can be replaced without data losses.
Incorrect answers:
A:Does not have separate mirrors and would thus not improve performance.
C, D:Since these answers rely on a single drive for each transaction log, they neither offer performance gains nor increase availability, and so are not the best solutions.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

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QUESTION 30:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller . The company is experiencing a large amount of growth, and you notice that your Exchange 2000 Server computer is not responding as fast as it did in the past. You need to be able to compare that current performance to the performance of six months from now.
What should you do?
A.Use Task Manager to monitor overall CPU usage and memory usage.
Document the result once each week.
Compare the information each month, and track the trends.
B.Use Task Manager to monitor the CPU usage and memory usage for the store.exe and em/smta.exe processes.
Document the result once each week.
Compare the information each month, and track the trends.
C.Use System Monitor to create a performance log each week.
Add the network usage, server work queries, and LDAP searches counters to the log.
Configure the log to run for a week at a time.
Compare the information each month, and track the trends.
D.Use System Monitor to create a performance log each week.
Add the information Store services, CPU usage, and memory usage to the log.
Configure the log to run for a week at a time.
Compare the information each month, and track the trends.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Windows 2000 provides the following tools for monitoring resource usage on your computer: System Monitor, Performance Logs and Alerts. System Monitor and Performance Logs and Alerts provide detailed data about the resources used by specific components of the operating system and by server programs that have been designed to collect performance data. the graphs provide a display for performance-monitoring data; logs| provide recording capabilities for the data. Microsoft recommends 'Start by monitoring the activity of the following components inorder: Memory, Processors, Disks, Network'. Since this answer suggests both memory

and processor it is the most appropriate solution.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:Task Manager is a tool that provides performance information about systems running Windows 2000. Task Manager presents a snapshot of programs and processes that are running on your computer, plus a summary of its processor and memory usage. This tool allows you to see what is happening at a particular moment in time, rather then monitor trends, so this is not the best tool to use to compare performance over an extended period.
C:Network Usage monitors the availability and congestion on the network rather than the server itself. Server Queue Length is the current length of the server work queue for this CPU.A sustained queue length greater than four might indicate processor congestion.This is an instantaneous count, not an average over time. LDAP Searches/sec is the rate at which LDAP clients perform search operations against Active Directory. This is therefore not the most appropriate set of counters to measure.
Windows 2000 Help, Monitoring and diagnostics tools Monitoring Performance, Concepts, Introduction to Performance
Performance Monitor Help, Performance Logs and Alerts, Using Performance Logs and Alerts Setting up a monitoring configuration

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QUESTION 31:

You are the administrator of 13 Exchange 2000 Server computers. Each server supports 800 mailboxes. Each server has Pentium 2 400-Mhz CPU with 256MB of RAM. The mailboxes are distributed among three storage groups that contain four mailbox stores each.
You run System Monitor in size of the server throughout a typical morning. The results are shown in the exhibit:

You need to improve the performance of this server, but you are unable to purchase any additional hardware. What should you do?
A.Move the mailboxes to only three mailbox stores in a single storage group. Remove the extra mailbox stores and storage groups.
B.Enable circular logging for this transaction log files on all three storage groups, and place the log files in a common directory.

C.Decrease the size of Windows 2000 paging file, and run the Exchange Performance Optimizer.
D.Create an additional storage group that contains three additional mailbox stores, and move 400 of the mailboxes to the new mailbox stores.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
By reducing the number of storage groups and mailbox stores you are likely to increase server performance. Each storage group corresponds to an instance of Extensible Storage Engine (ESE), a new version of Microsoft's Jet database engine. Each instance of ESE is a separate thread that is competing for the computer's limited resources. Reducing the number of storage groups to one would reduce the number of threads competing for resources and would greatly improve performance.
Incorrect Answers:
B:It is not recommended that you enable circular logging for storage groups that hold business-relevant data. With circular logging enabled, you can only recover information included in the last full backup. Whilst this option may increase performance, it is not recommended.
C:Microsoft recommends that if "Memory \ Available Bytes" is less than 4 MB then research memory usage and add memory if needed and if "Memory \ Pages/sec" is greater than 20 then research paging activity. Since both figures exceed the recommended maximum values then it is likely that the server has a shortage of memory. In the absence of physical memory, virtual memory is used (as provided by the Windows Paging File). It is unlikely therefore that reducing the size of the Paging File will enhance performance.
D:This would increase the load.
Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Contents,EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Part 4: Basic Deployment Planning, Chapter 12: Server Design for Backup and Restore, Databases and Storage Groups.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
Performance Help - Performance Logs and Alerts, Concepts, Using Performance Logs and Alerts, Choosing which counters to use, Determining acceptable values for counters

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QUESTION 32:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Users report that it takes almost three minutes for a user to open the users' mailbox. You use Task Manager and System Monitor on the Exchange server. The results are shown in the Task Manager Properties exhibit and System Monitor exhibit:

You need to decrease the amount of time that it takes users to open their mailboxes. What should you do?

A.Install more RAM on the server.

B.Double the size of the paging file on the server.

C.Install an additional CPU on the server.

D.Install an additional network adapter on the server.

E.Create a new mailbox store on the server, and move the users' mailboxes to this store.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
If you find % Processor Time is constantly greater than 85%, you should determine which process is using a high percentage of processor time, upgrade to a faster processor or install an additional processor. Since % Processor Time is approximately 96% the processor is likely to be a bottleneck, and so adding an additional processor would speed up user access to mailboxes.
Incorrect Answers:
Performance Help, Performance Logs and Alerts, Concepts, Using Performance Logs and Alerts, Choosing which counters to use, Finding processor bottlenecks, Determining acceptable values for counters

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QUESTION 33:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Users report that it takes longer time to open their mailboxes than it did in the past. You view the Task Manager information on the Exchange 2000 Server computer. The results are shown in the Task Manager: Processes exhibit and the Task Manager: Performance exhibit:

Image Name	PID	CPU	CPU Time	Mem Usage	I/O Reads	I/O Writes
chatsrv.exe	1008	00	0:00:00	1,604 K	6,112	6,112
ntfrs.exe	1044	00	0:00:41	840 K	8,715	45,644
regsvc.exe	1072	00	0:00:01	688 K	6,178	6,164
locator.exe	1084	00	0:00:01	972 K	6,061	6,061
mstask.exe	1100	00	0:00:01	1,180 K	6,091	6,085
termsrv.exe	1148	00	0:00:02	4,248 K	6,378	6,193
winlogon.exe	1208	00	0:00:00	1,160 K	0	0
lserver.exe	1220	00	0:00:03	5,216 K	9,372	8,528
winmgmt.exe	1288	00	0:18:28	920 K	25,733	108,641
dns.exe	1300	00	0:00:08	2,896 K	6,084	6,084
inetinfo.exe	1336	00	0:10:09	16,768 K	45,808	42,819
MAD.EXE	1388	00	0:04:53	18,564 K	18,171	104,964
mssearch.exe	1472	00	0:00:27	4,232 K	41,913	17,646
mmc.exe	1544	00	0:00:01	1,136 K	84	26
STORE.EXE	1880	00	0:02:29	29,464 K	63,652	132,688
winlogon.exe	1912	00	0:00:00	56 K	0	0
EMSMTA.exe	1956	00	0:00:20	6,804 K	7,143	6,588
taskmgr.exe	2392	00	0:00:01	1,028 K	2	2
csrss.exe	2908	00	0:00:00	824 K	5	0
csrss.exe	2952	01	0:00:00	1,320 K	661	0
winlogon.exe	2976	00	0:00:00	1,204 K	60	41

You need to decrease the amount of time it takes users to open their mailboxes.
What should you do?
A.Install an additional network adapter on the server.
B.Move the mailbox store to a hardware RAID-5 disk array.
C.Install an additional CPU on the server.
D.Install more RAM on the server.

Answer: B

Explanation: A Hardware RAID-5 disk array would be the best method to improve I/O read/writes.
Note:
The most significant values shown are listed under the Processes tab, where I/O Reads and I/O Writes for STORE.EXE are excessive. I/O include all input/output generated by the process, (including file, network and device).
Incorrect answers:
A:One way of improving network I/O is to add an additional network adapter to the server. However an additional network adapter could not affect I/O read/writes as dramatically as a RAID 5 Configuration.
C:If you find % Processor Time is greater than 85% determine which process that is using a high percentage of processor time, upgrade to a faster processor or install an additional processor. Since % Processor Time is approximately 40% the processor is not a bottleneck, and so adding an additional processor would not speed up user access to mailboxes.
D:Peak Commit Charge Memory Usage is much lower than the Total Commit Charge Memory, and there is Available Physical Memory, and so adding additional memory would not speed up user access to mailboxes.
Task Manager Help, Process counters
Performance Help, Performance Logs and Alerts, Concepts, Using Performance Logs and Alerts, Choosing which counters to use, Finding processor bottlenecks, Determining acceptable values for counters

The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, Server Sizing, Disk Configuration

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QUESTION 34:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are planning to configure a publicnewsfeedof your public folders. You want to be able to find out whether viewing other messages in the public folders takes longer after configuring thenewsfeed.
What should you do?
A.Use System Monitor to create a performance log for a week monitoring the public folder services, CPU usage, and memory usage. Compare the findings to what they were before you configured thenewsfeed.
B.Use System Monitor to create a chart monitoring the public folder services, CPU usage, and memory usage. Monitor the chart for a day and document the findings. Compare the findings to what they were before you configured thenewsfeed.
C.Use task manager to monitor overall CPU usage and memory usage for the Exchange 2000 Server computer that hosts the public folder. Document the findings. Compare the findings. Compare the findings to what they were before you configured thenewsfeed.
D.Use task manager to view CPU usage, memory usage, I/O writes for the store exe process. Document the findings. Compare the findings. Compare the findings to what they were before you configured thenewsfeed.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A System Monitor periodically checks all specified resources. It is possible to monitor system resources, such as the available virtual memory, the CPU utilization, free disk space, or the growth of message queues. Performance Logs allow you to collect performance data automatically from local or remote computers. You can view logged counter data using System Monitor or export the data to spreadsheet programs or databases for analysis and report generation. Performance Logs and Alerts can collect data in a comma-separated or tab-separated format for easy import to spreadsheet programs. If you are monitoring activity of a specific time ,set a frequent update interval;how,if you are monitoring a problem that manifests itself manifests itself slowly, such as a memory leak, use a longer interval. Since you are monitoring users' access times to public folders you should monitor this over a representative time sample. Since usage may vary between time of day and day of week you should monitor this over a time period of at least a week.
Incorrect answers:
B:If you are monitoring a problem that manifests itself slowly, such as a memory leak, use a longer interval. Since you are monitoring users' access times to public folders you should monitor this over a representative time sample. Since usage may vary between time of day and day of week you should monitor this over a time period longer than a day. Therefore this answer is not the best solution.
C, D:Task Manager is a tool that provides performance information about systems running Windows 2000. Task Manager presents a snapshot of programs and processes that are running on your computer, plus a summary of its processor and memory usage. However in this question you are looking to compare performance over a one week period. By documenting the values in Task manager you would be placing a significant load on the administrator, and you would be limited to the performance indicators available in Task manager. These answers do not offer the optimal solution to this question.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and

Monitoring
Microsoft 2000 Server Help - Performance Logs and Alerts, Concepts, Performance Logs and Alerts overview
Microsoft 2000 Server Help - Performance Logs and Alerts, Concepts, Using Performance Logs and Alerts, Setting up a monitoring configuration
Microsoft 2000 Server Help - Search on "Introduction to Performance"

QUESTION 35:

You are the administrator of seven Exchange 2000 Server computers. Users report that one of the Exchange Servers is slower than it was in the past. This server supports 3,000 mailboxes on a single storage group. All data is on a single physical disk.
You run System Monitor throughout a single business day and create the report shown in the exhibit.

You need to improve server performance, but your hardware budget allows you to upgrade only a single item on the server. What should you do?
A.Install a new hard disk, and move the transaction log files for the storage group to the new disk.
B.Install more RAM, create an additional mailbox store, and move 1,500 of the mailboxes to the new store.
C.Install a new network adapter, and split the user load between the two network adapters.
D.Install an additional CPU, and run the Exchange Performance Optimizer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario, only a single hard drive is used. Placing the transaction log files on a separate and dedicated volume also increases performance because the transaction log files are written to disk sequentially, thus the disk heads will always be in the correct position to write the next transaction if the transaction log files are on a separate and dedicated volume.
Incorrect answers:
B:In this scenario, 3,000 mailboxes are supported on a single storage group that resides on a single hard disk. It

is thus likely that server performance will be improved by the addition another hard disk. Furthermore, each mailbox store corresponds to a separate instance of Microsoft's Extensible Storage Engine (ESE). Each instance of ESE requires separate resources. Thus creating additional mailbox stores would not improve performance.
C:In this scenario, 3,000 mailboxes are supported on a single storage group that resides on a single hard disk. It is thus likely that server performance will be improved by the addition another hard disk.
D:Although the installation of an additional CPU would lead to some improvement in system performance, there are 3,000 mailboxes that are supported on a single storage group that resides on a single hard disk in this scenario. It is thus likely that server performance will be better improved by the addition another hard disk rather than another CPU.

QUESTION 36:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are configuring your Exchange 2000 Server computer to support a disaster recovery plan.
The server has three hard disks, Disk0, Disk1, and Disk2. The system files are stored on Disk0. Currently, Disk1 and Disk2 are not in use. You perform nightly online backups of the Exchange databases.
You must configure the server to minimize the loss of data if one of the hard disks fails. What should you do?
A.Place the log files on Disk1. Place the .edband .stmfiles on Disk2. Enable circular logging on the Exchange Server.
B.Place the log files on Disk1. Place the .edbfiles on Disk2. Enable circular logging on the Exchange Server.
C.Place the log files on Disk1. Place the .edband .stmfiles on Disk2. Disable circular logging on the Exchange Server.
D.Place the log files on Disk1. Place the .stmfiles on Disk2. Disable circular logging on the Exchange Server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Transaction log files give the Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) the ability to manage data storage efficiently and at high speed. ESE stores new transactions, such as the delivery of a message, in a memory cache and in the transaction log concurrently. The data is written sequentially, with new data appended to existing data without the need for complex database operations. At a later time, the transactions are transferred en masse from the memory cache to the actual databases to bring them up to date. Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types, which rely on the existence of transaction logs. Therefore it should be disabled.
Since Exchange 2000 Server holds each transaction in two file-based repositories: the transaction log and the databases it is possible to restore a database from an uninterrupted sequence of transaction log files since the time the database was created (or last backed up). If the disk that contains the database fails then this can be recovered from a backup. If the disk that contains the log files fails then any transactions that have not been committed to the database, but are in memory cache may be recoverable. Therefore the log files should be placed on to a separate disk to the database files.
Each store consists of an .edband a .stmdatabase. The Exchange database (.edb) contains data in standard rich text Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI)-based format. The Exchange streaming database (.stm) supports streaming Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) content directly into the store without

conversion. For instance, if the Information Store service receives a message from Internet Information Services (IIS), the header information, such as From, To, CC, BCC, Delivery Time, and so on, is converted to MAPI and stored in the .edbfile. The message contents, on the other hand, are stored in the .stmfile. You can rename .edband .stmdatabases and move them to different directories. However, because the .edband .stmfiles build a complete store, it is advisable to keep them together and assign them a common name with different extensions (that is, .edband .stm). Therefore both the .stmand .edbfiles should be placed on the same disk.

Incorrect answers:
A. B:Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types, which rely on the existence of transaction logs. It is not recommended that you enable circular logging for storage groups that hold business-relevant data. With circular logging enabled, you can only recover information included in the last full backup. You wish to minimize data
D:Each store consists of an .edband a .stmdatabase. You can rename .edband .stmdatabases and move them to different directories. However, because the .edband .stmfiles build a complete store, it is advisable to keep them together and assign them a common name with different extensions (that is, .edband .stm). Therefore both the .stmand .edbfiles should be placed on the same disk. This answer does not specify a location for the .edbfiles, and so is incomplete. Therefore this answer is not the best solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, About This Chapter
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

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QUESTION 37:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You have one Exchange 2000 Server computer. You need to configure the Exchange environment to be able to send digitally signed e-mail messages.
What should you do?
A.Install a new Windows 2000 Server computer dedicated to issuing digital signatures. Configure Key Management Service during the installation of Exchange 2000 Server.
B.Install and configure an Enterprise Certificate Authority. Install Key Management Service on the existing mailbox server.
C.Install and configure an Enterprise Certificate Authority. Configure an SSL server certificate by using Internet Services Manager.
D.Install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer dedicated to issuing digital signatures. Configure the digital certificates by using Internet Services Manager.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
KMS, which runs on the Key Management server, is the active component that processes all advanced security requests. This service also forwards certificate requests in Public Key Cryptography Standard (PKCS) #10 format to certificate services on behalf of users. Exchange 2000 provides many ways to enable message-based security, such as SSL client connectivity, encrypted remote procedure calls (RPC), and Key Management

Service. Both session-based security (SSL and RPC) and message-based security (S/MIME) are supported through Microsoft e-mail clients. Establishing S/MIME and SSL services requires a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI). Windows 2000 Certificate Services establishes the PKI. Exchange 2000 Key Management Service is used for the deployment and management of Outlook as an S/MIME client. The e-mail client encrypts and digitally signs e-mail messages.
Incorrect answers:
A, D:Windows 2000 Certificate Services establishes the PKI that is required to issue certificates used to digitally sign e-mail messages. This answer does not specify the use of a Certificate Service, and so would not be able to issue the certificates required to sign messages. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
C: You can secure e-mail traffic in two ways: through session-based security or through message-based security.
Session-based security technologies exploit different messaging layer technologies, such as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption. In session-based security, you establish a virtual secured channel between the client and the server. However, this scenario requires message-based security and so requires a Key Management Server. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 24 Security Sensitive Environments, Digital Encryption and Signatures
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 19 Implementing Advanced Security, Lesson 2: Advanced Security Features

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QUESTION 38:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You need to configure the Exchange 2000 Server computer to allow remote users to access their mailboxes by using Outlook Express. You also need to ensure that internal users can access their mailboxes only by using Outlook. Because the remote users can access their mailboxes only from the Internet, the highest level of encryption is needed. Remote users must also be able to download and store

messages and information from public folders for offline viewing.
What should you do?
A.Open port 110 and port 389 on the firewall.
Install a web server certificate on the Exchange 2000 Server computer, and assign the certificate to the POP3 virtual server.
Configure the POP3 virtual server communication properly to require a secure channel with 128-bit encryption.
Configure the POP 3 virtual server connection property to grant access for a group of computers by specifying the IP address 10.10.1.0 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0
B.Open port 143 and port 389 on the firewall.
Install a Web server certificate on the Exchange 2000 Server computer, and assign the certificate to the IMAP4 virtual server.
Configure the IMAP4 virtual server communication property to require a secure channel with 128-bit encryption.
Configure the IMAP4 virtual server connection property to grant access for a group of computers by specifying the IP address 10.10.1.0 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0
C.Open port 993 and port 636 on the firewall.
Install a Web server certificate on the Exchange 2000 Server computer, and assign the certificate to the IMAP4 virtual server.
Configure the IMAP4 virtual server communication properly to require a secure channel with 128-bit encryption.
Configure the IMAP4 virtual server connection property to deny access for a group of computers by specifying the IP address 10.10.2.0 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0
D.Open port 995 and port 636 on the firewall.
Install a Web server certificate on the Exchange 2000 Server computer, and assign the certificate to the POP3 virtual server.
Configure the POP3 virtual server communication properly to require a secure channel with 128-bt encryption.
Configure the POP 3 virtual server connection property to deny access for a group of computers by specifying the IP address 10.10.1.0 and subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This question has four requirements (i) allow remote users access their mailboxes using Outlook Express, (ii) allow internal users only access their mailboxes using Outlook, (iii) require that remote users need to use the highest level of encryption & (iv) ensure remote users can access and download messages and information from public folders for offline viewing.
Remote Clients must use Outlook Express. Outlook Express supports POP3, IMAP4, SMTP, NNTP, and LDAP. POP3, a protocol designed primarily for offline use, allows users to read their messages from the server. Users cannot access other folders on the server. IMAP4 enables clients to access and manipulate messages stored within mailboxes. Unlike POP3, IMAP4 allows a user to access public folders or multiple e-mail folders, search through a mailbox, and maintain read and unread message flags. In addition, a user can download an entire message or a portion of a message, such as an attachment. SMTP serves two functions in Exchange 2000 Server. It is the native protocol for mail submission and it is the native transport protocol. It is not used for mail retrieval. NNTP enables users running third-party applications that support NNTP to read and post items, such as messages and documents, to USENET newsgroups. LDAP is a communication protocol designed for use on TCP/IP networks. LDAP defines how a directory client can access a directory server and how the client can

perform directory operations and share directory data.
Of these five protocols, IMAP is the only protocol to allow users to access and download messages and information from public folders. The default IMAP4 virtual server is identified on the network with the IP address of the Exchange computer. This allows the IMAP4 service to receive incoming connections on TCP port 143, and a Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) port of 993 is used. To fully enable SSL on the IMAP4 virtual server you need to request and install a certificate. To allow this to take place you need to install a web server certificate. Any directory lookups that are required using LDAP cam be made surely (LDAP over TLS/SSL) on port 636
This fulfills the requirements to (i) allow remote users access their mailboxes using Outlook Express, (iii) allow remote users need to use the highest level of encryption and (iv) allow remote users can access and download messages and information from public folders for offline viewing.
By denying access to LDAP for machines on the 10.10.2.0 network you prevent users on the internal network from using LDAP to access Exchange, andfulfilrequirement (ii).
Incorrect answers:
A, D:POP3 access would not allow a user to access public folders (requirement iv is not fulfilled) and so is incorrect.
B:By opening ports 143 and 389 you are allowing IMAP4 clients to connect to an IMAP4 virtual server, but the connection would not be encrypted (requirement ii is not fulfilled) and so is incorrect.
Exchange 2000 Server Planning and Installation, Chapter 4, Clients and Internet Protocols
Exchange 2000 Help, Supporting Messaging Clients, IMAP4 Support, How to..., Support Message Retrieval, Assign an IP address, TCP Port, and SSL Port.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11: Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 2: Configuring Virtual Protocol Servers

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QUESTION 39:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You use Key Management Service (KMS) to secure e-mail messages in your Exchange organization. All of the client computers in your network use Microsoft Outlook 2000 to connect to the Exchange Servers.
A user named Maria reports that she has lost her encryption password, and now she cannot send or read encryption messages. You must restore Maria's ability to read her encrypted e-mail messages and her ability to send new encrypted e-mail messages.
What should you do?
A.Use Windows backup to restore the system state data from the most recent backup of the KMS server. Instruct Maria to open the encrypted items in the Outlook 2000.
B.In System Manager, open the recover keys dialog box from the KMS object. Recover Maria's account, and give Maria a new token so that you can re-enroll Maria in Outlook 2000.
C.In System Manager, select Maria's mailbox, and then use the reconnect option to reconnect Maria's Active Directory user account to the mailbox.
D.Use Windows backup to select the database that contains Maria's mailbox and restore the database to an isolated Windows 2000 forest. Connect to the restored server's mailbox and copy Maria's data to personal folder files. Create a new user account for Maria and re-enroll her in e-mail security on the KMS server.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recovery of security information is necessary if a user's cryptographic keys are corrupted or accidentally deleted or if the user has forgotten his or her security password. To achieve this, new security information must be created. From the user's perspective, the process of recovering advanced security is the same as the process of enabling it. You have to send a new request to the Key Management server to recreate a valid digital ID for your private keys and place certificates in your security store. Again, a 12-character security token, obtained from the KM administrator, is required to create and encrypt the request message.
The steps the KM administrator has to take to recover security information for a user differ slightly from the steps for enabling it. Either you use the Recover Keys command, or you work directly with the E-Mail Security option in the Exchange Features tab of the troubled user's account object in Active Directory Users and Computers. Click the Recover Key button to launch the recovery routines. During recovery, the KM Server does not create a new sealing key pair. Instead, it restores the original key pair from the KM database. Again, a 12-character security token is returned; you must supply this to the user, as usual. The public sealing key certificate is still available in Active Directory and doesn't need to be requested again from theEnterpriseCA. However, the private signing key is only stored on the user's local machine and was irretrievably lost. Hence, Outlook 2000 must create a new signing key pair as well as a signing certificate request, which is sent to the KM Server in the recovery message. KM Server forwards the request to theEnterpriseCA, where a new certificate is issued, and then this certificate, together with the sealing key pair, is returned to the user, who completes the process of recovering advanced security.
Incorrect answers:
A:The KMS maintains a database, which stores advanced security information for Exchange 2000 users. This database can be found on the KM Server under \Program Files\Exchsrvr\KMSData. The KM database is therefore not stored in the System State Data. (Although the System State Data contains the Certificate Services database if the server is a certificate server).To begin the process of enabling advanced security on the client side open Outlook 2000, and request a digital ID. You need to define a Digital ID Name and enter your 12-character security token. You are prompted to define a security password for your new digital ID. Using Outlook 2000 on Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional, your private keys will be encrypted using the specified security password and stored in the Registry. Therefore the user's password is not stored on the KM server, and restoring system state data will not help Maria to send encrypted e-mails.
C: When recovering to a different production server and before restoring databases to a different server, original mailbox references of affected users must be deleted. After the restoration, user accounts must be reconnected to the restored mailboxes using Exchange System Manager or the Mailbox Reconnect utility. However, in the question Maria's user account is already connected to her mailbox, and so this answer is not relevant.
D:If the original production server is still available, your recovery server must not become part of your production Active Directory forest. You will have to create new accounts in the recovery forest and reconnect mailboxes. However, Maria's mailbox does not need to be restored (as it is currently available). Restoring her mailbox to another forest and re-enrolling her within KM security would allow her to send encrypted e-mails, but would require significantly more effort than answer B, and would result in her mailbox being located in an entirely separate forest to all other mailboxes in her organization. This would therefore not be the best solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 19 Implementing Advanced Security, Lesson 2 : Advanced Security Features
NTBackupHelp - Backing up and restoring data, Concepts, Understanding Backup,SystemStatedata
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 40:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The public folders in your organization contain more than 10,000 documents. You want to make it easier and faster for users to find specific documents.
What should you do?
A.Configure a public folder store policy, and add the public folder store to the policy.
B.Configure a public folder store policy, and create a full-text index on the public folder store.
C.Configure a public folder store policy, and set the replication for the public folder store policy to always run.
D.Create a new public folder tree, configure a public folder store policy in this tree, and then create a full-text index for the public folder store.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
In order to make easier and faster for users to find specific documents in the public folders, we would need to create a
full-text index at the public folder store level. Exchange 2000 supports the indexing of both public folder and mailbox stores for fast searches and lookups. With full-text indexing, every word in a store is indexed, making faster search and retrieval possible without requiring special mail clients. When indexing is enabled for a store, IMAP4 clients and MAPI clients, such as Outlook, can quickly find search terms in message and attachment text, as well as MIME body parts. The property sheets for mailbox and public store policies correspond to those displayed for each individual mailbox or public store when right clicking on the store and selecting the Properties command. A particular system policy applies to all those servers that are associated with it. Therefore you should create an appropriate public folder store policy, and add it to the public folder store that you want to apply it to.
Incorrect Answers:
A:Exchange 2000 includes two kinds of policies: system policies and recipient policies. System policies are policies that are created and applied to a server, mailbox store, or public store. You can create a policy, defines the settings that policy implement, associate that policy with one or more objects of the same class, and then apply the policy. Adding the public folder store to a policy would not improve text searches.
C:Public folder replication will allow you to distribute multiple instances of a public folder to different Exchange 2000 Servers and keep them synchronized. Multiple public folder instances can share the user load and increase fault tolerance through redundancy but will not significantly improve text searches.
D:Exchange 2000 Server supports multiple public folder trees, also known as public folder hierarchies, but each public folder tree must be associated with a separate public store. Since you already have a public folder tree in place for this public store this is not the best solution.
Exchange 2000 Help - Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Configuring Information Stores, How to..., Use Full-Text Indexing
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17: Public Folder Management, Lesson 1: Introduction to Public Folders

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QUESTION 41:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange 2000 Server computers are connected as shown in the exhibit:

Users inMinneapolisreport slow access when loading forms from the organizational forms library on EX1. You need to maximize access speed for the users inMinneapolis.
What should you do?
A.Create a public folder store on EX2, and replicate the organizational forms to EX2.
B.Create a public folder store on EX2, and copy the organizational forms to a public folder.
C.Upgrade the WAN link to a T1 line, and decrease the cost property of the routing group connector.
D.Upgrade the WAN link to a T1 line, and increase the cost property of the routing group connector.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
An Organization Forms Library (OFL) is a system public folder that you can use to maintain send forms, which are not associated with a particular folder. Stand-alone public folders are the default configuration, and are not replicated to other servers without administrative intervention. Users can access public folders only if LAN connections exist. If a wide area network (WAN) connection connects routing groups, access to stand-alone public folders in remote routing groups might be slow or impossible. The main advantage of multiple public folder instances is increased fault tolerance. In addition through public folder replication, you can address network topology issues. If direct client access is not suitable, create a second replica in an accessible location. You may want to replicate at least one instance of each public folder to all routing groups, even if direct access over WAN connections is supported, because it can speed up folder access. Furthermore, client traffic over the WAN is eliminated, which benefits other processes, such as message transfer between routing groups. Therefore this answer provides not only fast access to the public folder to users in either location, but minimizes the amount of effort required to administer the public folder. This is therefore the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
B: Stand-alone public folders are the default configuration, and are not replicated to other servers without administrative intervention. By copying the public folder toMinneapolisyou would provide a local copy and therefore maximize access speed for users in this office. However, without using public folder replication you would be required to constantly update the folders inMinneapolis, so this is not the optimal solution.
C, D:T1 WAN links transmit at a speed of 1.544 Mbps, and consist of 23 B channels, which are used for data, and a 1 D channel which is used for clocking. LAN connection speed conventionally ranges from 10 Mbps to 1000 Mbps. Therefore to provide fastest access it is preferable to provide a local source for the Organizational Forms library rather than a source accessible over a relatively slow WAN connection. Cost values determine which connector is preferred for message transfer. Costs are associated with address spaces and connected routing group information. Address spaces in turn are associated with a particular connector. The cost value can range from 1 to 100, and the connector that owns the address space with the lowest cost value is tried first. If only one connector is available its cost is irrelevant, since this connector will always be tried first.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 21 Microsoft Outlook Forms Environment, Lesson 2: Managing Outlook Forms
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Deployment Planning Guide, Network Infrastructure

Prerequisites, Determining Network Connectivity Strategies, External Connectivity Within an Organization, Site Connectivity for an Organization
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 3: Link Status Information
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 18 Public Folder Replication, Lesson 1: Public Folder Strategies

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QUESTION 42:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller . Certkiller recently acquired another company. The acquired company has an existing e-mail system that you will not be migrating. You plan to add servers to your Exchange 2000 Server organization to accommodate all the employees of the acquired company. You need to configure the new servers so that the acquired company's network administrators can administer the new Exchange servers. You want to prevent these administrators from administering the existing Exchange servers.
What should you do?
A.Create a new Exchange site.
Install the new servers into the site.
Set the appropriate permissions at the organization and site level.
B.Install the new servers into the existing Exchange site.
Set the appropriate permissions at the server level.
C.Create a new administrative group.
Install the new servers into the new administrative group. Run the Exchange Administration Delegation Wizard to assign the appropriate permissions.
D.Install the new servers into the existing administrative group.
Run the Exchange Administration Delegation Wizard to assign the appropriate permissions.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Use administrative groups to define the management topology of your Exchange organization. Administrative groups help to simplify system management, for instance, to define groups of administrators separately responsible for servers in different departments. The Exchange System Manager includes a feature called Exchange Administration Delegation Wizard that simplifies permission management. Similar to the Delegation Wizard of Windows 2000, you can use this tool to delegate appropriate permissions to other Exchange administrators.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:Administrative groups are handled similar to Exchange Server 5.5 sites. However, you are hosting an Exchange 2000 Server organization. Exchange Sites are relevant to Exchange 5.5 and previous versions, so these answers are not appropriate.
D:If your environment has several departments independently maintaining their own server resources and user accounts, configure multiple administrative groups with the Exchange System Manager-one or more for each department or division-and assign permissions to establish a decentralized administrative model. Therefore this answerisnot the best solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4 Planning the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Installation, Lesson 1: Deployment Considerations

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 5 Installing Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Lesson 2:PostinstallationConsiderations

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QUESTION 43:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You have three Exchange Servers 5.5 sites in your Exchange organization. The sites and connectors are configured as shown in the exhibit:

All of the Server computers are currently running Windows NT 4.0. You are upgrading your Exchange Servers to Exchange 2000 Server. You upgrade Server1 to Windows 2000 Server. You install Active Directory Connector on Server1 and configure a connection agreement between Server1 and Server2.
You upgrade Server2 and then Server3 to Windows 2000 Server and Exchange 2000 Server.
After the upgrade, mailbox configuration changes made in Site 2 or Site 3 are not visible from Site 1. You must be able to view and modify the configuration of the remote sites from Site 1.
What should you do?
A.Move the recipient update service from Server3.
B.Create a routing group connector between Server2 and Server5, and then create a routing group connector between Server2 and Server6.
C.Create a new Global Address List on server2 that will contain all the users in the domain.
D. Create a two-way connection agreement between Server5 and Server1, and then create a two-way connection agreement between Server6 and Server1.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
Whether you join an existing site with a new Exchange 2000 Server, Exchange 2000 Server must disguise itself on the site to appear as an Exchange Server 5.5. The disguising function results from a helper directory service - the Microsoft Exchange Site Replication Service (SRS). You can think of SRS as an Exchange directory service for Exchange 2000 Server. Connection agreements of the Active Directory Connector (ADC), replicate changes between SRS and Active Directory. Changes made to sites that just contain Exchange 5.5 will be stored in the Exchange 5.5 Directory rather than Active Directory. To replicate these changes from the Exchange 5.5

Directory to Active Directory you would need to configure an Active Directory Connection agreement.
Incorrect answers:
A:The Recipient Update Service, an internal process of the System Attendant is responsible for updating address lists in Active Directory. Because a particular Recipient Update Service keeps only a particular domain posted, you need to configure an individual update service object for each domain in your organization that holds recipient objects. If you install at least one Exchange 2000 Server in all of your domains, the required objects are created automatically. However, the Recipient Update Service only updates Active Directory Directories (not the Exchange 5.5 Directory), and since the only domain containing Active Directory also contains an Exchange 2000 Server, this domain will already contain an instance of the Recipient Update Service. Server 3, running Exchange 5.5 will not be running the Recipient Update Service
B:Routing Group Connectors are used to join Exchange 2000 routing groups. Since Exchange 2000 is not present in Sites 2 and 3 this answer is not relevant.Within the same site or routing group, X.400 over remote procedure call (RPC) is used for server-to-server communication between Exchange 2000 Server and earlier versions of Exchange Server. Before you can add Exchange 2000 Server to an existing Exchange Server organization, you need to deploy the Active Directory Connector (ADC). Among other things, ADC, in conjunction with Site Replication Service (SRS), replicates connector and routing information from the existing organization with Active Directorydirectoryservice, which allows Exchange 2000 Server to discover and route messages to existing Exchange 5.5 connectors.
C:You may create multiple Global Address List objects and assign the List Contents permission to separate divisions and departments. Outlook 2000, however, is only able to work with one Global Address List at a time. In addition mailbox configuration changes are not stored within the Global Address List (they are stored within Active Directory or the Exchange 5.5 Directory depending on the version of Exchange being used), and so this answer would not help.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 13 Creating and Managing Recipients, Lesson 2: Mailbox and Resource Management
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 2: Upgrade and Migration Strategies
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 3: Management of Server Address Lists

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QUESTION 44:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange organization contains more than 13,000 mailboxes. Users in thesalesdepartment report that the large size of the Global Address List makes it difficult to find other users in thesalesdepartment. All of the users in thesalesdepartment are members of a security group named Sales.You need to allow the users to select a list of mailboxes that includes only the users in thesalesdepartment.What should you do?
A.Create a Global Address List forsalesdepartment, and build a filter that displays only mailboxes that have salesin department name.
B.Create a Global Address List namedsalesdepartment, and list the permissions on the new Global Address List so that only members of thesalessecurity group can view the list.
C.Create an address list namedsalesdepartment, and build a filter that displays only mailboxes that havesalesin the department name.
D.Create an address list namedsalesdepartment, and set the permission on the new address list so that only

members of thesalessecurity group can view the list.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
We need to allow the users in thesalesdepartment to select a list of mailboxes that includes only the users in the salesdepartment. To accomplish this, we would need to build a filter. A filter is based on one or more attributes. In this scenario, the attribute that we would use is the department name.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:You may create multiple Global Address List objects and assign the List Contents permission to separate divisions and departments. Outlook 2000, however, is only able to work with one Global Address List at a time. If you selected this answer, users in thesalesdepartment would be unable to look up users in any department other thansales, therefore this is not the best solution.
D:This proposed solution sets permission that only thesalespeople can access this list, not all users and it doesn't use a filter. It will give you a complete list of all employees which only thesalesdepartment can see. However, this is of limited use.
Exchange 2000 Server Help - Defining Address List Membership
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 3: Management of Server Address Lists

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QUESTION 45:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server organization that has 24,000 mailboxes in the Global Address List. You need to mailbox-enable a list of new accounts so that the human resources manager can send e-mail messages to these accounts immediately.
You create mailboxes for these new accounts. The human resources manager reports that he can't see the names in the Global Address List.
What should you do?
A.Stop and restart the System Attendant service.
B.Force the Recipient Update service to update immediately.
C.Force Active Directory connector to update Exchange immediately.
D.From another server in the Exchange site, force the Directory Service to update immediately.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
To immediately update recipient addresses or rebuild the address list memberships and e-mail addresses after a recipient policy is changed, right-click the corresponding update service object, and, from the shortcut menu, select either Update Now or the Rebuild command.
Incorrect answers:
A:When creating new mailbox- or mail-enabled recipient objects or when updating existing e-mail addresses, there may be a delay before the addresses are displayed correctly. By stopping and restarting the system attendant the Global Address List would be updated, but this would cause all other Exchange 2000 Server services to stop, (thus disconnecting all users) which would not be the best method of updating the Global Address List.
C:To ensure a common Global Address List for all users, whether they still reside on Exchange Server 5.5 or

are migrated to Exchange 2000 Server, you need to synchronize the directories with each other. To enable directory synchronization, install the Active Directory Connector (ADC) and configure user connection agreements. Connection agreements can replicate recipient and public folder information between Exchange Server 5.5 and the Global Catalog. An ADC would not help update the Global Address List in the given scenario.
D:Active Directory is an enterprise-class directory service that is scalable, built from the ground up using Internet-standard technologies, and fully integrated at the operating-system level. Active Directory simplifies administration and makes it easier for users to find resources. Active Directory provides a wide range of features and capabilities. Exchange 2000 relies on Active Directory, but it is not Active Directory (the Directory service) that is responsible for updating the Global Address List.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 13 Creating and Managing Recipients, Lesson 2: Mailbox and Resource Management
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 6 Coexistence with Previous Microsoft Exchange Server Versions, Lesson 1: Preparation of Exchange Server Environments
Windows 2000 Server Help, Getting Started with Windows 2000 Advanced Server, What's new in Windows 2000 Advanced Server, New features for file and print servers, Active Directory

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QUESTION 46:

You are the administrator of Certkiller 's Exchange organization. Users report that new mailboxes and contents are not appearing immediately in the Global Address List or other address lists. You create a new mailbox and discover that it takes nearly four hours for the new mailbox to appear on the Global Address List.
You want new objects to appear in the address list within one hour. What should you do?
A.Configure the Recipient Update Service to run once each hour.
B.Create an additional Recipient Update Service on all the Exchange servers in the domain.
C.Specify a custom schedule for the maintenance interval for the mailbox so that mailbox store maintenance runs once each hour.
D.Adjust the Index Update interval for the mailbox store so that indexing always runs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Recipient Update Service is responsible for updating address lists in Active Directory. The General tab of the Recipient Update Service Update allows you to specify the Update interval. Changing the value to 'Run Every Hour' will ensure new objects appear in all address lists within an hour.
Incorrect Answers:
B:You only require a single Recipient Update Service per domain, so although you could select this answer, additional Recipient Update Services on other Domain Controllers are unnecessary. This is therefore not the optimal solution.
C:The Information Storedefragmentsits databases automatically during scheduled maintenance cycles. It is not responsible for updating address lists in Active Directory. Changing the maintenance interval would not make new objects appear in all address lists within an hour.
D:For full-text index changes to folder contents within an indexed store trigger a synchronization event, which informs the Microsoft Search service to update the index. By default, however, the index is not updated. You

will need to specify an explicit update and rebuild interval in the Full-Text Indexing tab. During updates new items are indexed and their text references are added to the catalog. Changing the index interval would not make new recipient objects appear in address lists however, so this answer is incorrect
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 13 Creating and Managing Recipients, Lesson 2: Mailbox and Resource Management
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

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QUESTION 47:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server organization that has more than 50,000 mailboxes. Managers report that it is difficult to search the Global Address List to find all the users in only their departments. Each manager wants to be able to display only the mailboxes in the manager's own department. The managers want these lists to be available only to the members of the Managers group.
What should you do?
A.Create a Global Address List for each department, and limit the scope of each Global Address List to only members of that department.
Grant the managers group the Read permission to the Global Address List, and remove the Read permission from the Authenticated Users group.
B.Create a Global Address List for each department, and limit the scope of each Global Address List to only the members of that department.
Grant the Managers group the Read permission to the Global Address List, and deny the Authenticated Users group the Read permission.
C.Create an address list for each department, and limit the scope of each address list to only the members of that department.
Grant the Managers group the Read permission to the address list, and remove the Read permission from the Authenticated Users group.
D.Create an organizational unit (OU) for each department, and move the users from the departments into their respectiveOUs.
Grant the Managers group Read permission to the OU, and deny the Authenticated Users group the Read permission.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
You can define address list memberships by selecting filter rules. The filters you select cause Exchange 2000 to search Active Directory for objects that meet your filter settings such as department. Removing the Read permission from authenticated users and adding it to the manager group will prevent anybody other then managers from reading the address list.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:You may create multiple Global Address List objects and assign the List Contents permission to separate divisions and departments. Outlook 2000, however, is only able to work with one Global Address List at a time.

If you selected this answer, managers using this new Global Address List would be unable to use the standard Global Address List, therefore these answers are not the best solutions.
D:Organizational units (OUs) are Active Directory containers into which you can place users, groups, computers, and other organizational units. By creating newOUsand moving users you would be significantly changing the administrative structure of the domain, which is likely to have significant impact. In addition, giving managers the permission to read an OU would not help them search for the e-mail addresses of members of their department. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
Exchange 2000 Server Help - Defining Address List Membership
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 3: Management of Server Address Lists
Windows 2000 Server Help - Active Directory, Concepts, Active Directory Overview, Introduction to Active Directory, Organizational units.

QUESTION 48:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server organization that has 45,000 mailboxes. Users report that the large size of the Global Address List makes it difficult to find other mail users quickly. You want to enable users to sort the company's e-mail addresses based on the city or department. What should you do?
A.Use Exchange Administrator to create an address book view sorted first by city and then by department.
B.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to create universal distribution groups for each city and department in your organization.
C.Use System Manager to create Global Address Lists for each city and department in your organization.
D.Use System Manager to create address lists for each city and department in your organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can define address list memberships by selecting filter rules. The filters you select causes Exchange 2000 to search Active Directory for objects that meet your filter settings. You can define an address list based on general characteristics and field attributes. Since you want to enable users to sort the company's e-mail addresses by either city or department, you should create address lists that have their membership filtered according to the city or the department to which a user is assigned.
Incorrect answers:
A:If you selected this answer, users would need to know both the city and department to which a user is assigned. If users did not know the city to which a user was assigned they may need to search the department list of every city inorderto find the correct department. The question states that you should enable users to sort the company's e-mail addresses by either city or department; therefore this is not the best solution.
B: Distribution groups can only be used as e-mail distribution lists. The membership of a group with universal scope should not change frequently, since any changes to these group memberships cause the entire membership of the group to be replicated to every global catalog in the forest. Use groups with universal scope to consolidate groups that span domains. Since you are interested in creating an address list not a distribution group this answer is incorrect.
C:You may create multiple Global Address List objects however Outlook 2000 is only able to work with one Global Address List at a time. If you selected this answer, users would be unable to use more than one Global Address List, so be unable to look up users by city to department. Therefore this answer is incorrect.

Exchange 2000 Server Help - Defining Address List Membership
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 3: Management of Server Address Lists
Windows 2000 Server Help - Active Directory Users and Computers, Concepts, Understanding Active Directory Users and Computers, Groups.
Windows 2000 Server Help - Active Directory Users and Computers, Concepts, Using Active Directory Users and Computers, Strategies for using groups, When to use groups with universal scope

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QUESTION 49:

ContosoLtd. You have a mixed environment of Exchange Server 5.5 computers and Exchange 2000 Server computers. You
upgrade a computer named Server2 from Exchange Server 5.5 to Exchange 2000 Server. You now have two Exchange sites configured as shown in the exhibit:

All of the Exchange Servers are member servers in the contoso.com domain. You will not be upgrading Server3 or Server4 to Exchange 2000 Server in the near future. You are able to send messages between Site1 and Site2, but Exchange 2000 recipient property changes made in site1 are not visible in Site2. You must configure the servers so that modifications to objects in Exchange 2000 Server are visible on Server4. What should you do?
A.On Server3, create a directory replication connector between Server4 and Server3.
B.On Server3, create a site connector between Server4 and Server3.
C.On Server1, create a two-way connection agreement between Server4 and Server1.
D.On Server1, create a one-way connection agreement from Server4 to Server1.
E.On Server2, create a routing group connector between Server4 and Server2.

Answer: C.

Explanation:

Server4 is an Exchange Server 5.5. Inorderthat Exchange 2000 changes can be seen by the Exchange Server 5.5 a connection has to go to Server 4, and not from Server4. This makes C correct and D incorrect.
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit -EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Part 2: Planning for Exchange 2000 and Active Directory, Chapter 3: Planning for Exchange 2000 and Active Directory, Active Directory
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit -EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Part 4: Basic Deployment Planning, Message Routing, Exchange 2000 Routing Basics
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16: Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups

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QUESTION 50:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange environment consists of an Exchange 2000 Server computer named EX1 and an Exchange Server 5.5 computer named EX2. EX1 and EX2 reside in separate routing groups.
You install Microsoft Mail Connector on EX1 and EX1 is connected to a single Microsoft Mail post office named MAIL1. A user reports that Microsoft Mail users are not receiving e-mail messages sent by Exchange users.
You use System Manager to gather the information shown in the exhibit:

What should you do to resolve this problem?
A.Enable the Mail Dispatch MTA option on the Connector for MS mail (EX1).
Stop and restart the Microsoft Mail Connector interchange service on EX1.
B.Select the Connector for MS Mail (EX1) queue on EX1, and delete the most recent message.
C.Disable the Mailer MTA Option for the Connector for MS mail (EX1).
Stop and restart the Microsoft Mail Connector interchange service on EX2.
D.Delete the existing Microsoft Mail address space for MAIL1, and then re-create it.
Set the connector scope for the entire organization.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The MTA receives outbound MS Mail messages from the SMTP routing engine via its message queues in the Information Store and places them in an internal message queue for the MS Mail Connector queue. You can view this queue in Exchange System Manager under <Organization Name>/Administrative

Groups/<Administrative Group Name>/Servers/<Server Name>/Protocols/X.400/Queues. The MS Mail Connector Interchange service works between the MTA and the ConnectorPostoffice. Messages displayed in the Connector for MS Mail (<Server Name>) queue of the MTA have not yet been received by the MS Mail Connector Interchange. A filled queue might indicate MS Mail Connector Interchange problems.
Since there are messages in the queue, it is likely there is some sort of problem with the MS Mail Connector. The Connector for MS Mail <server name>, ConnectorMTAs, Configure, Options 'Disable Mail Dispatch' option will prevent this instance of the Connector MTA from delivering messages to LAN-connectedpostoffices . This option should be unchecked to enable mail delivery. You should also stop and restart the Ms Mail Connector Interchange service in case the service has hung.
Incorrect answers:
B:A Connector for MS Mail <server name> queue containing messages might indicate MS Mail Connector Interchange problems. Deleting the most recent messages will not help. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
C:The 'Disable Mail Dispatch' option will prevent this instance of the Connector MTA from delivering messages to LAN-connectedpostoffices. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:If the connector had the incorrect mail address space a user sending to an MS Mail address would get a non-delivery notification. Again, if the connector was only available for users within the local routing group, then a user sending from the remote rerouting group to an MS mail address would receive a non-delivery notification. Therefore this answer is unlikely to be relevant.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 26 Connecting to Microsoft Mail and Schedule+, Lesson 1: The Microsoft Mail Connector

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QUESTION 51:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Parnell Aerospace. The company recently acquired a company named Trey Research. The users from Trey Research are being migrated to the Parnell Aerospace Exchange organization.
You want to ensure that users from Trey Research continue to receive e-mail directed to their e-mail addresses at treyresearch.com in addition to their new e-mail address at parnellareospace.com
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.Create an additional SMTP address for treyresearch.com on the SMTP connector's address space property sheet.
B.Create an Internet Message Format that applies to the treyresearch.com SMTP domain.
C.Create a recipient policy that appears to the Trey Research users so that it creates an additional SMTP address for each of those users.
D.Create an MX record that directs Internet mail designated for treyresearch.com to the SMTP connector.
E.Create an additional SMTP virtual server and SMTP connector on the Exchange 2000 Server computer that hosts the Trey Research users.

Answer: A, C

Explanation:
A:Use the Address Space tab to define the type and format of addresses used to identify messages to another routing group, site, or foreign system. By adding an additional SMTP address (treyresearch.com) to the existing SMTP connector you are identifying an address space that Exchange should accept e-mail messages from.
C:The MX record should be at the internet service provider's DNS server. When the MX record is created at the Internet service provider, all e-mail for Trey Research is send to the IP address (your Exchange server) to which

the MX record points. Then your Exchange server should know where to deliver the Trey Research e-mail. You can do this by configuring and implementing a recipient policy.
Incorrect answers:
B:Internet formats are used when messages are sent to or are received from an Internet recipient. When MAPI clients in your organization send messages, they are converted from Microsoft Rich Text Format (RTF) to Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME). A MIME type identifies each type of content in the message, such as video or audio. The video or audio is sent as an attachment with MIME types that are mapped to an appropriate extension. These extensions allow Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server and other mail programs to recognize the attachment and display it correctly. Although Exchange contains many MIME types, if there is media or content that you send or receive through e-mail, adding it to the list of MIME types will help recipients open and display the attachment correctly. This will help mail sent to a recipient at trey research.com to be delivered to a machine at ParnellAeroSpace
D:Entering an appropriate MX record to your DNS server will not resolve the problem. The MX record must be located on a DNS server that is accessible from the Internet.
E:In most cases you should only need one SMTP virtual server. However, if you are hosting multiple domains and want to have more than one default domain, for example, you can create multiple SMTP virtual servers. To an end user, each SMTP virtual server appears as a separate server with a unique IP address/TCP port combination. Inorderto implement and additional SMTP virtual server you would require an additional IP address and Port number. Since e-mail sent from the Internet is typically delivered on port 25 then this solution would require all users sending to trey research.com to send to an additional port, which would be impossible to implement, hence this answer is infeasible.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11 Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 1: Support for Internet Protocols
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, SMTP Connector, Address Space
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Managing Recipient Settings, Managing Recipient Policies, Concepts, Using Recipient Policies
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Supporting Messaging Clients, SMTP, How to..., Start, Stop, or Pause an SMTP Virtual Server, Create Additional SMTP Virtual Servers

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QUESTION 52:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

All of your employees connect to your Exchange 2000 Server computers by using the Microsoft Outlook 2000 or Outlook Express while in the office and Outlook Web Access outside the office. You examine the Exchange 2000 log files and notice that unknown users on the Internet are using your Exchange 2000 express Server computers to relay SMTP messages to users outside of Certkiller .
You need to prevent unauthorized use of your SMTP server while still allowing all of your users to connect to your Exchange servers whether the users are in the office or out of the office. In addition, users must still be able to exchange Internet e-mail messages with anyone.
What should you do?
A.Create a rule on the firewall to allow only the computers on the LAN to access IP addresses 192.169.1.0/24 by using port 25, port 80 and port 110.
B.Create a rule on the firewall to allow only the computers on the perimeter network to access IP address 192.168.1.0/24 by using the port 25, port 80 and port 110.
C.Configure the SMTP virtual servers to accept SMTP connections from only IP address 192.168.1.0/24 and 92.168.2.0/24.
D.Configure the SMTP virtual servers to accept connections from anyone and to allow relaying for only IP addresses 192.168.1.0/24.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You need to ensure that the users are able to exchange Internet e-mail with anyone, so the SMTP virtual server must be configured to accept connections from anyone. This will allow incoming e-mail to be delivered to the Exchange server.
You need to prevent unknown users on the Internet from are using your Exchange 2000 Server computers to relay SMTP messages to users outside of Certkiller . Relaying is the process of accepting a message from a remote SMTP host and forwarding this message to another SMTP host for delivery to the final destination. By default, Exchange 2000 Server allows only authenticated computers to relay SMTP messages. In the above scenario, the server has loosed relay restrictions for anonymous connections. You need to ensure that only authenticated computers are allowed to relay mail. Since office workers use Outlook Express (which uses SMTP to send e-mail) and Outlook (to connect to the Exchange server), the SMTP Virtual server should only

allow mail relay from the Outlook Express clients, and itself.
Incorrect answers:
A:This would prevent incoming e-mail to be delivered to the Exchange Server, since connections port 25 would only be accepted from machines on the LAN.
B:This would prevent incoming e-mail to be delivered to the Exchange Server, since connections port 25 would only be accepted from machines on the perimeter network.
C:This would prevent incoming e-mail to be accepted by the Exchange Server SMTP Virtual Server, since e-mail would only be accepted from machines on the LAN and perimeter network.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15: SMTP Transport Configuration, Lesson 1: SMTP Configurations and Virtual Servers

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QUESTION 53:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Just Togs. Users whose mailboxes reside on a server named EX7 report that it occasionally takes long period of time to receive their e-mail messages. You monitor the justtogs.com links queue and notice that there are sometimes as many as 30 queued messages.
You need to find out whether the justtogs.com link queue is the cause of the slow delivery times. You need to make sure that Exchange Administrators are notified when the problems occur.
What should you do?
A.Configure System Monitor to chart the receive queue size on the MSExchanger3 private object. Configure System Monitor to send an alert when the 'receive queue size' value of theMSExchangeIMCobject is greater than 30.
B.Configure System Monitor to log the local queue length on the SMTP server.
Configure System Monitor to send an alert when the local queue length value of the SMTP server object is greater than 30.
C.Configure System Monitor to chart the local retry queue length on the SMTP server.
Add the X.400 queue growth monitor to EX7.
Create a notification to process a script that notifies the administrators when the EX7 server monitor enters a warning state.
D.Configure System Monitor to log the local queue length on the SMTP server.
Add the X.400 queue growth monitor to EX7.
Create a notification to process script that notifies the administrators when the EX7 server monitor enters a critical state.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
System Monitor can be configured to chart the SMTP local queue length. This would allow you to monitor queue length over time. Configuring an alert will notify administrators when the queue length exceeds 30. This fulfils the requirement to notify Exchange Administrators when the problem occurs. Therefore this is the most appropriate solution.
Incorrect answers:
A:The Internet Mail Connector is replaced by the new Windows 2000 SMTP service. Therefore the MSExchangeIMCis not a valid Exchange 2000 performance counter.
C, D:Neither option specifies that you have configured System Monitor to send an alert when the SMTP local queue length grows. The question states that you should notify Exchange Administrators when the problem

occurs, so neither answer fulfils the requirements of the question.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 10 Preparing an Existing Environment, Installation Considerations

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QUESTION 54:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You have one Exchange 2000 Server computer located at the main office and one located at a branch office. The offices are connected by WAN.
The WAN link is heavily utilized during business hours, and you need to reduce the impact that e-mail messages larger than 5MB impose during this time?
What should you do?
A.Configure the routing group connector to set a different delivery time for messages larger than 5MB, and schedule the connection time for those messages during non-business hours.
B.Create a second routing group connector. Configure the second routing group connector to set a different delivery time for messages larger than 5MB, and schedule the connection time for those message during non-business hours.
C.Configure the message transfer agent for a maximum message size limit of 5MB.
D.Configure the routing group connector to use a custom connector time schedule that allows connection only during non-business hours.
E.Configure the default SMTP virtual server on the branch office server to limit message size delivery to 5MB.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, we want to reduce the impact that large messages has on the delivery of ordinary messages. This is achieved by creating a second routing group that only sends messages larger than 5MB during non-business hours. Small messages will still be sent via the first connector, and will not get blocked by the transfer of larger messages.
Incorrect answers:
A:We do not want to stop the transfer large messages during business hours, just reduce their impact.
C:The X.400 (the Message Transfer Agent) has no option to limit message size. If this was achieved, messages larger than 5MB would be undelivered, rather than delivered during non-business hours. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:By configuring the connector with a customer connection time that allows delivery only during non-business hours, messages up to 5MB would not be delivered during business hours. Since you only want to restrict messages larger than 5MB this answer is not the optimal solution.
E:By configuring the default SMTP virtual server at the branch office to limit message size to 5MB, messages larger than 5MB would be undelivered, rather than delivered during non-business hours. Therefore this answer is incorrect.

QUESTION 55:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller , and you work at the corporate headquarters. Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

The local telephone company is performing maintenance on the communication lines in your area, and you are experiencing difficulties with the WAN connection between corporate headquarters and the remote office. You need to be notices when e-mail delivery between the two offices is interrupted.
What should you do?
A.Use System Manager to add the SMTP queue growth monitor is the status properties of Exch1.
B.Use System Manager to add the SMTP queue growth monitor is the status properties of Exch3. Set the critical state to five minutes.
C.Create an e-mail notification monitor for Exch1. Configure the e-mail notification to send an e-mail message to your mailbox. When the routing group connector for RG1 enters a down state.
D.Create an e-mail notification and set Exch2 to monitor Exch1. Configure the e-mail notification to send an e-mail message to your mailbox when Exch1 enters a critical state.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the only way to meet the requirements of this scenario.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:You should specify a remote Exchange 2000 Server within the same routing group for the purposes of monitoring warning and critical states. If the monitored server goes down, it can no longer send notifications. Therefore you should not monitor Exch1 from Exch1. This answer is not the optimal solution.
D:This is not possible.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 1: Routing Group Planning
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 3: Link Status Information
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring

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QUESTION 56:

You are the network administrator forContosoLtd. The company hires a consultant named Amy Jones fromLitwareInc. Amy requires access to Certkiller 's network. She prefers to receive all of her e-mail at

herajones@litware.comaddress.
You want Amy's name to appear in the Exchange address book, but you want e-mail messages to be sent only at her litware.com address.
What should you do?
A.Create a user account that has an Exchange mailbox in Active Directory.
Change the SMTP address on theE-mail addressestab to the user property sheet to the ajones@litware.com.
B.Create a mail-enabled contact object for Amy Jones and specify the SMTP address ajones@litware.com as the e-mail address in Active Directory.
C.Create a user account that does not have an Exchange mailbox in Active Directory.
Use Exchange Task Wizard to assign an SMTP address for ajones@litware.com
D.Create a user account that does not have an Exchange mailbox in Active Directory.
Enter ajones@litware.com as the e-mail address on theGeneraltab of the user property sheet.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
We create a user account that does not have an Exchange mailbox in Active Directory, and assign the required e-mail address to it.
Note: Mailbox-Enabled User, User can log onto network/E-mail hosted by MS Exchange 2000 Server.
Mail-Enabled User, User can log onto network/E-mail is NOT hosted by MS Exchange 2000 Server (same forest).
(Mail-Enabled) Contact = User can not log onto network/E-mail that is not hosted by MS Exchange 2000 Server,
Incorrect answers:
A:Creating a mailbox with an SMTP address of ajones@litware.com would not help. Anybody sending e-mails to Amy from withinContosowould send to her new Exchange mailbox, and so internal e-mails would not be delivered to her correct e-mail address.
B:You do not have to host the SMTP server listed under a mail-enabled user for mail to be sent to that address.
D:This action would not cause Amy's address to appear in the Exchange address book, and so is incorrect.

QUESTION 57:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Miller textiles. Eric, the manager of human resources, wants potential job candidates to send their resumes tojobs@millertextiles.com. Ericwants to prevent employees in other departments from being able to view these messages.
Eric creates a Microsoft Outlook public folder named Job Inquires. You need to configure the Job Inquiries folder to accept e-mail messages from job candidates.
Which two actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.Enable anonymous access for the Job Inquiries folder.
B.Change the name of the Job Inquiries folder in the address list to jobs@millertextiles.com
C.Change the SMTP address of the Job Inquiries folder to jobs@millertextiles.com
D.Make the Job Inquiries folder visible in the address list.
E.Change the permissions role for the Default user to Contributor.

Answer: C E

Explanation:
By default a public folder is mail-enabled when it is created. It will get an SMTP address in the form <public folder name>@<doimainname>. Since the public folder name isJob_Inquiriesit will get a default SMTP address of Job_Inquiries@millertextiles.com. Inorderto configure it to receive e-mails addressed to jobs@millertextiles.com you would need to change the SMTP address.
In Exchange 2000, the Default user is synonymous for the Everyone group. The permission role granted to the default user is Author, which grants permission to create and read items and files, and modify and delete items and files you create. Since you wish to prevent employees from other departments from being able to view messages you should set the default role to Contributor, which grants permission to only create items and files, and not to view items.
Incorrect answers:
A:The Anonymous account corresponds to the Anonymous Logon system account of Windows 2000.Since you wish to prevent employees from other departments from being able to view messages this answer is incorrect.
B:If you change the address list name of the public folder once it has been created, the SMTP address associated with the folder will remain unchanged. Therefore this will not allow the public folder to receive e-mails addressed to jobs@millertextiles.com
D:Mail-enabled public folders may be hidden from the server-based address lists. If you want to allow your users to select a particular public folder as a message recipient, such as a mail-based discussion forum, you need to make sure that the folder is visible. However, since you wish to prevent employees from other departments from being able to view messages and to allow the public folder to receive e-mails addressed to jobs@millertextiles.cothis option is unnecessary.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17 Public Folder Management, Lesson 1: Introduction to Public Folders
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17 Public Folder Management, Lesson 2: Creating and Managing Public Folders
Outlook 2000 Help

QUESTION 58:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller . Users report that each time one of them sends an e-mail message to a large distribution group of external addresses, the message is not delivered and the sender receives a non-delivery report (NDR). You verify that messages sent to small external distribution groups and single external users are being delivered.
You need to configure the server to allow messages to be delivered.
What should you do?
A.Use the Active Directory Users and Computer console to change the message size limits on the distribution group.
B.Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to change the message restrictions on the distribution group.
C.Increase the maximum number of connections on the SMTP virtual server.
D.Increase the maximum number of recipients on the SMTP virtual server.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The number of recipients can be restricted on the Messages tab of the SMTP virtual server's properties sheet.

You can decrease the value in the 'Limit Number Of Recipients Per Message To' field. This field supports values of between 100 and 2,000,000,000. If a message exceeds the maximum number of recipients, Exchange Server will return the excess recipients to the sender with a non-delivery report (NDR). The default limit is 64,000 recipients.
Incorrect answers:
A:Use this option to specify the size of messages that a mail-enabled group can send and receive. You can allow the message size to be unlimited, or you can specify the maximum size, in kilobytes (KB), of outgoing and incoming messages for a mail-enabled group. This will have no effect on the number of recipients that can receive a message.
B:By default, mail-enabled groups can receive messages from everyone in an Exchange organization. You can set restrictions so that messages can be accepted only from a specific list of recipients, or you can allow messages to be accepted from everyone except a specific list of recipients. This will have no effect on the number of recipients that can receive a message.
C:Use this option to improve the speed of message delivery by opening multiple connections to a server. Select the check box, and then in the text box, type a maximum number of messages that the SMTP virtual server can send in one session. The default is 20 connections. This will have no effect on the number of recipients that can receive a message, but rather how many connections Exchange will use to connect to foreign system
Exchange Server 2000 Help, <Distribution Group>, Exchange General, Help
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15 SMTP Transport Configuration, Lesson 1: SMTP Configurations and Virtual Servers

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QUESTION 59:

You are the Exchange Administrator forLitware, Inc. An employee named David
Simpson reports that e-mail message that he sent to an external mail account has not been received. The message was sent more than 30 minutes ago to JimHanceat Parnell Aerospace. You examine the SMTP queues on your Exchange 2000 Server computer and find more than 50 messages in queues.
You need to expedite the delivery of the e-mail message from David Simpson to JimHance. What should you do?
A.Freeze all the messages in the litware.com SMTP link queue.
Create a custom filter to unfreeze all messages to JimHance.
B.Freeze all messages in the parnellaerospace.com SMTP link queue.
Create a custom filter to unfreeze all messages to JimHance.
C.Configure a new SMTP virtual server.
Set the relay restrictions to allow all computers to relay messages through the new SMTP virtual server.
D.Configure a new SMTP virtual server
Set the relay restrictions to prevent all computers from relaying messages through the new SMTP virtual server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Freezing and unfreezing messages is a useful Queue Viewer feature that can be used to maintain optimum message flow in your Exchange organization. Freezing one or more messages in a given queue, for example, allows your server to transport the messages that are not frozen. Once these messages have been transported, then you can unfreeze the other messages. By freezing all messages and then unfreezing the message from David Simpson to JimHanceyou can ensure this message is delivered before other messages in the queue.

Incorrect Answers:
A:Every SMTP virtual server provides a sub-container called Queues that allows access to system and connector queues. While the system queues are always displayed (that is, queues for local delivery, for messages awaiting directory lookup, and messages waiting to be routed), connector queues are displayed only when messages are present. Since messages fromLitwarewill either be in the local queue (waiting to be routed) or the connector queue (for the destinationdnsdomain name), there will not be a queue for litware.com. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
C:One SMTP virtual server is usually sufficient for Exchange 2000 Server, but there are situations in which multiple virtual servers can be helpful, (one virtual server may handle Internet e-mail traffic and another could be responsible for users directly transferring messages to the server with their Internet clients). Separate virtual server entities give you the ability to manage message sizes and other settings separately. However adding additional virtual servers does not increase the server's scalability or performance.It is not advisable to loosen relay restrictions for anonymous connections. Doing so may make you a target for those on the Internet that waste precious resources with unsolicited commercial messages. A second SMTP virtual server would require an additional IP address and port number (which would not speed up delivery of messages in an existing SMTP virtual server's queue). Allowing all computers to relay messages would open up the server to be used to send unsolicited commercial messages and other spam. Therefore this answer will not help.
D:One SMTP virtual server is usually sufficient for Exchange 2000 Server, but there are situations in which multiple virtual servers can be helpful, (one virtual server may handle Internet e-mail traffic and another could be responsible for users directly transferring messages to the server with their Internet clients). Separate virtual server entities give you the ability to manage message sizes and other settings separately. However adding additional virtual servers does not increase the server's scalability or performance. An additional SMTP virtual server would require an additional IP address and port number (which would not speed up delivery of messages in an existing SMTP virtual server's queue). Therefore this answer will not help.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help - Queue Viewer, Concepts, Managing Messages, Freezing and Unfreezing Messages
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15 SMTP Transport Configuration, Lesson 1: SMTP Configurations and Virtual Servers

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QUESTION 60:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . A new virus is affecting e-mail systems worldwide. The infected e-mail contains a 6-KB file attachment namedFunnyJoke.vbs.
You discover that an update for your virus protection software will be available in 24 hours. You need to protect your Exchange 2000 Server computer from this virus until the software update is installed. You need to perform this task with the least possible impact on the company's e-mail servers.
What should you do?
A.Pause the SMTP virtual server that processes internet mail until the virus software update can be installed.
B.Disable all connections to the SMTP virtual server queues until the virus software update can be installed.
C.Create a custom filter on the local delivery system queue that freezes all messages that have a message size larger than 5KB.
D.Create an event sink that aborts message delivery when a message with theFunnyJoke.vbsattachment is processed, and register the link with the SMTP service.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
The SMTP service of Windows 2000 provides a powerful architecture for enhancements and extensions via synchronous transport and protocol event sinks. By intercepting theOnArrivalevent, you can process incoming messages for Virus checks, by canceling delivery of the message, based on message and attachment properties. Mail worm messages have certain common characteristics. For instance, the subject line may be the same in all virus messages. Recent versions of mail worms, however, alter the subject line on every cycle, but you still can handle them easily. If you intercept all incoming messages with specific attachments, you can prevent mail worms from penetrating your organization. In this case, by blocking e-mail messages that contain an attachment with the same name as the infected attachment and with a file equal and higher than the infected attachment you can preventmesasagesthat carry the virus from entering your e-mail system. This is therefore the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
A:Pausing a server prevents the establishment of new connections, but existing connections are not terminated. This would prevent any new connections, and therefore prevent e-mail from being delivered into your e-mail system. Although this would preventmesasagesthat carry the virus from entering or leaving your e-mail system, it would also stop all other e-mail from entering your e-mail system. The question states that you want to perform this task with the least possible impact on the company's e-mail servers. Therefore this is not the best solution.
B:By disabling all connections to the SMTP virtual server queues you could preventmesasagesthat carry the virus from entering or leaving your e-mail system. However, this action would also stop all other e-mail from entering your e-mail system. The question states that you want to perform this task with the least possible impact on the company's e-mail servers. Therefore this is not the best solution.
C: Filtering messages is a valuable Queue Viewer tool, as message filtering can be used with most queue management tasks. A custom message filter is created using the Custom Filter command. Due to the dynamic nature of queues in Exchange, Microsoft recommends freezing the queue before using the custom message filter. Freeze can be used to prevent the transport of a message or selected messages and stop any active delivery processes. Even when a queue is frozen, messages can still enter, so it's also possible for new messages to be unintentionally administrated. Since you will not prevent new messages entering the local delivery queue even if you freeze messages currently in this queue, and this action will freeze messages that contain attachments other than those with the virus attached, this is not the best solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15 SMTP Transport Configuration, Lesson 1: SMTP Configurations and Virtual Servers
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 15 SMTP Transport Configuration, Lesson 2: Customizing the SMTP Service
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring

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QUESTION 61:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You work at the Phoenix office. You need to be alerted when an e-mail delivery between Phoenixand Mexico City is interrupted.
What should you do?
A.Add the SMTP queue to growth monitor to the status properties of EX1, and set the warning state to five minutes.
B.Add the SMTP queue growth to the status properties of EX3, and set the critical state to five minutes.
C.Create a new link monitor, and add EX1 and EX2 as monitored servers.
D.Create an e-mail notification and set EX3 to monitor the routing group connection routing group
A. configure
the e-mail notification to send an e-mail message to your mailbox when this routing group connector enters a down state.
E.Create an e-mail notification, and set EX3 to monitor EX1. Configure the e-mail notification to send an e-mail message to your mailbox when EX1 enters a critical state.
F.Add a mail message notification to the link monitor to send an e-mail message to your mailbox when a monitored server enters an alert state.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
Between routing groups, message transfer relies on messaging connectors. If all possible connectors are

unavailable, the message remains in the local message queue until at least one connector is operational again. You can send an e-mail message to an administrator when a server or connector enters a warning state or critical state. The server and connector states are set on the Monitoring tab of a server or connector. The subject line and body of the e-mail message are automatically created; their content depends on which server is monitoring the servers and connectors in your organization, and which servers and connectors are being monitored. You should specify a remote Exchange 2000 Server within the same routing group for the purposes of monitoring warning and critical states. If the monitored server goes down, it can no longer send notifications. If the monitoring server resides in a remote routing group, a broken routing group connector may prevent the propagation of LSI and changes of warning, or critical states may not be detected in a timely manner. Therefore the routing group connector on the bridgehead server, i.e. EX1, should be monitored by a server in the same routing group as your mailbox, but should not be monitored by EX1 in case this fails.
Incorrect answers:
A:You should specify a remote Exchange 2000 Server within the same routing group for the purposes of monitoring a server. If the monitored server goes down, it can no longer send notifications. Therefore you should not monitor EX1 from EX1. This answer is therefore not the optimal solution.
B:By monitoring SMTP queue growth on EX1 you will be alerted if there are messages destined for EX2 in the queue on EX1. However, if there are messages on EX2 that are unable to be delivered to EX1 then you will receive no notification. Therefore you should monitor the routing group connector rather than SMTP queue growth. This is therefore not the best solution.
C:Exchange 2000 determines the route a message takes based on a least cost algorithm. Each Exchange 2000 Server has a map of the entire messaging topology of which it is a member. This map, represented in the link state table, is updated regularly and is propagated to all the servers in the topology, so that each server can determine not only the cheapest way to deliver a message, but also if all the connectors that make up the route are functioning. Exchange uses a link propagation protocol called the link state algorithm (LSA). The LSA propagates the state of the messaging system in almost real-time to all Exchange servers in the system. Each Exchange server can determine the best routing option at the source and thus not send a message on a path on which a downstream link is disabled. A link monitor may help to avoid message routing problems, but would not help to alert an administrator that e-mail delivery betweenPhoenixandMexico Citywas interrupted.
E:The Monitoring tab is available on every computer running Exchange 2000 Server. This tab allows you to define the parameters within which your server's hardware and software should function before a warning or line and body of the e-mail message are automatically created; their content depends on which server is not running. Resources include CPU threshold, available virtual memory, free disk space, SMTP queue growth, Windows 2000 service, and others. However, this tab will not allow you to monitor the state of a routing group, and so is not the best answer.
F:BY configuring the link monitor to send an e-mail message when a monitored server enters a critical state will not alert you that a routing group connector is broken. In addition, before this e-mail message will operate you will need to specify which servers to monitor. Therefore this is not the best answer.
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Maintaining and Troubleshooting, Maintaining Exchange, Monitor your Exchange, How to..., Monitor your Exchange Organization, Monitor Server Performance
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Maintaining and Troubleshooting, Maintaining Exchange, Monitor your Exchange, How to..., Monitor your Exchange Organization, Set Notifications, Notify an Administrator by E-mail
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring

QUESTION 62:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your current Exchange environment consists of 10 Exchange 2000 Server computers in a single routing group. A dedicated smart host server processes all outbound Internet mail.
The company's support policy states that the support team must be notified when the number of messages queued on an Exchange server continually increases for a period of 10 minutes or more. The help desk and on-call engineer must be notified when the delay reaches 40 minutes.
You need to configure the Exchange 2000 Server computers to support this policy.
What should you do?
A.Add the X.400 queue growth monitor to the smart host server.
Configure the warning state to 10 minutes and the critical state to 40 minutes.
Create one notification to process a script that notifies the support team when the smart host server enters a warning state, and a second notification to process a script that notifies the help desk an on-call engineer when the smart host server enters a critical state.
B.Add the X.400 queue growth monitor to every Exchange 2000 Server computer.
Configure the warning state to 10 minutes and the critical state to 40 minutes.
Create one notification to process a script that notifies the support team when a server enters a warning state, and a second notification to process a script that notifies the help desk and on-call engineer when a server enters a critical state.
C.Add the SMTP queue growth monitor to the smart host server.
Configure the warning state to 10 minutes and the critical state to 40 minutes.
Create one notification to process a script that notifies the support team when the smart host server enters a warning state, and a second notification to process a script that notifies the help desk an on-call engineer when the smart host server enters a critical state.
D.Add the SMTP queue growth monitor to every Exchange 2000 Server computer.
Configure the warning state to 10 minutes and the critical state to 40 minutes.
Create one notification to process a script that notifies the support team when an Exchange 2000 Server enters a warning state, and a second notification to process a script that notifies the help desk and on-call engineer when an Exchange 2000 Server enters a critical state.

Answer: C

QUESTION 63:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The company has many branch offices located throughout the country. The server at each branch office forms a routing group. You have a group of Exchange 2000 Server computers that create an e-mail backbone for routing messages in the company. Each server in this group is dedicated to a region as shown in the exhibit:

The routing groups for each branch office are connected to the appropriate regional backbones routing group inorderto send messages throughout the organization.
The company recently opened a new branch office in the North region. The Exchange 2000 Server computer for the new branch office is named EX4. You must configure the routing group connector to ensure e-mail delivery during a single server failure in the First Routing Group. You also need to decrease the number of WAN connections that are used to deliver e-mail messages between branch offices in the same region.
What should you do?
A.From the First Routing Group, create a routing group connector that connects to the new routing group. Select EX1 as the local bridgehead server and EX4 as the remote bridgehead server.
B.From the First Routing Group create a routing group connector that connects to the new routing group. Select EX1 and EX2 as the local bridgehead server and EX4 as the remote bridgehead server.
C.From the new routing group, create a routing group connector that connects to each of four backbone routing groups.
Add the appropriate remote bridgehead server for each backbone routing group.
D.From each of the backbone routing groups, create a routing group connector to the new routing group. Select EX4 as the remote bridgehead server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A routing group is a collection of Exchange 2000 Servers that typically share a permanent, reliable,

high-bandwidth network connection. The Routing Group Connector (RGC) is the easiest connector to install and more powerful than the others. It provides a high level of fault tolerance because it supports multiple source and destination bridgehead servers. Multiple bridgeheads can guarantee message delivery even if a particular server is shut down. If an organization relies on wide area network (WAN) connections, it will be desirable to control network communication. WAN connections may generate transmission costs, may have low bandwidth, may not be permanently available, and may operate unreliably. Here, the implementation of routing groups has advantages. Through the configuration of messaging connectors, you can define dedicated bridgehead servers, which can act as concentrators for message traffic over WAN connections between routing groups. Therefore this answer fulfils both requirements: using two bridgehead servers as the local bridgehead server ensures mail delivery in the event of a single server failure; you are also decreasing the number of WAN connections used to deliver messages in the same region (since all messages from the new office will use only EX4 to transfer mail, and only use the WAN connection from EX4 to EX1 or EX2)
Incorrect answers:
A: It is important to note that the RGC is able to try any SMTP virtual server in the local and remote routing group
without message rerouting. Only if all configured remote bridgeheads are unavailable is the RGC is marked as down. Messages are then rerouted to another connector. By selecting only one local bridgehead server you are not ensuring mail delivery in the event of a single server failure. If EX1 fails mail delivery will stop, therefore this answer is incorrect
C:It is important to note that the RGC is able to try any SMTP virtual server in the local and remote routing group. A single routing group connector can therefore connect to multiple local or remote servers in the same routing group. You cannot configure a single RGC to connect to servers in multiple remote routing groups. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:By creating multiple routing group connectors linking EX4 with servers in each of the backbone routing groups you are not minimizing the number of WAN connections used to deliver messages in the same region. Using this solution mail could be routed through multiple routing groups before it arrives at servers in the Northern Region. Therefore this answer is incorrect
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 1: Routing Group Planning
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups

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QUESTION 64:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The company is expanding from three offices to four offices. The network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You are relocating the Exchange 2000 Server computers named EX12 and EX13 from the Westside office to the new Lakeview office. You need to configure the environment so that administrators in the in the NorthTownoffice and will be able to administer the Exchange Servers at the Lakeview office. You must also maintain routing efficiency and minimize WAN traffic?
What should you do?
A.Create a new routing group in the first administrative group. Create routing group connectors between the first routing group and the new routing group. Move EX12 and EX13 to the new routing group.
B.Create a new routing group in the first administrative group. Create routing group connectors between the third routing group and the new routing group, and between the Second routing group and the new routing group. Move EX12 and EX13 to the new routing group.
C.Create a new routing group in the second administrative group. Create routing group connectors between the third routing group and the new routing group, and between the second routing group and the new routing group create. Move EX12 and EX13 to the new routing group.
D.Create a new routing group in the second administrative group. Create routing group connectors between the third routing group and the new routing group. Move EX12 and EX13 to the new routing group.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Administrative groups primarily serve the purpose of permission management. An administrator with appropriate permissions at the administrative group level can configure individual servers, routing groups, common policy settings, and public folder resources for all servers. Corresponding configuration containers are located directly underneath each administrative group object (e.g. Routing Groups). Large organizations with multiple IT groups responsible for distributed resources in different regions or departments, might find a

decentralized administrative structure more appropriate for their needs. In this scenario, one administrative group can be created per geographical region or per department. In this question the server will be administered fromNorthTown, so EX12 and EX13 should be located in the same administrative group as the administrators fromNorthTown, i.e. the first administrative group.
A routing group is a collection of Exchange 2000 Servers that typically share a permanent, reliable, high-bandwidth network connection. Therefore you should place the servers atLakeViewin to their own routing group. To maintain routing efficiency you should base routing group connectors on the existing network connections (WAN links). There exists WAN links betweenLakeViewandNorthTown, i.e. the second routing group, and Riverdale, i.e. the third routing group, so routing group connectors should mimic these links. Therefore you should create routing group connectors between the new routing group and the second routing group (RGC a) and between the new routing group and the third routing group (RGC b).
Message routing will therefore be
DestinationRouteHops
NorthTownLakeView-> <RGC a ->NorthTown>1
RiverdaleLakeView-> <RGC b -> Riverdale>1
West SideLakeView-> <RGC a ->NorthTown> ->West Sideor2
West SideLakeView-> <RGC b -> Riverdale> ->West Side2
Incorrect answers:
A:To maintain routing efficiency you should base routing group connectors on the existing network connections (WAN links). There exists WAN links betweenLakeViewandNorthTown, i.e. the second routing group, and Riverdale, i.e. the third routing group. If you create a routing group between the first routing group and new routing group (RGC c) you will not minimize WAN traffic.
Under this configuration message routing would be...
DestinationRouteHops
NorthTownLakeView-> <RGC c ->NorthTownor Riverdale ->West Side> ->NorthTown3
RiverdaleLakeView-> <RGC c ->NorthTownor Riverdale ->West Side> -> Riverdale3
West SideLakeView-> <RGC c -> North Town or Riverdale ->West Side>2
C, D:Administrative groups primarily serve the purpose of permission management. In this question the server will be administered fromNorthTown, so EX12 and EX13 should be located in the same administrative group as the administrators fromNorthTown, i.e. the first administrative group. In addition you can only add servers to an administrative group during setup. Therefore these servers should remain in the First Administrative Group so these answers are incorrect.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 2: Management of Administrative Groups
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 1: Routing Group Planning

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QUESTION 65:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange organization includes five Exchange 2000 Server computers. Each of the five servers has a single mailbox store. You need to restrict use of HTTP so that only members of the company'ssalesgroup can retrieve their e-mail through a web browser.
What should you do?
A.Create a new Internet message format that provides the message body as HTML. Set the allow permissions so that only members of thesalesgroup can read this new message format.

B.Export the user accounts from Active Directory, modify the export file to disable the HTTP protocol for all mailboxes, and then re-export the file. Use the Active Directory Users and Computers console to modify the mailboxes of the members of thesalesgroup.
C.Disable the HTTP protocols at the site's protocols container. Enable the HTTP protocol in the protocols container of each server that supports thesalesgroup users.
D.Remove the Everyone group from the list of operators of the default web site. Add thesalesgroup to the list of operators by using the Internet services manager console.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To make a mailbox accessible through a Web browser using Outlook Web Access, you must enable HTTP on that mailbox. By default HTTP is enabled for users. You can manage mailbox resources at different levels in Active Directory Users and Computers and Exchange System Manager. The former gives you the finest granularity. You can use this tool to configure individual mailbox properties. The latter enables you to define default settings for mailbox stores as well as recipient and system policies. Further utilities are available, such as the LDIFDE and CSVDE utilities, which allow you to deal with numerous recipient objects in bulk
The LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) file format has a command-line utility called "LDIFDE" that allows you to create, modify, and delete directory objects. It can be run on a Windows 2000-based server or copied to a Windows 2000-based workstation. For example, LDIFDE can be used to extend the schema, export Active Directory user and group information to other applications or services, and populate Active Directory with data from other directory services.
Incorrect answers:
A:To ensure Exchange rich-text information is preserved for specific domains, create a new message format definition for each domain separately. Use the UUencode option to send messages in uuencode format. Uuencode format is compatible with all e-mail clients. Choose this option if your users will be sending e-mail to recipients who cannot view MIME-encoded messages. Message formats are not used to define message bodies as HTML. This answer is not appropriate and so is incorrect.
C:You cannot disable the protocol at a site's protocol container. You must use the IIS Admin to manage this Virtual Server's settings on a per server basis. Sites can refer to one of two things. They can be Active Directory sites (combinations of IP subnets connected to each other via high-speed network links used to optimize the directory replication) and utilize IP and SMTP protocols but not HTTP. Alternatively they can refer to Exchange Server 5.5 sites (Routing groups perform a function similar to Exchange sites in earlier versions of Exchange). In either context this answer is in appropriate.
D:The Everyone group is not a member of the list of operators of the default web site. By granting thesales group operator permission to the default web site you will be granting them permission to administer the default web site. This will not grant thesalesgroup permissions to retrieve e-mail via web browsers. This answer is therefore incorrect.
Windows 2000 Server Help - Active Directory Users and Computers, <user name>, Exchange Advanced tab, Protocol Settings, Help.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 2 Integration with Microsoft Windows 2000, Lesson 2: Active DirectoryDirectoryService Integration
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11 Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 1: Support for Internet Protocols
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 13 Creating and Managing Recipients, Lesson 2: Mailbox and Resource Management

The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 4 Active Directory Design, Active Directory Logical Structure
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help - Global Settings, Internet Message Format, Message Format tab.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Distributed Systems Guide, Active Directory, Active Directory Schema, Extending the Schema, Methods for Extending the Schema

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QUESTION 66:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The manager of the human resources department requires owner permissions to a public folder named HR and 10 subfolders under the HR folder. The human resources manager also requires that the permissions role for the default user to be set to none on all folders to protect confidential information.
You need to perform these tasks as quickly as possible with the least amount of administrative effort.
You plan to use System Manager.
What should you do?
A.Modify the permissions on the HR folder, and make no further change to the permission on the subfolders.
B.Modify the permission on the HR folder and the permissions on each subfolder.
C.Modify the permissions on the HR folder, and propagate the administrative nights to all subfolders.
D.Modify the permissions on the HR folder, and propagate the folder rights to all subfolders.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Use the Client Permissions button to assign access rights to a public folder. You can grant access to user accounts by defining pre-configured sets of permissions, or you can set up custom permissions. When you assign permissions to a parent folder, subfolders inherit those permissions when they are created. Changes in permissions to the parent folder are not automatically propagated to existing child folders. You therefore need to change the permissions for subfolders to those that apply to the parent folder. Exchange System Manager allows you to do this conveniently. Right-click the parent folder in the hierarchy, point to All Tasks, and select Propagate Settings. Clint Access rights are classed as
Incorrect answers:
A:When you assign permissions to a parent folder, subfolders inherit those permissions when they are created. Changes in permissions to the parent folder are not automatically propagated to existing child folders. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
B:The question specified that you need to perform these tasks as quickly as possible, using the least amount of administrative effort. This answer would not involve the least amount of administrative effort therefore is incorrect.
C:Use the Administrative Rights button to specify which users can set folder permissions. After selecting existing user accounts, you can grant or deny administrative permissions. By choosing to propagate administrative rights you would be propagating the rights relating to users can set folder permissions, not the folder permissions themselves. Therefore this is incorrect.
Exchange 2000 Server Help - Folders, Public Folder, <folder>, Permissions tab, help
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17 Public Folder Management, Lesson 2: Creating and Managing Public Folders

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QUESTION 67:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The company is opening five new branch offices.
Each branch office will have three new Exchange 2000 Server computers.
At three of the branch offices, a separate IT administration staff will be responsible for the Exchange servers in those branch offices. For the other two branch offices, the Exchange servers will be administered remotely by the corporate IT staff at the main office.
What should you do?
A.Create five new Exchange sites. Install the Exchange servers into the appropriate offices. Assign the appropriate permissions at the site level.
B.Install all of the new Exchange servers into the existing Exchange site. Assign the appropriate permissions at the server level.
C.Create five new administrative groups. Install three Exchange servers into each new group. Run the Exchange administration delegation Wizard to assign the appropriate permissions for each administrative group.
D. Create three new administrative groups. Install three Exchange servers into each new group. Install the remaining Exchange servers in to existing administrative group. Run the Exchange administration delegation Wizard to assign the appropriate permissions for each administrative group.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To subdivide the management of resources within a particular namespace, use administrative groups. It is often applicable to define your administrative topology according to departments or divisions. Since you are opening new offices, an existing administrative group already exists for the current Exchange administration. You should add the servers that you will manage into the administrative group you are already managing. Add the remaining servers into separate administrative groups corresponding to the branch offices, which have IT administration staff. The Exchange System Manager includes a feature called Exchange Administration Delegation Wizard that simplifies permission management. Similar to the Delegation Wizard of Windows 2000, you can use this tool to delegate appropriate permissions to other Exchange administrators.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:When designing your Active Directory hierarchy, you typically need to reflect the physical and logical structure of your resources. The physical structure is based on sites. Sites are combinations of IP Subnets connected to each other via high-speed network links. They are used to optimize Active Directory Replication. They are not relevant to Exchange administration
C:Although this answer would allow branch offices IT administration staff to manage their servers, it is not the best way to allow you to manage the Exchange servers in the branch offices were there are no IT administration staff. You should add the servers that you will manage into the administrative group you are already managing.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 2 Integration with Microsoft Windows 2000, Lesson 2: Active DirectoryDirectoryService Integration
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4 Planning the Microsoft Exchange, Lesson 1: Deployment Considerations
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 5 Installing Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Lesson 2:PostinstallationConsiderations

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QUESTION 68:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You need to configure Microsoft Outlook Web Access for an environment of 1,500 users who will be connecting only over the Internet. Users of client computers on the internal network will access their mailboxes only by using Outlook 2000. Certkiller requires a high degree of security in all network implementations.
Your current environment is configured as shown in the exhibit.

You need to make sure that the failure of a single server will not disable Outlook Web Access. The Outlook Web Access users need to have a single point of contact for the Outlook Web Access Exchange servers.
You plan to install two new Outlook Web Access Exchange servers, and then configure load balancing between these two new servers. Which type of servers should you install and configure?
A.Two Front-End servers on the internal network.
B.Two Front-End servers on the perimeter network.
C.Two mailbox servers on the internal network.
D.Two mailbox servers on the perimeter network.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In anFrontEnd/BackEnd
environment, you can group all your Front-End systems together for load balancing using Microsoft Network Load Balancing or another high-performance hardware load-balancing solution, such as Cisco Local Director. Front-End servers concentrate incoming client connections and proxy them to the appropriate Back-End servers where the mailboxes reside. In addition typically, you do not maintain internal data, such as user mailboxes, on systems in the DMZ. Those servers need to be configured as Front-End servers relaying client access to Back-End systems where the actual user mailboxes reside. So to rephrase, Front-End servers are typically placed in the DMZ (or perimeter network)
Incorrect answers:
A:Front-end server should be placed in the perimeter network, not the internal network
C, D:Mailbox servers will not provide network load balancing. For Load Balancing you should use a Front-End / Back-End environment.

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22: Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments

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QUESTION 69:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the exhibit:

You need to configure your network to allow users from the internet to securely connect to their mailboxes by using Microsoft Outlook Web Access.
What should you do?
A.Move the Outlook Web Access server to the outside of the firewall. Configure the firewall to allow port 443 on the Outlook Web Access server to communicate with the Exchange 2000 Server computer on the internal network.
B.Move the Outlook Web Access server to the internal network. Configure the firewall to allow port 110 and port 119 from any computer on the Internet to communicate with the Exchange 2000 Server computer on the internal network.
C.Configure the firewall to allow any computer on the Internet to communicate with the Outlook Web Access server on the perimeter network by using port 80 and port 25.
D.Configure the firewall to allow any computer on the Internet to communicate with the Outlook Web Access server on the perimeter network by using port 443.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Typically, you do not maintain internal data on systems in the DMZ. The servers in the DMZ need to be configured as Front-End servers relaying client access to Back-End systems where the actual user mailboxes reside. All incoming connections must pass through the first firewall, which only allows access to specific ports. For instance, if you require SSL encryption for Outlook Web Access (OWA) to the Front-End servers, you should open TCP port 443 on the firewall.
Incorrect answers:
A:If you are planning to connect your Exchange 2000 organization directly to the Internet, you will have to

consider implementing hardware and software that protects your network and blocks unauthorized users from the internet while allowing authorized users access. In other words, you need to implement a firewall. If you moved the OWA server to the outside of the firewall then this would leave your OWA server unprotected, and vulnerable to unauthorized users.
B:You require users to access internal data securely via OWA, which requires SSL on port 443. Port 110 is used for Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3) traffic, and port 119 is used for Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP) traffic. Neither of these would allow you to access OWA securely.
C:You require users to access internal data securely via OWA, which requires SSL on port 443. Port 80 is used for HTTP traffic, which is unencrypted, and port 25 is used for SMTP traffic. Neither of these would allow you to access OWA securely.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 19: Implementing Advanced Security, Lesson 1: Exchange 2000 Server Security

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QUESTION 70:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You install Exchange 2000 Server at the main office and at each of the branch offices as shown in the exhibit:

The company's product documents are stored in a public folder named Products. A large number of users at each location frequently access the documents. You want to provide these users with faster access to the product documents. You also need to minimize the amount of administrative effort necessary for distributing these documents.

The WAN links between locations are used by several business applications during the day. You need to optimize the WAN traffic generated by accessing and managing the products public folder during the day.

Which three actions should you take? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose three)

A.Create a public folder store on EX2, a public folder store on EX3, and a public folder store on EX4.

B.Create a public folder tree for EX2, a public folder tree for EX3, and a public folder tree for EX4.

C.Create an instance of Products in each of the public folder stores on EX2, EX3, and EX4.

D.Create a public folder named Products in each of the public folder trees for EX2, EX3, and EX4.

E.Configure the Products folder to replicate between8:00 P.Mand4:00 A.M.

F.Configure the Products public folder to replicate every four hours.

Answer: A, C and E

Explanation:
Exchange System Manager allows you to create multiple hierarchies. However, Outlook 2000 is only able to access the default MAPI-based public folder tree. Each public store contains the contents of exactly one public folder tree and a public folder tree cannot be split across multiple stores. Therefore you should create a public folder store on each site.
By creating an instance of the products folder on each store you are providing the public folder content at each server, and so at each location. This will provide users with faster access to these folders, and reduce WAN traffic (since access to content will be local rather then across a WAN link).
By replicating traffic out of business hours you will reduce WAN traffic during the day, and thus optimize use of the WAN link.
Incorrect answers:
B:If you created a new public folder tree then it would not be able to contain an instance of a folder in the existing public folder store - each public store contains the contents of exactly one public folder tree.
D:By creating a public folder with the same name as an existing public folder in another tree you would provide the public folder hierarchy, but not the content. You would not be able to replicate the existing public folder instance to the new public folder, since the new public folder is in a separate public folder tree, and is not linked to the existing public folder in any way (other than sharing a common name). You could manually copy the contents from one tree to another, but this would not minimize the administrative effort.
F:By configuring replication every four hours you are not optimizing the WAN traffic generated, since answer E provides a more efficient use of the WAN.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17: Public Folder Management, Lesson 1: Introduction to Public Folders
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17: Public Folder Management, Lesson 3: Public Store Configurations

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QUESTION 71:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the network diagram exhibit:

A user named Susanne is unable to connect to the Exchange 2000 Server computer. You verify that Susanne is able to browse the Internet, but she is unable to log on to the Windows 2000 Domain Controller. The TCP/IP properties sheet is shown in the following exhibit:

You need to configure Susanne's computer so that it can connect to the Exchange 2000 Server computer. What should you do?

A.Change the IP address for the preferred DNS server to 10.10.10.5
B.Change the IP address of the alternate DNS server to 10.10.10.5
C.Change the IP address of Susanne's computer to 192.168.1.201
D.Change the default gateway to 192.168.1.254
E.Change the default gateway to 192.168.1.1

Answer: A
Explanation:
The preferred DNS server should be a server on the same subnet as Susanne's machine - this will result in fast DNS lookups, and avoid placing unnecessary traffic on the WAN link. The Windows 2000 DNS/WINS server has an IP address of 10.10.10.5/24 & Susanne's computer has an IP address of 10.10.10.201/24, so both machines are on the 10.10.10.0 network. Since these two machines are on the same subnet this is the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
B:Setting the alternative DNS server to 10.10.10.5 means the preferred DNS server is located on a different subnet to Susanne's machine. This will result in slower DNS lookups, and place unnecessary traffic on the WAN link. Therefore this is not the optimal solution.
C:By changing the IP address of Susanne's machine to 192.168.1.201 you will place it on the different logical subnet to other machines on its physical subnet. This will result in it being unable to communicate with any machines on its own physical subnet. Since the default gateway will also remain on a separate logical subnet to Susanne's machine, Susanne's machine will be unable to communicate with machines on other subnets. Therefore this solution will prevent Susanne's machine from communicating with any other machines on the network. This answer is therefore incorrect.
D, E:By changing the IP address of Susanne's default gateway to either 192.168.1.1 or 192.168.1.254 you will place its default gateway on the different logical subnet to itself. Susanne's machine will then be unable to communicate with machines on other subnets. This answer is therefore incorrect.
Windows 2000 Server Help - Networking, TCP/IP, Concepts, Using TCP/IP, TCP/IP configuration items

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QUESTION 72:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Just Togs. You install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer into your Windows 2000 domain. Your network is configured as shown in the Exhibit:

You attempt to access ex1.justtogs.com by using Microsoft Outlook 2000 on your client computer. You are unable to connect, and you receive an error message saying that the server was not found. You need to configure your network to allow all users to connect to ex1.justtogs.com.
What should you do?
A.On ns1.justtogs.com, configure an A record that points to ex1.justtogs.com.
B.On ns1.justtogs.com, configure an MX record that points to ex1.justtogs.com.
C.In the Hosts file on your computer, create an entry that points to ex1.justtogs.com.
D.In theLMHostson your computer, create an entry that points to ex1.justtogs.com

Answer: A

Explanation:
The client computer running Microsoft Outlook 2000 will attempt to locate ex1.Justtogs.com. When a host name is specified, the host name must be resolved to an IP address before IP-based communication with the desired resource can begin, using name resolution. The name ex1.Justtogs.com is a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) name. A domain name is a structured name in a hierarchical namespace called the Domain Name System (DNS). An example of a domain name is www.microsoft.com/. Domain names are resolved by sending DNS name queries to a configured DNS server. The DNS server is a computer that stores domain name-to-IP address mapping records or has knowledge of other DNS servers. The DNS server resolves the queried domain name to an IP address and sends the result back.
In this question, assuming the client computers can access other DNS resources, it is likely that the DNS Server does not have an entry for ex1.Justtogs.com. The solution is there to add an entry. Host address (A) resource records map a DNS domain name to an Internet Protocol (IP) version 4 32-bit address.
Incorrect answers:
B:A MaileXchanger(MX) resource record provides message routing to a mail exchanger host, (typically an

Internet-facing computer set to receive SMTP mail for a particular DNS domain). In this scenario the client is attempting to connect using Outlook running MAPI, so this answer is not relevant.
C:The Hosts file is a static file that assists with DNS domain name resolution for host computers. It contains DNS domain name-to-IP addresses mappings. Although this solution would work,tequestion states that all users should be able to connect to ex1.Justtogs.com. This answer would require that you change the Hosts file on every computer that wishes to access ex1.Justtogs.com. Therefore this is not the best solution.
D:TheLMHostsfile is a static file that assists with remote NetBIOS name resolution on computers that cannot respond to NetBIOS name-query broadcasts. It contains NetBIOS name-to-IP addresses mappings, and therefore would not resolve the DNS name ex1.Justtogs.com.
Windows 2000 Server Help, Networking, DNS, Concepts, Understanding DNS, How DNS query works
Windows 2000 Server Help, Networking, DNS, Concepts, Resources, Resource records reference
Windows 2000 Server Help, Networking, TCP/IP, Concepts, Understanding TCP/IP, Name Resolution, Host Name Resolution
Windows 2000 Server Help, Networking, WINS, Concepts, Understanding WINS, NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT),LMHostsfiles

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QUESTION 73:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your network is configured as shown in the Network Diagram exhibit:

A user named Juan is unable to connect to any network resources or browse the Internet. The TCP/IP properties for Juan's computer are shown in the TCP/IP Properties exhibit:

You need to configure Juan's computer so that it can connect to Exchange 2000 Server computer. What should you do?

A.Change the IP address for the preferred DNS server to 192.168.1.100.
B.Change the IP address for the alternate DNS server to 10.10.10.5.
C.Change the IP address of the Juan's computer to 10.10.10.15.
D.Change the subnet mask to 255.255.255.0.
E.Change the subnet mask to 255.255.255.192.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An IP address is a 32-bit number that is expressed as a series of 4 octets converted to base 10 and separated by the period character. This is commonly known as dotted decimal notation. The (subnet) mask is a 32-bit number (also expressed in dotted decimal notation) that is used to indicate a bit in the IP address that is used to explicitly define which bits in the base IP address are fixed (the network address) and which bits are variable (the node address). The subnet mask can also be expressed in the shorthand '/x' format, where the x represents the number of 1's in the subnet mask.
For Example, a Subnet mask

binary		decimal		/x
11111111 11111111 11110000 00000000		255.255.240.0		/20
11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000		255.255.255.0		/24
11111111 11111111 11111111 11100000		255.255.255.224		/27

In the question the subnet mask for Juan's computer is 255.255.255.224 (or /27), whereas the subnet mask for the Windows 2000 Server DNS server is /24. This results in the two computers being on a different logical network segment even though they are on the same physical network segment. Inorderthat the two computers can communicate they should be located on the same logical network segment. There you should change the subnet mask of Juan's computer to that used by the DNS server (and the other computers) on same physical network segment (255.255.255 or /24).
Incorrect answers:

A:The preferred DNS server should be set to the DNS server that is fastest to respond. The DNS server with the IP address of 192.168.1.100 is located on a different network segment to Juan's computer, therefore it would typically take longer to respond that the DNS server with the IP address of 10.10.10.5 (which is on the same physical network segment as Juan's computer). This answer would achieve nothing.
B:The purpose of an Alternative DNS server is to provide an alternative machine to run DNS queries against. Changing the IP address of the Alternative DNS server to that set for the Preferred DNS server would therefore achieve nothing.
C:Changing the IP address to 10.10.10.15 without changing the subnet mask would result in the two computers still being on different logical network segments, and so would achieve nothing.
E:Changing the subnet mask to 255.255.255.192 would result in the two computers still being on different logical network segments, and so would achieve nothing.
Windows 2000 Server Help, Networking, Routing and Remote Access, Remote Access, Concepts, Resources, Expressing an IP address range with a mask

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QUESTION 74:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You use Active Directory connector to import Exchange Server 5.5 information into Active Directory. You recently installed an Exchange 2000 Server computer name EX2 into your Exchange Server 5.5 site that consisted of a single server named EX1.
After installing EX2, you configured several public folders to be replicated to EX2 from EX1. For several weeks, the public folders replicated successfully to EX2. Now users report that the material in the public folders on EX2 is out dated.
You view the services on EX1 and EX2 as shown in the services on EX1 exhibit and the services on EX2 exhibit, and verify the replication schedule, as shown in the Replication Properties exhibit:

You need to ensure that the public folders replicate properly again. What should you do?
A.Change the replication interval to every two hours.
B.Start ADC on EX1.
C.Start the MTA Stacks service on EX2.
D.Start the site replication service on EX2.
E.Set the replication message priority toUrgent.
F.Set the replication message priority toNormal.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
SRS and Active Directory Connector (ADC) provide directory interoperability between Exchange 2000 Server and Exchange Server 5.5. If you need to integrate Exchange 2000 Server with an environment running previous versions of Exchange Server, you need to configure and use these services to handle directory replication with the legacy Exchange directory service. Since the Microsoft Active Directory Connector service is stopped, replication will not be able to take place. You should thus restart this service to resolve the problem.
Incorrect answers:
A:The exhibit shows the Test folder is using the public store replication schedule. The default replication interval for a public store is 'Always run' (which by default is every 15 minutes). If you change the interval to 'Every two hours' you will make replication occur less often. This is therefore not the best solution.
C:If the recipient does not reside on the local Exchange 2000 Server the message must be routed to another server. Within the same site or routing group, X.400 over remote procedure call (RPC) is used for server-to-server communication between Exchange 2000 Server and earlier versions of Exchange Server. However, the exhibit shows the Microsoft Exchange Message Transfer Agent is started on Ex2. Therefore this would not aid replication.
D: Exchange 2000 includes Site Replication Service (SRS), which emulates an Exchange 5.5 directory service. SRS is installed during setup and is used to communicate to servers running Exchange 5.5 in the same site or

other sites. Replicated directory information synchronizes from the Exchange 2000 Server to Active Directory over the Configuration Connection Agreements for ADC. Therefore if the site replication service were stopped it should be started. However, the exhibit does not show the state of the service, and assuming only one answer is required, then this is not the best answer.
E, F:Replication message priority determines theorderin which messages are replicated. Not urgent messages are delivered last;Normal messages are sent before non-urgent messages & urgent messages are delivered first. If replication has stopped occurring then setting priority will not help start the replication process.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 3 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Architecture, Lesson 1: Exchange 2000 Server Components
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Coexisting with Previous Versions, Managing Exchange in Mixed Mode, Concepts, Understanding Coexistence with Previous Versions of Exchange, Understanding Site Replication Service
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Managing Public Folders, Sharing Information Using Public Folders, How to..., Administer Public Folders, Control Public Folder Replication, Schedule Replication, Set Replication Message Priority.

QUESTION 75:

You are the Exchange Administrator for an international company. You have Exchange 2000 Server computers located in 15 countries worldwide. You create a routing group for each country and a routing group connector between each country and the routing group for your main office.
The networks in three of these countries are configured with 56-Kbps connections to your WAN. The networks in the other 12 countries have faster connections. You select several public folders and configure them to replicate to the Exchange servers in each of these three countries.
You need to configure the public fold replication to occur during non-business hours during those three countries. You also need to prevent the users in these three countries from accessing public folders that have not been replicated to the Exchange servers located in their country.
What should you do?
A.Configure the replication interval for the selected public folders toAlways Run.
Configure the connection time for the routing group connectors for each of the three countries and the main office to occur atmidnight.
B.Configure the replication interval for the selected public folders to run atmidnight.
Configure the routing group connector for each of three countries to disallow public folder referrals.
C.Configure the replication interval for the selected public folder to run atmidnight.
Configure the routing group connector for the main office to disallow public folder referrals.
D.Configure the connection time for the routing group connectors for each of the three countries and the main office to occur atmidnight.
Set the routing group connector cost to 1.
E.Configure the connection time for the routing group connectors for each of the three countries and the main office to occur atmidnight.
Set the routing group connector cost to 100.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Every public store provides a Replication tab, where you can configure an interval and a size limit for replication messages. Typically, replication is performed every 15 minutes if changes have occurred. However, you can specify a different replication interval or specific times, which may be useful if your server is connected to the rest of the organization through a slow or dial-up network connection. Configure the replication to occur during non-business hours to minimize the impact of replication messages on interpersonal message transfer.
The routing group defines the boundary in which permanent and reliable network connections are assumed and direct public folder access is allowed. Every RGC provides a 'Do Not Allow Public Folder Referrals' check box, which you can use to control public folder access across routing groups.
Incorrect answers:
A:By configuring the replication to 'Always Run' you will not limit replication to non-business hours, which is a requirement.
C: By configuring the RGC at the main office to disallow public folder referrals you will prevent users at any office from accessing a public folder over a routing group connector. The requirement for the question was to only prevent the three offices with slow links from accessing a public folder over a routing group connector, so this is not the best solution.
D, E:By configuring the replication from the three offices with slow links and the main office to occur during non-business hours you will prevent the offices with faster connections to the main office from replicating with the main office, so this is not the best solution. The cost value of the connector establishes the public folder affinity. The lowest affinity cost determines the most preferred routing group if multiple routing groups exist - in this situation they do not, and so the affinity cost is irrelevant
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 17 Public Folder Management, Lesson 3: Public Store Configurations
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 18 Public Folder Replication, Lesson 2: Public Folder Replication Configuration

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QUESTION 76:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are in the process of migrating the mailboxes from Exchange Server 5.5 to Exchange 2000 Server.
The building facilities department has an Exchange Server 5.5 public folder named Building Facility. The Building Facility folder contains a subfolder named Floor Drawings. Users in the building facilities department use Microsoft Outlook Web Access to access their mailboxes.
The building facilities users whose mailboxes were recently migrated to Exchange 2000 Server are now unable to access the Building Facility folder or the Floor Drawings subfolder. The buildings facilities users whose mailboxes have not been migrated are still able to access the public folder on Exchange Server 5.5.
You need to enable the buildings facilities users to access the Floor Drawings subfolder. What should you do?
A.Configure the Floor Drawings subfolder to make it visible in the Exchange Server 5.5 address book.
B.Grant the migrated mailboxes permissions to read the Building Facility public folder and all subfolders.
C.Replicate the Building Facility public folder and all subfolders to the Exchange 2000 Server computer.
D.Enable the HTTP protocol on the Exchange Server 5.5 site.

E.Configure low security for the local intranet in Internet Explorer.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you migrate from Exchange Server 5.5 to Exchange 2000 Server, the Outlook Web Access (OWA) is replaced entirely because OWA in Exchange 2000 Server has been entirely redesigned. The OWA of Exchange 2000 Server is not backward compatible and is thus limited to accessing resources on Exchange 2000 servers. As a result, you must replicate the public folder to Exchange 2000 Server to fully support OWA users that have been migrated to Exchange 2000.
Incorrect answers:
A:The OWA of Exchange 2000 Server is not backward compatible and is thus limited to accessing resources on Exchange 2000 servers. Therefore, configuring the Floor Drawings subfolder to make it visible in the Exchange Server 5.5 address book will not solve the problem.
B:In Exchange 2000 Server, three types of permissions can be assigned for a public folder: directory rights, administrative rights and client permissions. Directory rights control permissions for the public folder object in Active Directory. Administrative rights control the ability to assign permissions to other users for modifying various folder properties. Client permissions control access to a public folder and its contents, and client permissions for a public folder can also be assigned on thePermissionstab on thePropertiessheet for the public folder in Outlook 2000. Client permissions assigned to a folder are not automatically propagated to its existing subfolders. To apply client permissions to the subfolders, you must propagate the folder rights in System Manger. However, all users were able to access the Building Facility public folder and the Floor Drawings subfolder while users that have not been migrated to Exchange 2000 Server can still access the folder and subfolder. Therefore the problem does not lie with folder permissions.
D:OWA uses the HTTP protocol to communicate with the Exchange servers. However, all users were able to access the Building Facility public folder and the Floor Drawings subfolder while users that have not been migrated to Exchange 2000 Server can still access the folder and subfolder. Therefore the HTTP protocol is enabled on the Exchange Server 5.5 site.
E:The OWA of Exchange 2000 Server is not backward compatible and is thus limited to accessing resources on Exchange 2000 servers. Therefore, configuring low security for the local intranet in Internet Explorer will not solve the problem.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 22 Microsoft Outlook Web Access, Lesson 2: Outlook Web Access Environments.
Exchange 2000 Server Online Help, Contents, Managing Public Folders, Sharing Information Using Public Folders, How To..., Administer Public Folders, Propagate Folder Settings.

QUESTION 77:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller . Your network configuration is shown in the exhibit:

Users inNew Yorkreport delays when opening forms stored in the organizational forms library. You need to decrease the amount of time that it takes users inNew Yorkto open a form stored in the organizational forms library.

What should you do?

A.Upgrade the 56-Kbps connection to a T1 line, and decrease the cost property of the routing group connector to 25.

B.Upgrade the 56-kbps connection to a T1 line, and increase the cost property of the routing group connector to 75.

C.Create a public folder store on EXD2, and replicate the organizational forms library from EXD1 to EXD2.

D.Create a public folder store on EXD2, and copy the organizational forms library to a public folder in the new pubic folder store.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If a wide area network (WAN) connection connects routing groups, access to stand-alone public folders in remote routing groups might be slow or even impossible. Users inNew Yorkare experiencing delays because organizational forms are stored inOrlando. Organizational Forms Libraries can be replicated across the organization through replication of the MAPI-based public folder hierarchy. You may configure content replication to provide access to the organizational forms in all locations. Public folder replication ensures that multiple instances of the same public folder are kept up to date.

Incorrect answers:

A, B:A T1 line would provide connectivity speed of 1.5Mbps, and would entail a significant cost. Since there is only one routing group connector the cost is irrelevant - this cost is always the lowest cost. In contrast, the speed of a LAN connection would range from 10Mpbs to 1000Mbps, (significantly faster than a T1

connection), and be much less expensive, so would not be the preferred option.
D:Copying the organization forms library would be sufficient to initial populate the library, but would thereafter require significant overheard to maintain. Public folder replication ensures that the content of all instances of the same public folder is kept up to date.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration Chapter 18 Public Folder Replication, Lesson 1: Public Folder Strategies
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 21 Microsoft Outlook Forms Environment, Lesson 2: Managing Outlook Forms

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QUESTION 78:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You create anewsfeedto a public folder. You have a limited amount of storage space on your Exchange 2000 Server computer. You want to minimize the amount of space that thenewsfeedposts occupy.
In the event of server failure, plan to recover allnewsfeeditems from the main Internetnewsfeedserver located at Internet service provider. You need to be able to recover all other messages that have occurred since the last full backup.
What should you do?
A.Configure a new public folder store in a new storage group. Create thenewsfeedpublic folder in this store. Enable circular logging for this public folder.
B.Configure a new public folder store in the existing storage group. Create thenewsfeedpublic folder in the new public folder store. Enable circular logging for this public folder.
C.Configure a new public folder store in the existing public folder store. Configure thenewsfeedto port messages to this public folder. Disable circular logging for this public folder.
D.Create a new public folder store in the existing public folder store. Create thenewsfeedpublic folder to this store. Disable circular logging for this public folder.
E.Configure a new public folder store in the existing public folder store. Create thenewsfeedpublic folder in the new public folder store. Disable circular logging for this public folder.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging causes the server to discard transactions as soon as they have been committed to the databases. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types, which rely on the existence of transaction logs. You might therefore want to enable this feature only for less important repositories that hold a large amount of data, such as Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP)-based newsgroups implemented in a public store. Right-click the storage group for which you want to enable circular logging, select Properties, and in the General tab, select the Enable Circular Logging check box. If you would like to implement different backup schedules for different repositories, you should configure of multiple storage groups as circular logging is applied at the storage group level. Since the requirements are to recover messages that have occurred since the last full backup, you will need to disable circular logging for messages, whilst enabling it for NNTP newsgroups. Creating a separate storage group dedicated to NNTP messages gives you this flexibility.
Incorrect answers:
B:By utilizing an existing public store, you will not be able to back up and recover the contents separately

without affecting other stores.If you would like to implement different backup schedules for different repositories, you should consider the configuration of multiple storage groups. Therefore this is not the optimal solution.
C, D, E:By disabling circular logging you will not minimize the amount of space required for thenewsfeed server, only the amount to space used by the transaction logs.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

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QUESTION 79:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You are planning for disaster recovery for your three Exchange 2000 Server computers named Server1, Server2 and Server3. Each Exchange Server houses three databases. You plan to use a single backup for each storage group.
You must configure the servers so that the following goals are met in the event of failure:
1.You must be able to restore the database on Server1 and Server2 to the state that existing one minute before the failure.
2.You must be able to restore all the databases on Server3 simultaneously.
What should you do?
A.Create one storage group on each server to contain the databases.
Enable circular logging on Server1 and Server2.
Create a full-text index for the databases on Server3.
B.Create one storage group on Server1 and Server2 to contain the databases.
Create a storage group for each database on Server3.
Disable circular logging on Server1 and Server2.
C.Create one storage group on Server3 to contain the databases.
Create a storage group for each database on Server1 and Server2.
Disable circular logging on Server3.
D.Create one storage group on Server3 to contain the databases.
Create a storage group for each database on Server1 and Server2.
Create a full-text index for the databases on Server3.
Enable circular logging on Server3.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
We must be able to restore Server1 and Server2 to state 1 minute before failure. Therefore we need circular logging disabled. When circular logging is used, older transaction log files are overwritten by subsequent entries once the information in the logs has been committed to the appropriate Exchange databases. These log files would be required to recover entries that occurred after the last backup. Therefore Circular logging should not be enabled on Server1 and Server2.Furthermore, we must be able to restore all databases on Server3 simultaneously. This cannot be achieved if we just have only one storage group for all the databases on Server3. We would need one storage group for each of those databases.
Incorrect answers:

A:We must be able to restore Server1 and Server2 to state 1 minute before failure. Therefore we need circular logging disabled. When circular logging is used, older transaction log files are overwritten by subsequent entries once the information in the logs has been committed to the appropriate Exchange databases. These log files would be required to recover entries that occurred after the last backup. Therefore Circular logging should not be enabled.Furthermore, a full-text index is used to improve the efficiency with which text searches can be performed against a database. The presence or absence of a full-text index would not affect the backup and restore strategy.
C:We must be able to restore all databases on Server3 simultaneously. This cannot be achieved if we just have only one storage group for all the databases on Server3. We would need one storage group for each of those databases.
D:We must be able to restore all databases on Server3 simultaneously. This cannot be achieved if we just have only one storage group for all the databases on Server3. We would need one storage group for each of those databases.Furthermore, a full-text index is used to improve the efficiency with which text searches can be performed against a database. The presence or absence of a full-text index would not affect the backup and restore strategy.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
Exchange 2000 Help - Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server, Configuring Information Stores, How to..., Use Full-Text Indexing

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QUESTION 80:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange organization includes one Exchange Server 5.5 computer named Server1. You installed an Exchange 2000 Server computer named Server2 into the existing Exchange Server 5.5 organization. When you install the new server, you verify that all messages within the Exchange organization are being delivered.
Later, several users report that some of the e-mail messages that they send are not being delivered to users within the company. You find out that messages from users on Server2 are not being delivered to the users on Server1. You verify that users from both servers are able to send and receive e-mail messages.
When you attempt to examine the appropriate link queue on Server2, you receive the following error message.

You need to ensure that all users within the company are able to send messages to and receive messages from all other users in the company.
What should you do?
A.Start the MTA Stacks service on Server2.
B.Start the POP3 service on Server2.
C.Start Active Directory Connector on Server1.
D.Start the message transfer agent on Server1.

E.Start the IMAP4 service on Server2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For each recipient address of each and every message, the routing engine must determine the correct destination. For this purpose, communication with Active Directory is necessary. If the recipient does not reside on the local Exchange 2000 Server, the message must either be routed to another server within the same site or routing group. Exchange 2000 Server supports the X.400 standard through its Microsoft Exchange Message Transfer Agent (MTA) Stacks service. X.400 over remote procedure call (RPC) is used for server-to-server communication between Exchange 2000 Server and earlier versions of Exchange Server. For all recipients outside the local routing group, the routing engine determines all connectors that are able to transfer the message on a per-recipient basis. The message is placed in the selected connector's message queue, which in turn transfers the message.If the MTA stack is not available on Server2, the Exchange 2000 would not be able to deliver mail the Exchange Server 5.5.The exhibit shows that the link queue is not available, and so it implied the MTA Stack service is not running.
Incorrect answers:
C:The Active Directory Connector (ADC), in conjunction with Site Replication Service (SRS), replicates connector and routing information from the existing organization with Active Directorydirectoryservice. This allows Exchange 2000 Server to discover and route messages to existing Exchange 5.5 connectors. If the ADC is not started then it is possible that the Exchange 2000 Server cannot access routing information for users on the Exchange Server 5.5. However, the ADC is not responsible for actual message delivery. The exhibit shows that the link queue is not available - which implies that messages that have been directed to a queue are not able to access it, i.e. a transport stack is not available. This is in contrast to the routing engine being unable to locate the correct queue - which could be a routing problem. Therefore it is likely that the ADC is not the cause of the problem.
B:POP3 is a messaging protocol that defines commands to download messages from a host. In other words, it is a read-only protocol allowing you to download messages from your server-based Inbox only. It is not responsible for delivering e-mail sent from one Exchange server to another, and so would not help in this situation.
D:Within Exchange 5.5 the MTA is responsible for the central routing of messages. If the MTA were not functioning Exchange 5.5 users would not be able to send mail to the Internet. Since users can send Internet-bound e-mail, this answer is incorrect.
E:IMAP4 is a modern Internet protocol that allows you to access all kinds of server-based messaging folders. In other words, using an IMAP4-compliant client, you are not restricted to Inbox access only, as you would be using POP3. It is not responsible for delivering e-mail sent from one Exchange Server to another, and would thus not help in this situation.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11 Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 1: Support for Internet Protocols
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 16 Message Routing Administration, Lesson 2: Connecting Routing Groups
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 3 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Architecture, Lesson 1: Exchange 2000 Server Components
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange Server Training, Chapter 4 Communication in an Exchange Server Environment, Lesson 3: The MTA in anIntrasiteEnvironment

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QUESTION 81:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your employees are network consultants who usually work at various customers locations throughout the country. Each network consultant uses a portable computer issued by the company. The network consultants need access to only their e-mail whether they are in the corporate headquarters or at a customer location.
You need to provide remote e-mail services to the network consultants. You want to perform this task with the least amount of configuration of the portable computers.
What should you do?
A.Install a new Remote Access server at the corporate headquarters. Install a toll-free telephone line for remote dial-up connections. Configure the portable computers for dial-up networking. Configure Microsoft Outlook 2000 as the messaging client software on the portable computers.
B.Install a new Remote Access server at the corporate headquarters. Install a toll-free telephone line for remote dial-up connections. Configure the portable computers for dial-up networking. Configure Microsoft Outlook 2000 as mail client on POP on the headquarter computers.
C.Subscribe to a nationwide Internet service for the network consultants. Install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer as a Front-End Microsoft Outlook Web Access server at the corporate headquarters. Configure the server to have certificate services. Allow port 443 into the Front-End server from the Internet.
D.Subscribe to a nationwide Internet service for the network consultants. Install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer as a Front-End Microsoft Outlook Web Access server at the corporate headquarters. Allow port 25 and port110 into the Front-End server from the Internet. Configure Microsoft Outlook Express as a POP mail client on the portable computer.
E.Subscribe to a nationwide Internet service for the network consultants. Install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer as a Front-End Microsoft Outlook Web Access server at the corporate headquarters. Allow port 25 and port143 into the new Front-End server from the Internet. Configure Microsoft Outlook express as an IMAP client on the portable computer.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
Configurations where servers function as Front-End systems handling incoming client connections are interesting if you plan to support Internet-based client programs, such as Outlook Web Access. Since clients need to access a Front-End server over an Internet connection each employee should have access to an Internet Service Provider. Since laptops will connect when they are at customer locations, they should do so by using dial-up networking. With this method there will be no need to rely on a connection being available at a customer site.
Front-End servers are able to retrieve information about the location of a particular mailbox, or the home server attribute, from Active Directory. This information is available to all of the Front-End servers, which means that your users can connect to any of the Front-End servers, which then determine the user's home server and proxy the connection to the correct information store server. Therefore minimal configuration is required at each laptop - laptops simply need to be able to connect to the Internet and users browse to the Front-End server.
Running Outlook Web Access over SSL requires a Web Server Certificate for Internet Information Services (IIS). The Front-End server should be configured to use SSL to encrypt data and passwords between the client and the front-end server; otherwise passwords and data travel as clear text. port 443 should be allowed from the Internet to the Front-End server, as this is the default port used by SSL to encrypt client communications with the Front-End server.

Incorrect answers:
A: Configuring Microsoft Outlook will require that each machine is configured with a separate user profile. Therefore individual configuration is required at each laptop. This is thus not the optimal solution.
B: Configuring Microsoft Outlook will require that each machine is configured with a separate user profile. Therefore individual configuration is required at each laptop. This is therefore not the optimal solution. POP3 will not be required at the headquarters computer unless a POP3 client (such as Outlook Express) is used on the laptop computers. If it is then this will require that each machine is configured with individual user account information in the POP3 client.
D:The Front-End server should be configured to use SSL to encrypt data and passwords between the client and front - end server; otherwise passwords and data travel as clear-text. Port 443 should be allowed from the Internet to the Front-End server, as this is the default port used by SSL to encrypt client communications with the Front-End server. By enabling port 25 and port 110, SSL communication will not be possible unless these settings are configured on each laptop computer therefore this is not the optimal solution. E: The Front-End server should be configured to use SSL to encrypt data and passwords between the client and
and the front-end server; otherwise passwords and data travel as clear text. port 443 should be allowed from Internet to the Front-End server, as this is the default port used by SSL to encrypt client communications with the Front-End server. By enabling port 25 and port 143, SSL communication will not be possible unless these settings are configured on each laptop computer therefore this is not the optimal solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 4 Planning the Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Installation, Lesson 2: Preparing the Server Installation
EnterpriseDeployment Guide, PART 5 Advanced Deployment Planning, Chapter 24 Security Sensitive Environments, Deployment Scenarios
EnterpriseDeployment Guide, PART 5 Advanced Deployment Planning, Chapter 25 Outlook Web Access, Deployment Planning

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QUESTION 82:

You are the Exchange Administrator of three Exchange 2000 Server computers. Each of theses servers contains three mailbox stores.
You created a new offline address book containing the mailbox entries that users will need when they are working remotely. Users report that they are still accessing the original official address book instead of the new offline address book.
You need to assign the new offline address book to all users. You need to perform this task with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
A.Create a single server policy, and add Exchange server to that server policy.
B.Create a mailbox store policy that assign the offline address book, and add each mailbox store to this policy.
C.Modify the permissions on the new offline address book so that each Exchange server explicitly has the List object and Read properties permissions.
D.Modify each mailbox store so that it is assigned to use the new offline address book.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
The General (Policy) tab of a Mailbox Store Policy allows you to define the Offline Address list to be used. To activate this policy you need to associate the policy with one or more objects of the same class, and then apply

the policy.
Incorrect answers:
A:Server Policies are used to configure subject logging, message tracking and log file maintenance. A mailbox store policy is required to limit mailbox size. This answer is therefore wrong.
C:Permissions control access to Exchange objects. You should use the Exchange Administration Delegation Wizard to set permissions on organizations and administrative groups, and thus control access to the Exchange objects contained within the organization or administrative group. You can set permissions on some Exchange objects individually including address lists. Permissions in Exchange are inherited by default. The 'Everyone' group inherits both the 'List Object' and 'Read Properties' from the 'All Global Address Lists' object, so it is not necessary to set these permissions explicitly.
D:If you set the Offline Address list on the mailbox store then you would need to configure the Address list in 3 places (one for each mailbox store). The question specifies that you should perform the task with the least amount of administrative effort. This is therefore not the best solution.
Exchange 2000 Help, Configuring Security, General Security, Concepts, Permissions.
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, Concepts, Policies, System Policies.
Exchange 2000 Help, General (policy)

QUESTION 83:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server computer that supports 650 mailboxes. When you originally configured the server, you implemented a mailbox store policy to restrict the amount of mailbox storage for each user.
Recently, you created an additional mailbox store and moved 300 mailboxes to the new mailbox store.
You notice that many of the mailboxes on the new mailbox are now over the limit that you set on the original mailbox store policy. You need to enforce the limits in the mailbox store policy, and you need to perform this task with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
A.Create a new mailbox store policy that affects the new mailbox store.
B.Modify the storage limit settings on the new mailbox store to match the mailbox store policy.
C.Add the new mailbox store to the Mailbox Store Policy.
D.Create a server policy that affects both mailbox stores.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
Exchange 2000 includes two kinds of policies: system and recipient. System policies are policies that you create and apply to a server, mailbox store, or public store. System policies use an apply-time implementation to effect configuration changes. You can create a policy, define the settings that policy implement, associate the policy with one or more objects of the same class, and then apply the policy. The objects with a policy applied to them list the applicable policies and disable the settings that the policy overrides. This allows you to prevent unauthorized changes.
The administrator has already created and configured a mailbox store policy but this policy is not in effect since mailboxes are over the existing specified limits. The reason that the policy is not in effect is that you have not associated the mailbox store policy with the new mailbox store.
Incorrect answers:
A:If you configure an additional mailbox policy you will have a second policy to administer and maintain, and

you will not be using the mailbox store policy defined for the whole organization. This is therefore not the best solution
B:If you limit mailbox size on the mailbox store directly then you will have a second place to administer and maintain mailbox store options, and you will not be using the mailbox store policy defined for the whole organization. This is therefore not the best solution.
D:Server Policies are used to configure subject logging, message tracking and log file maintenance. A mailbox store policy is required to limit mailbox size. This answer is therefore wrong.
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, How to..., Manage System Policies, Create a policy Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, Concepts, Policies, System Policies.

QUESTION 84:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The hard disks on your Exchange 2000 Server are configured as shown in the exhibit:

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Users report that the large number of documents in the Exchange public folders makes it difficult for them to find specific documents in timely manner. You need to decrease the amount of time it takes users to locate public folder documents. You need to maintain the existing response time for users accessing their e-mail messages.

What should you do?
A.Create a full-text index, and place it on a new RAID-5 disk array.
B.Create a new full-text index, and place it on the existing RAID-5 disk array.
C.Create a full-text index, and place it on the mirrored set of disks that contain the transaction log files.
D.Create a new public folder directory structure. Configure a public folder for each letter of the alphabet. Place documents in the public folder based on the first letter of the filename.
E.Install a new Exchange 2000 Server computer. Configure the server as a public folder server.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
To optimize full-text indexing, you need to prepare your Exchange environment by correctly configuring your server and ensuring your Exchange organization is stable. For server configuration, use a mirrored redundant array of independent disks (RAID) configuration, i.e., a RAID 0+1. This configuration is recommended by Microsoft and allows for the best performance while ensuring redundancy. Whilst RAID 0+1 is not available, a mirrored disk set, also known as a RAID-1 array, is available. Therefore this answer provides the best solution.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B:To optimize full-text indexing, you need to prepare your Exchange environment by correctly configuring your server.A RAID-5 configuration is not recommended. Using a RAD-5 disk array is not recommended, so neither answer is optimal.
D:Creating a new public folder directory structure corresponding to the first letter of the filename attached to a file may help users to locate documents. However, it would require a massive administrative overhead to maintain, and would not guarantee that users could locate documents. In addition, it would require users to search for documents manually, and so proves a less than optimal solution.
E:Whilst installing a new server would take away some of the load from the existing server, unless further configuration were specified, (such as creating a full-text index and using a mirrored redundant array of independent disks (RAID) configuration) it would not provide an optimal solution
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Chapter 31: Optimizing Exchange 2000, Optimizing Exchange 2000 Server, Best Practices for Full-Text Indexing

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QUESTION 85:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . One of the Exchange 2000 Server computers supports five departments and 4,500 mailboxes in a single mailbox store. Recently, users in the research department requested faster access to their e-mail messages when searching for words and phrases. You enable full-text indexing, and the update interval set to Always. Users now report that response times are slow at peak times during the business day.
You need to improve the server response time, provide full-text indexing to the research department, and decrease the size of the index files.
What should you do?
A.Change the system resource usage parameter of the full-text indexing toLow
B.Install an additional physical hard disk, and move the full-text index files to this new disk
C.Create an additional mailbox store, move the research departments mailboxes to that store, and index only that mailbox store
D.Change the update interval for full-text indexing to run during off-peak hours

Answer: C

Explanation:
Full-text indexes and catalogs consume approximately 20% of disk space of the corresponding store size. To reduce the size of index files you should reduce the size of the store you are indexing. Since you are only required to provide full-text indexing to the research department you should create a separate store for these users and index just that store. Since the server is now indexing less files, performance will also improve.
Incorrect answers:
A:By changing the system resource parameter toLowyou will increase server performance, but you will not be decreasing the size of the index file, so this option is incorrect.
B:By adding an additional hard disk you will not be decreasing the size of the index file, so this option is incorrect.
D:By creating a custom schedule to update during off peak hours you will increase server performance, but you will not be decreasing the size of the index file, so this option is incorrect.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources

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QUESTION 86:

You are the administrator of an Exchange 2000 Server computer that supports 2,400 mailboxes. The mailboxes are distributed among three mailbox stores that are located in a single storage group. The server is configured as shown in the exhibit:

Users report that it takes up to 10 seconds to send an e-mail message during peak times of the business day. You need to optimize the responsiveness of the Exchange Server.
What should you do?
A.Move one of the mailboxes stores from Disk 3 to Disk 5.
B.Set the full-text toAlways Runfor all three mailbox stores.
C.Create a new mailbox store in a new storage group on Disk 5, and place the new transaction log files on Disk 2.
Move 1,200 of the mailboxes to this new mailbox store.

D.Create a new mailbox store, and place the mailbox store files on Disk 5.
Move 1,200 of the mailboxes to this new mailbox store.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
The server supports 2,400 mailboxes in three mailbox stores, or approximately 800 mailboxes per Mailbox Store. Disk 3 contains two mailbox stores, or approximately 1600 mailboxes. By moving one mailbox store to the unused disk (Disk 5) this would help balance the load on each disk, and improve server performance. Multiple information stores can bring you a performance gain, provided that you place their transaction logs and database files on separate physical disk systems.
Incorrect answers:
A:It is important to keep the full-text index current, but indexing consumes system resources. By setting the full-text index to 'Always Run' you will keep the index current, but consume system resources. This will reduce server responsiveness, not increase it.
C, D: By creating a new mailbox store on the unused disk (Disk 5) it would help balance the load on each disk, and improve server performance. However,Answer Aresults in 800 mailboxes per disk, whereasAnswer C results in 1,200 mailboxes on Disk E, which would not be as significant an improvement.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14: Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources

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QUESTION 87:

You are the administrator of seven Exchange 2000 Server computers. Each server supports 1,800 mailboxes. Each server's mailboxes are distributed among five mailbox stores that are located in two storage groups. All mailbox store settings are configured at the default values. Tape backups on all servers occur between4 A.Mand7 A.M.
Users on the night shift report that sending and operating e-mail messages often takes several seconds between1 A.Mand2:30 A.M.Response times are acceptable at other times. You need to improve the response times between1 A.Mand2:30 A.M.
What should you do?
A.Configure full-text indexing to use a lower amount of system resources.
B.Schedule the tape backups to back up each of the mailbox stores at different times across a wider period of time.
C.Configure the warning interval of each of the mailbox stores so that warnings run on a custom schedule.
D.Configure the maintenance interval of each of the mailboxes stores so that maintenance is staggered across a wider period of time.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Information Storedefragmentsits databases automatically during scheduled maintenance cycles. The maintenance schedule can be defined in the Database tab of the corresponding store under Maintenance Interval. Maintenance processes should run at different times from backup operations as the two operations would compete for system resources. The default maintenance interval is "Run daily from1:00 AMto5:00 AM". Onlinedefragmentingruns as part of database maintenance. Onlinedefragmentingis performed automatically at

2:00 AMevery day by default. Since users report slow response times corresponding to when scheduled maintenance occurs, it is likely that this will be the cause. Therefore configure each of the 5 mailbox stores scheduled maintenance to occur staggered over a wider period of time.
Incorrect answers:
A:The question states the mailbox store uses default values. The default value for full-text indexing is 'Never Run' for both update interval and rebuild interval. Therefore full-test indexing is currently not using any resources.
B:The tape back up starts at4 AM. You need to improve response times between1 AMand2:30 AMat which time the backups will not be running, so changing the backup times will not help response times.
C:You can schedule when warning messages are generated - you can select one of the standard maintenance schedules, or click Customize to set up your own schedule. This process is CPU and disk intensive and can cause slow server performance. You should schedule maintenance of this type at off-peak times. However, the default value is "Run daily at midnight" for 15 minutes, so changing the warning messages schedule will not help response times between 1 AM and 2:30 AM.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Database Consistency
Exchange 2000 Help - <Mailbox store> properties, Limits, Help

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QUESTION 88:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You want to perform nightly incremental backups at your Exchange 2000 Server computer. When you attempt to perform an incremental backup, Windows backup reports that it is unable to attach to the database.

Which two actions should you have before performing the incremental backup? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two.)
A.Enable circular logging on all storage groups on the server.
B.Disable circular logging on all storage groups on the server.
C.Perform a differential backup of the database.
D.Perform a normal backup of the database.
E.Perform an offlinedefragmentationof the database.
F.Verify the integrity of the database.

Answer: B, D

Explanation:
Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types. This type of backup cannot be used when circular logging is enabled.By disabling circular logging you would allow incremental backups to be performed.

A full or normal backup covers the entire information store. It saves databases as well as transaction log entries that have not yet been committed to the databases. In addition, transaction log files whose content is already committed to the actual database files are purged from the system. It enables you to restore the databases from a single backup, but it requires more tape space than any other online backup type. The full backup sets the context for all other backup types. It is necessary to perform a full backup before you can perform an incremental or differential backup. If a full backup has not been performed you would receive the error message "Error: Error attaching to device EXCH\Microsoft Information Store\First Storage Group".
Therefore both B and D are required before you could perform an incremental backup.
Incorrect answers:
A:Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types, (including incremental and differential backups). By enabling circular logging you would disable incremental backups.
C:A differential backup works similar to the incremental backup, but does not purge transaction log files. Therefore, it does not change the context for the next backup. It is dependent on a previous full backup or incremental backup. A successful restore requires the last full backup plus the last differential backup. This backup type is not supported on servers or storage groups where circular logging is enabled. If there is no previous full backup then an error will be reported when you try to perform a differential backup. Since you need to perform an incremental backup and have to choose only two answers, you would need to disable circular logging and perform a full backup. Therefore this is not the best solution.
E:The Information Storedefragments(onlinedefragmentation) its databases automatically during scheduled maintenance cycles. Database inconsistencies may also be fixed during every startup and shutdown of the server in a process known as soft recovery. To reduce the physical size of the database files, you need to use the database compaction tool (ESEUTIL.EXE). ESEUTIL.EXE allows you to perform database consistency checks, (offline)defragmentation, and failure correction at the level of the ESE. If a store is mounted while you try to use ESEUTIL.EXE to compact its databases, the error code -1032 (JET_errFileAccessDenied) will be returned. Do not forget to perform a full backup before compacting databases offline, in case ESEUTIL.EXE acts differently than expected. This may help solve a database problem, but in this case is not the most likely solution.
F:The Information Store Integrity utility (Isinteg) can find and eliminate database errors and problems in high-level data structures. To fix problems, you must specify the -fix option at the command line. ISINTEG.EXE writes details about tests and correction processes to a log file. This may help solve a database problem, but in this case is not the most likely solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Backup Categories, Incremental Backup

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QUESTION 89:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Users in the engineering department report that they are unable to access their e-mail messages. You find that the Information Store service stopped. When

you review the event logs for your Exchange 2000 Server computer, you find several-1010ESE error messages reporting hard faults when reading from the engineering mailbox store database.
You need to bring the mailbox store online without damaging the contents of the engineering mailbox store, but you need the most current data possible.
What should you do before you restart the information store service?
A.RunISINTEG -fixon the engineering database.
B.RunESEUTIL /Gon the engineering database.
C.Remove the transaction log files, and restore the engineering database from backup.
D.Restore the engineering database from backup, but do not overwrite the transaction log files.

Answer: D.

Explanation:
When performing backup and restore, you receive an Event ID 1018, 1019, or 1022: "Database is damaged" error message.The error seen here was 1010ESE reporting hard faults, which can be equated to hardware faults. This means that online backup cannot be complete because the database is damaged. Check the hardware for errors and complete a restore of this database from backup as soon as possible.
When restoring databases and transaction log files, specify a working directory for the Backup utility. It is important to specify a folder different from the production log file location. During hard recovery, older logs are applied from the temporary directory to the databases before the more recent logs from the production location are replayed. This allows you to recover even those items that have not been included in the backup. Therefore you should ensure that the existing transaction logs are not overwritten.
Incorrect answers:
A:If all your recent backups cannot be used, you will have to fix corruption using ESEUTIL.EXE with the /P switch. After running ESEUTIL.EXE, you must check the databases at the Information Store level using ISINTEG.EXE. However, current backups should be used where available. This is therefore not the optimal solution
B:You can use ESEUTIL /G to check database integrity. This is a read-only utility that does not make changes to the database
C:Removing the existing transaction logs will prevent you from recovering those items that have not been included in the backup
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit -EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Database Consistency
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 33 Troubleshooting, Backup and Restore Problems

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QUESTION 90:

You are the Exchange Administrator for an Exchange 2000 Server computer that supports 1,200 mailboxes. The server has a single RAID-5 disk array that contains a 4-GB logical drive named Drive1 and a 32-GB logical drive named Drive2. The server has a single storage group located on Drive2. The storage group contains three mailbox stores. The transaction log files are located on Drive1.
Users report that it takes five seconds or more to open or send an e-mail message during normal business

hours. You need to improve the responsiveness of the Exchange server.
What should you do?
A.Install a new hard disk, configure it as part of RAID-5 disk array. Create a new logical drive on the disk array, and move the mailbox stores to this new logical drive.
B.Install a new hard disk, configure it as a part of the RAID-5 disk array, create a new logical drive on the disk array, and move the transaction log files to this new logical drive on the disk array, and move the transaction log file to this new logical drive.
C.Install a new hard disk, configure it independently of the RAID-5 array, and move the transaction log files to the new hard drive.
D.Install a new hard drive, configure it independently of the RAID-5 disk array, and move one or two of the mailbox stores to the new hard disk.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The recommended RAID technology for the transaction logs on mailbox and public folder servers is RAID-1, because it offers the highest performance and sufficient reliability. Controller based RAID implementations are recommended, because they provide better performance and leave the processor to do other work. RAID-5 is not recommended for transaction logs as this can impair performance.
Incorrect answers:
A, B:The recommended RAID technology for the transaction logs on mailbox and public folder servers is RAID-1. RAID-5 is not recommended for transaction logs as this can impair their performance.Therefore both answers are incorrect.
D:The recommended RAID technology for mailbox stores and public folder stores is either RAID-5 (striped mirrors) or RAID-0+1 (mirrored stripes). Moving the mailbox store to a non-RAID disk would achieve no performance benefit, whilst reducing fault tolerance. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, TheEnterpriseDeployment Guide, Server Sizing, Disk Configuration

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QUESTION 91:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange server is becoming extremely low on available hard disk space. Based on the current rate of growth, you expect your server to run out of storage space in two months.
The executives in your organization typically send very large attachments with their e-mail messages.
The other users in your organization typically do not send attachments larger than 1MB.
You want to accomplish the following goals:
*The executives must have unrestricted message storage space on the Exchange server.
*All employees other than executes must be limited to 50MB of storage space for messages on the Exchange server.
*A separate set of transaction log files must be created for the executives.
*The executives must be able to have access to e-mail prior to other employees if the Exchange server needs to be restored.
*The Exchange server must not run out of hard disk space.
You take the following actions:
üCreate a new storage group.

üCreate a new monitor store in the new storage group.
üMove the mailboxes of all the executives to the new mailbox store.
üOn the existing mailbox store, set a maximum storage limit of 50MB.
What result or results do these actions produce? (Choose all that apply)
A.The executives have unrestricted message storage space on the Exchange server.
B.All employees other than executes are limited to 50MB of storage space for messages on the Exchange server.
C.A separate set of transaction log files is created for the executives.
D.The executives can have access to e-mail prior to other employees of Exchange server needs to be restored.
E.The Exchange server will not run out of hard disk space.

Answer: A, B, C, D.

Explanation:
A: A storage limit has been set on the existing mailbox store, but the executives are using the new mailbox store,
so are not subject to this restriction. The default policy for a new mailbox store is: Issue warning at (KB) - check box ix cleared; prohibit send at (KB) - check box is cleared; prohibit send and recieve at (KB) - check box is cleared. So executives are not subject to mailbox store limits.
B:A storage limit of 50MB has been set on the existing mailbox store, which applies to all users except executives.
C:All databases within a storage group share the same set of transaction log files. Since the executive and the other users are in different storage groups, they will have a separate set of transaction logs.
D:You can back up and restore mailbox or public stores individually. Since executives are using the new mailbox store, this can be restored prior to other users' mailboxes, which can be recovered later by restoring the original mailbox store
Incorrect Answer.
E:You can set a 'Disk Space Threshold' monitor on a server, but you cannot monitor an individual store and Executives still have unlimited access. Therefore this action does not ensure the Exchange Server does not run out of disk space.
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Help, Configuring Information Stores, How to..., Mailbox Stores, Set Mailbox Properties
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 1: System Maintenance and Monitoring
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 92:

You are the Exchange Administrator of Certkiller 's Exchange 2000 Server computer. After a recent hard disk failure, it took 10 hours to restore the 25-GB mailbox store.

You need to have a plan for restoring the mailboxes of the managers and executives more quickly without interfering with the simultaneous restriction of the mailboxes of other users. You must back up the entire storage group in one backup set.
What should you do?
A.Create a new mailbox store in the existing storage group for the managers and executives. Modify the storage group properties so that the transaction log files are on a separate physical disk from the mailbox store files.
B.Create a new mailbox store in the existing storage group for the managers and executives. Modify the new mailbox store so that the full-text indexing is disabled before the mailbox store is restored.
C.Create a separate mailbox store in the existing storage group for the managers and executives. Direct the transaction log files for that mailbox store to a separate physical disk.
D.Create separate mailbox stores in a separate storage group for the managers and executives.

Answer: A.

Explanation:
If you plan to implement heavyweight servers, you should split mailbox resources across multiple small databases. Exchange 2000 Server supports maintenance operations for individual databases without affecting other stores. Small databases are more quickly restored. You may find it useful to create a separate mailbox store for very important persons and configure a different backup schedule for it. You can mount and dismount individual databases independently; in other words, you can back them up and recover them separately without affecting other mailbox stores. Typically, though, you will include all databases of a single storage group along with their corresponding transaction log files in one backup. To provide fault tolerance and manageable disaster recovery, you should always place the transaction log files on a different volume from the corresponding databases. Placing the transaction log files on a separate and dedicated volume also increases performance because the transaction log files are written to disk sequentially, thus the disk heads will always be in the correct position to write the next transaction if the transaction log files are on a separate and dedicated volume.
Incorrect answers:
B:Full-text indexes and catalogs are not stored in the Information Store. They are located in the Program Files\ Exchsrvr\ExchangeServer_<Server Name> \Projects directory and managed by the Microsoft Search service. So a storage group backup will not include a backup of the full-text index. Therefore disabling full-test indexing prior to a restore would not affect the time it took to restore the database.
C:Multiple information stores can bring you a performance gain, provided that you place their transaction logs and database files on separate physical disk systems. However, all databases within a storage group share the same set of transaction logs, so it is not possible to redirect transaction logs for a single mailbox store, you would need to redirect the transaction log files for the entire storage group.
D:If you create a separate store in a separate storage group you would not be able to include all mailboxes in a single backup. Typically, you will include all databases of a single storage group along with their corresponding transaction log files in one backup. By creating multiple storage groups you would need to create multiple backups.
The Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit, The Enterprise Deployment Guide, Part 4 Basic Deployment Planning, Chapter 15 Server Sizing, Disk Configuration
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 14 Managing Server Configuration, Lesson 1: Management of Server Resources
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

QUESTION 93:

You migrate your entire Exchange Server 5.5 organization to Exchange 2000 Server. When you display the Exchange 2000 Server computers, you configure the prohibit send and receive storage limits to 25 MB for each mailbox store on each server.
You later set deleted item retention periods for each mailbox store by using a mailbox store policy, which you apply to each mailbox store. One month after applying this mailbox store policy, you examine the mailbox resources for one of your mailbox stores, as shown in the exhibit:

You must keep the deleted item retention periods. You need to enforce the storage limits, and you need to perform this task with the least amount of administrative effort.
What should you do?
A.From the shortcut menu for the mailbox store policy, choose apply now.
B.Use individual mailbox limits to maintain storage limits settings after a policy is applied.
C.Create an additional mailbox store policy that contains the storage limit you want to apply, and assign the additional mailbox store policy to each mailbox store.
D.Add the mailbox storage limits to the mailbox store policy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
System policies are policies that you create and apply to a server, mailbox store, or public store. System policies use an apply-time implementation to effect configuration changes. An administrator creates a policy, defines the settings that policy enforces, associates that policy with one or more objects of the same class, and then applies the policy. The objects with a policy applied to them list the applicable policies and disable the settings on the object's property sheet that the policy overrides. This enables administrators to prevent further changes. In this question the administrator has created and configured a mailbox store policy for deleted item retention periods (using the Limits tab on the Mailbox Store Policy), and in doing so has overridden the prohibit send and receive storage limits (also on the Limits tab) with the default. The default does not define a storage limit, so the mailbox settings that were originally configured are lost. The solution requiring the least administrative effort is to add the required settings (prohibit send and receive storage limits) to the Limits tab of the existing policy.
Incorrect answers:
A:In this question the administrator has created and configured a mailbox store policy to limit item retention by

using the Limits tab on the Mailbox Store Policy, and in doing so has overridden the prohibit send and receive storage limits, which is also on the Limits tab, with the default. Therefore the policy has already been applied. You are not required to apply the policy again. This answer would achieve nothing and so is incorrect.
B:Before you could configure individual mailbox settings you would need to remove mailbox stores from the policy you have applied. The question states that you must keep the deleted item retention periods. If you removed the policy you would need to manually configure the deleted item retention periods for each mailbox. Therefore this would not be the solution requiring the least amount of administrative effort.
C:If you configure an additional mailbox policy then you will need to run through steps listed above. In addition you will have a second policy to define and maintain. This is therefore not the solution requiring the least amount of administrative effort.
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, How to..., Manage System Policies, Create a policy
Exchange 2000 Help, Implementing Your Administrative Model, Concepts, Policies, System Policies.

QUESTION 94:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You configure an Exchange 2000 Server computer as a recovery server for single mailbox recovery. You restore the database files from your production Exchange Server's online backup to the recovery server. You specify the correct names and paths of the databases, but you are not able to mount the databases.
What should you do?
A.RunISINTEG -patchand then mount the databases.
B.Change the transaction log file path to match the transaction log file path of the original server.
C.In System Manager, select theThis database can be overwritten by a restorecheck box, and then mount the databases.
D.Enable circular logging on the storage group, and then restart the information store service.

Answer: C.

Explanation:
Databases restored to a different server require new databaseGUIDs. You need to select the 'This Database Can Be Overwritten By A Restore' check box for all those databases that you intend to recover. This causes the Information Store to patch the databases and assign new databaseGUIDs.
Incorrect answers:
A: The-patchparameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) for restored databases; its function is not related to the problem described in this scenario.
B:Online backups are aware of the Exchange Server databases and their transaction log files. They guarantee that entire stores are covered even if only transaction log files are written to tape. The restore process will restore any backups including transaction logs that are required. New transactions will be written to wherever the new transaction log files reside. Their location is thus not relevant to the restore process.
D:In exchange Server, each transaction log file consumes 5 MB of disk space. One transaction log file is created and written to until it is filled. Then, another transaction log file is created, etc. In the mean time, transactions are being committed to the appropriate Exchange databases. If circular logging is enabled, after all transactions in the first transaction log file have been committed, the first log will be written to again, overwriting the entries there. Enabling circular logging would thus reduce the amount of disk space that is

required for the transaction log files. However the restore process will restore any backups including transaction logs that are required. Future transaction logs will be deleted automatically, but this should not affect previous backup and restore operations.
Chapter 33 Troubleshooting, Backup and Restore Problems
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 95:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . A power failure causes one of the Exchange 2000 Server computers to shut down abruptly.
You restore power to the Exchange Server, but the hard disk that contains the transaction log files was damaged. You replace the failed hard disk, but its contents are unrecoverable.
When you restart the server, the mailbox store will not mount. You examine the header of the database, and find it to be in an inconsistent state. You back up the Exchange database files to a safe location, and now you need to bring the mailbox store online with most current data possible.
Which two actions should you take before mounting the database? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.RunESEUTIL /Ron the database.
B.RunESEUTIL /Pon the database.
C.RunESEUTIL /Gon the database.
D.RunISINTEG -patchin theMDBDatafolder.
E.RunISINTEG -fixon the database.

Answer: B, E
Explanation:
If you discover a corrupted database, you may attempt to fix the problem. If none of your recent backups can be used, you will have to fix corruption using ESEUTIL.EXE with the /P switch. It is important to note that the repair is performed at the level of the Extensible Storage Engine (ESE), which is below the Information Store. While corrupted pages are fixed and purged, the database is returned to a consistent state, but this does not mean that it still contains all the data that the Information Store needs to operate correctly. Hence, after running ESEUTIL.EXE, you must check the databases at the Information Store level using the Information Store Integrity utility (ISINTEG). ISINTEG.EXE can find and eliminate database errors and problems in high-level data structures. To fix problems, you must specify the -fix option at the command line.
Incorrect answers:
A:In a soft recovery, a database starts normally and the storage group is initialized. If the database is inconsistent - that is, it was not shut down properly - the ESE replays transactions from the checkpoint through to the log file,Edb.log
. When it encounters a lost database, it reports that the databases are no longer consistent and ceases the soft recovery. To get around this problem, the administrator can run ESEUTIL/R. R stands for soft recovery and causes the server to resume the soft recovery. However, since the transaction log files were damaged not the database files this option would not help. The soft recovery process would have run though as soon as the

server was started after the power failure, but this has not helped, thus causing the process to rerun would still not help.
C:If you experience Information Store problems, you can use ESEUTIL.EXE with the /G switch to verify database integrity. If all your recent backups cannot be used, you will have to fix corruption using ESEUTIL.EXE with the /P switch.
D:The-patchparameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) for restored databases its function is not related to the problem described in this scenario.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
ISINTEG help

QUESTION 96:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You manage an Exchange 2000 Server computer for the marketing department. Users in the marketing department report that they can't open certain e-mail messages in a public folder. You find that several folders in the public folder store are corrupt.
You must restore this problem so that the users in the marketing department can access their messages again. What should you do?
A.RunESEUTIL /CMon the database. Restart the information store service.
B.RunISINTEG -patchon the database. Restart the information store service.
C.Dismount the public folder store, and then runISINTEG -fixon it. Remount the store.
D.Dismount the public folder store, and then runESEUTIL /CCon it. Remount the store.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Information Store Integrity Checker (ISINTEG) is a built-in component of Exchange 2000. ISINTEG is a suite of tests that check the database for inconsistencies. You should dismount the mail store or public store before you run ISINTEG. The default is check-only mode, where problems are reported but are not fixed. '-fix' Specifies fix mode where ISINTEG will fix the problems it detects. This is therefore the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
A: During a restore operation you may forget to select the Last Backup Set check box, when performing the restore
from the last backup set. Exchange System Manager will report an internal processing error. To rectify this you have two options: You can restore the last backup set again with Last Backup Set activated, or you can run a hard recovery manually. Open the Windows 2000 command prompt in temporary folder of the transaction log files (where RESTORE.ENV exists), and then type "c:\Program Files\Exchsrvr\Bin\eseutil" /CC. It is possible to view the contents of RESTORE.ENV using ESEUTIL.EXE with the /CM switch instead of /CC. Therefore this option will allow you to simply view the contents of RESTORE.ENV and not fix the corrupted data.
B:The-patchparameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) for restored databases; its function is not related to the problem described in this scenario.
D:During a restore operation you may forget to select the Last Backup Set check box, when performing the restore from the last backup set. To rectify this you have two options: You can restore the last backup set again

with Last Backup Set activated, or you can run a hard recovery manually. Open the Windows 2000 command prompt in temporary folder of the transaction log files (where RESTORE.ENV exists), and then type "c:\Program Files\Exchsrvr\Bin\eseutil" /CC. By performing this operation you will overwrite the existing data base with the contents of the last backup set, thus loosing data. Therefore this is not the best option
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Database Consistency

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QUESTION 97:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . Your Exchange 2000 Server computer has a single storage group that contains three mailbox stores and one public folder store. You perform nightly backups, altering between a normal backup of two of the mailbox stores on one night and a normal backup of the other mailbox store and public folder store the following night.
You notice hat the transaction log files are not being purged, and they are now consuming nearly all the available disk space. You need to continue to perform alternating nightly backups of the mailbox stores and the public folder store, but you must make sure that the transaction log files are not taking up too much of hard disk space.
What should you do?
A.Configure the storage group to disable circular logging.
B.Install a new physical disk and move the transaction log files to the new disk.
C.Perform a nightly incremental backup of the entire storage group in addition to the current backups.
D.Perform differential backups of the mailbox stores and the public folder store instead of normal backups.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An incremental backup saves only new transaction log files, which are purged once they have been backed up. By running an incremental backup of the entire storage group once a night you would purge or delete transaction logs every night. Note that all databases in a storage group share the same set of transaction log files and therefore to purge the logs, all databases should therefore be included in the same backup. This is the reason the current backup schedule does not purge transaction logs. This is therefore the best solution.
Incorrect answers:
A:Circular logging basically means automatically deleting transaction log files and their entries. Circular logging causes the server to discard transactions as soon as they have been committed to the databases. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations. This is therefore not the best solution.
B:The location of the transaction logs is irrelevant to whether they are purged or not after a backup. This answer would not help.
D:A differential backup Works similar to the incremental backup, but does not purge transaction log files. Therefore this answer would not help.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 98:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . A former employee named Rebecca deleted several E-mail messages from her mailbox shortly before resigning from the company. Most of these e-mail messages were received from Internet sources and contained very important file attachments.
You have an online backup that was created on Exchange day prior to the deletion, and an offline backup that was created two weeks prior to the deletion.
You must recover the deleted e-mail message from the Rebecca mailbox with minimal disruption to current mail services on the network.
What should you do?
A.In System Manager, dismount the database that contains the mailbox and restore the appropriate database from the online backup.
Remount the database.
B.Install Exchange 2000 Server in an isolated forest.
In System Manager of the new installation, dismount the database and restore the appropriate database from the online backup.
Remount the database.
C.Stop the information Store service and restore the appropriate .edbfile.
RunISINTEG -patch,and then restart the Information Store service.
D.Install the Exchange 2000 Server in an isolated forest.
Stop the information Store service of the new installation, and restore the appropriate .edbfile.
RunESEUTIL /CMand then restart the Information Store service.

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you want to perform database recovery operations while the original production server is available and users are connected to their mailboxes, you must install Exchange 2000 Server in a different forest. Since the online backup is more current that the offline backup, then restore this database to the new server. Once the database has been restored you can retrieve the deleted messages.
Incorrect answers:
A:You want to perform the restore operation with minimal disruption to the other database users. By dismounting the product database you will disrupt all other users of this database, so this is not the best solution.
C:You want to perform the restore operation with minimal disruption to the other database users. By stopping the information store you will disrupt all other users of this database, so this is not the best solution. The-patch parameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs
related to the problem described in this scenario.
D:If you want to perform database recovery operations while the original production server is available and users are connected to their mailboxes, you must install Exchange 2000 Server in a different forest. By stopping the Information Store service and restoring the .edbfile you would be performing an offline database restore.

Since the offline backup is not the most current backup, this may not contain the messages that were deleted. During a restore operation you may forget to select the Last Backup Set check box, when performing the restore from the last backup set. Exchange System Manager will report an internal processing error. To rectify this you have two options: You can restore the last backup set again with Last Backup Set activated, or you can run a hard recovery manually. Open the Windows 2000 command prompt in temporary folder of the transaction log files (where RESTORE.ENV exists), and then type "c:\Program Files\Exchsrvr\Bin\eseutil" /CC. It is possible to view the contents of RESTORE.ENV using ESEUTIL.EXE with the /CM switch instead of /CC. This is therefore not the best solution.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Database Consistency

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QUESTION 99:

You are responsible for the backup and restore strategy for Certkiller 's Exchange 2000 Server computer. The Exchange server has a single storage group that contains two mailbox stores and one public folder store.
You must configure your backup schedule to accomplish the following goals:
*The mailbox databases must be backed up each night.
*The public folder database must be backed up each week.
*The transaction log files must be purged only once each week.
Which two types of backups should you perform? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose two)
A.A nightly normal backup of the entire storage group.
B.A nightly normal backup of the mailbox databases.
C.A nightly incremental backup of the entire storage group.
D.A weekly differential backup of the entire storage group.
E.A weekly incremental backup of the mailbox databases.
F.A weekly normal backup of the entire storage group.

Answer: B, F

Explanation:
A full (or normal) backup will backup the mailbox database itself. Because all databases within a storage group share the same set of log files, transaction logs are deleted only after all databases have been backed up. So this action will not result in the transaction logs being purged. Because all databases within a storage group share the same set of log files, transaction logs are deleted only after all databases have been backed up. A weekly Normalbackup of the entire storage group will result in the transaction log files being deleted each week. In addition, a backup of the entire storage group will back up the public folders in addition to the mailboxes. Since these are both requirements of the question this answer is correct,
Incorrect answers:
A:A nightlyNormalbackup of the entire storage group will result in the transaction log files being deleted each night. Since a requirement of the question is to purge or delete the transaction logs once a week this answer is incorrect.

C:A nightly incremental backup of the entire storage group will result in a back-up of all transaction log files not the database itself. Since a requirement of the question is to back up the mailbox database each night this is not the best solution.
D:A differential backup backs-up all transaction log files, but does not delete them. Since a requirement of the question is to purge (or delete) the transaction logs once a week this answer is incorrect.
E: A weekly incremental backup of the mailbox database transaction logs is not required. The full mailbox database should be backed up on a daily basis. Therefore this answer is incorrect. Exchange 2000 Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28: Backup and Restore, Backup Categories.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 100:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . A large number of mailboxes on your Exchange 2000 Server computer are infected with a virus that you are unable to clean. You export all uninfected e-mail messages to files and you now want to remove the mailboxes from an online backup that was performed prior to infection. Circular logging is enabled.
You configure Windows Backup to always overwrite the files on your computer, and then you perform a restore from your online backups. Once completed the Restore Progress report indicates a successful restore with skipped files. When you examine your Exchange mailbox, you discover that the mailbox database files were not restored.
You must resolve this problem prior to merging the uninfected messages into the databases, and then complete the restore process. What should you do?
A.Stop the information Store service, and then perform the restore again, selecting the same overwrite options.
B.Dismount the database, and then perform the restore again, selecting the same overwrite options.
C.Perform the restore again, and select theLast Restore Setcheckbox when prompted.
D.In the Windows Backup, select theCompute selection information before backup and restorecheck box, and then perform the restore again.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Before you can restore a database onto an Exchange 2000 Server, you need to dismount the affected store. This is therefore the most appropriate answer.
Incorrect answers:
A:Before you can restore a database to an Exchange 2000 Server, you need to dismount the affected store - corrupted stores will most likely be dismounted already. The Windows 2000 Backup utility cannot restore over mounted databases and their files would be skipped. Therefore this answer is incorrect.
C: When restoring a full backup with incremental or differential backups, make sure you restore the full backup first. This process is generally known as hard recovery, which is triggered when you select the Last Backup Set check box during the last restore cycle. Circular logging prevents duplicate consumption of disk space, but it is not compatible with sophisticated fault-tolerant configurations and several online backup types, which rely on

the existence of transaction logs. Since circular logging is enabled both incremental and differential backups would be unavailable. Therefore this answer is not appropriate.
D:Turning off Selection Information computation will cause time estimates and file counts to not appear and the progress bar to not function during backup and restore operations. This answer is therefore not appropriate.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Windows 2000 Backup Help - Backing Up and Restoring, How to..., Set Backup Options, Set Backup Options

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QUESTION 101:

You are the Exchange administrator for Certkiller . You have three Exchange 2000 Server computers named Server1, Server 2 and Server 3.
You are implementing a disaster recovery plan.
You must configure the weekday backup jobs for each server to meet these requirements:
1.Backups of all database files must be run only on the weekend.
2.Daily backups of Server1 must include only the information changed that day.
3.Restoring Server2 near the end of the week must be performed with as little administrator effort as possible.
4.Backing up Server3 must not truncate the transaction log files during the daily backup.
Specify which type of backup to use for each server:

Answer: <br
Explanation:
Server 1. Incremental.
Server 2. Differential.
Server 3. Differential.
Server1:
An incremental backup saves only new transaction log files, which fulfils the requirement to not backup all database files since it only backs up transaction logs. It saves only new transaction logs, so fulfils the requirement to only save the information changed that day.
Server2:
A successful restore requires the last full backup plus the last differential backup. If you performed a full backup the day before yesterday and differential backups yesterday and today, only the last full backup and the differential backup from today are required to fully restore the server. This fulfils the requirement that restoring the server at the end of the week be performed with as little administrative effort as possible.
Server3:
A differential backup Works similar to the incremental backup, but does not purge transaction log files.This backup type fulfils the requirement to not backup all database files since it only backs up transaction logs. It does not truncate or purge transaction logs so fulfils also this requirement.
Incorrect answers:
Server1:
A differential backup Works similar to the incremental backup, but does not purge transaction log files. A differential backup would save all changes that have occurred prior to the last normal (full) backup. If you performed a full backup on Sunday and a differential backup on Monday, all changes made after Sundays backup would be saved, i.e. changes made Sunday and Monday. If you then performed a second differential backup on Tuesday, all changes made after Sundays backup would be saved, i.e. changes made Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. This type of backup would therefore include more that a single day's information and so would notfulfilthe requirement to save only data changed that day.
A normal (full) backup covers the entire information store. It saves databases as well as transaction log entries that have not yet been committed to the databases. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
A copy backup saves databases and transaction logs. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
Server2:
A successful restore using incremental backups require the last full backup plus all incremental backups since that time. If you performed a full backup the day before yesterday and incremental backups yesterday and today, the last full backup and all the incremental backups are required to fully restore the server. This solution does notfulfilthe requirement that restoring the server at the end of the week be performed with as little administrative effort as possible.
A normal (full) backup covers the entire information store. It saves databases as well as transaction log entries that have not yet been committed to the databases. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
A copy backup saves databases and transaction logs. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
Server3:
An incremental backup saves only new transaction log files, which are purged once they have been backed up.

This does not fulfill the requirement not truncate transaction logs
A normal (full) backup covers the entire information store. It saves databases as well as transaction log entries that have not yet been committed to the databases. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
A copy backup saves databases and transaction logs. This type of backup would therefore notfulfilthe requirement that backup of all database files must only be run at the weekends.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 102:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The Information Store service on your Exchange 2000 Server computer has stopped abruptly, causing the mailbox store to shut down improperly.
You examine the header of the database, and find that the database is in an inconsistent state. You need to bring the mailbox store online without potentially causing damage to the database.
What should you do?
A.RunESEUTIL /Don the database, and then mount the mailbox store.
B.RunESEUTIL /Pon the database, and then mount the mailbox store.
C.Restart the Information Store service on the server, and then mount the mailbox store.
D.Delete the transaction log files, and then restart the Information Store service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If you discover a corrupted database, you may attempt to fix the problem. However, you should first reboot the server because soft recovery, which is launched during the server startup, might automatically correct the inconsistency. Restoring the Information Store and remounting the database will perform a similar option to remounting the server. This is the safest option. It will attempt to mount the mailbox store and automatically correct inconsistency.
Incorrect answers:
A:You can use ESEUTIL /G to check database integrity. This is a read-only utility that does not make changes to the database. This option will not achieve any changes to the database, but simply perform a check. If you select this option the mailbox store will remainunmountedand so will not achieve the objective of bringing the mailbox store online.
B:The repair function of ESEUTIL examines the structure of the database tables and records broken links. The Extensible Storage Engine repair mode attempts to restore links but the process is slow and data loss is highly likely. You should only use this as a last resort. Running the repair function ESEUTIL /P attempts to restore the damaged database. This option is highly likely to result in data loss and so will not achieve the objective of bringing the mailbox store online without potentially causing damage to the database.
D:Manually deleting transaction log files is not advisable because you run the risk of corrupting the databases. You cannot analyze the checkpoint files to figure out which transactions have already been transferred. Manual deletion will lead to inconsistent databases, which will not be recoverable without a recent backup.This option is highly likely to result in data loss and so will not achieve the objective of bringing the mailbox store online without potentially causing damage to the database.
\SUPPORT\UTILS\ESEUTILreadmefile

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance

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QUESTION 103:

You are the administrator for Certkiller . The network includes an Exchange 2000 Server computer named Server1. Server1 hosts all private mailboxes and public folders. It also hosts the company web site.

Stefan, a web developer, made several configuration changes directly to themetabaseon Server1. Stephan's changes corrupted themetabase, and now you can't make configuration changes to the virtual servers in System Manager.You have a backup from last night, before changes were made. You must restore themetabaseto a point prior to Stefan's changes.
What should you do?
A.In Internet Services Manager, perform the Check Server Extensions task on Server1.
B.In Windows Backup, restore the contents of theInetPubfolder.
C.In Windows Backup, restore theSystemStatedata.
D.Reinstall IIS on Server1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Backups of System State information, which covers Active Directory, Registry, IISmetabase, and data from other system components, such as Certificate Services. Therefore you need to restore theSystemStatedata to restore themetabaseto a point prior to Stefan's changes
Incorrect answers:
A:The Server Extensions tab allows you to modify the settings of the FrontPage Server Extensions, such as e-mail options and security settings. It does not permit you to restore themetabase.
B:TheInetPubdirectory is the root directory housing the web root directory, scripts, samples,nntpfileand other folders that contain data. Configuration however is stored in the IISmetabase, which resides on the local hard disk of each IIS server in a file named METABASE.BIN, which is located in the \Winnt\System32\Inetsrv directory, by default. Replacing the contents ofInetPubwould therefore not help correct changes made.
D:Reinstalling IIS will not correct the changes that have been made. The result of a reinstall will either be to replace themetabasecontents with a default copy or retain the current incorrect settings.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Internet Information Services Help, FrontPage Server Extensions, Where to Find the FrontPage MMC Snap-in Components You Need to Administer the FrontPage Server Extensions
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 3 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Architecture, Lesson 1: Exchange 2000 Server Components

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QUESTION 104:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . You manage three Exchange 2000 Server computers. You discover that the registry of one of the servers is corrupt.
When you restart the server and log on, you notice that both theNetLogonand the Exchange Services on that server do not start. You must repair that server's registry so you can start the Exchange Services properly.
What should you do?
A.Use Windows backup to restore the contents of the server'sSysvolfolder from the last backup.
B.Use Windows backup to restore theSystemStatedata from the last backup.
C.At a command prompt, copy the System All file to System Database in the c:\winnt\system32\config folder.
D.Restart the server by using the Last Known Good Configuration.

Answer: B.

Explanation:
In Microsoft Windows 2000 Server, theSystemStatedata comprises the Registry, COM+ Class Registration database, system startup files, and the Certificate Services database. Restoring the Registry - If you use Backup to restore lost data to the registry, allSystemStatedata is replaced.
Incorrect answers:
A:The Registry is not contained within the SYSVOL directory, so this would not help repair the Registry
C:When you back up theSystemStatedata, a copy of your Registry files is also saved in the folder % SystemRoot%\Repair\Regback. If your Registry files become corrupted or are accidentally erased, you can use these files to repair the Registry without performing a full restore of theSystemStatedata. However, this method of repairing the Registry is only recommended for advanced users. This is an advanced user option, and answer

B is a safer solution
D:If there is an error in your Registry and your computer ceases to function properly, you can restore the Registry to its state when you last successfully started your computer. To do this, select Last Known Good Configuration. However, since you have already started the computer, and successfully logged on, the last known good configuration would be the configuration you are now running. This option would not help.
Windows 2000 Server Resource Kit - RestoringSystemStateData
Windows 2000 Server Resource Kit - Restoring the Registry
Windows 2000 Server Resource Kit - Windows 2000 Registry

QUESTION 105:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . A hard disk on one of the Exchange 2000 Server computers fails. The failed hard disk contained the Exchange 2000 System files. The hard disk that contained the transaction log files and exchange databases was not affected by the failure.
You replace the failed hard disk. You need to bring the server online, but the only available hard disk does not include the system files.
What should you do?
A.Reinstall Exchange 2000 Server by runningsetup /DomainPrepon the server.
B.Reinstall Exchange 2000 Server by runningsetup /DisasterRecoveryon the server.
C.Perform a normal installation of Exchange 2000 Server on the server. Create a new database that uses the same database names and paths as the original installation.
D.Perform a normal installation of Exchange 2000 Server on the server. Create a storage group that uses the same database names and paths as the original installation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you run Setup.exe with the /DisasterRecoveryoption, Exchange 2000 restores executable files and system settings without disturbing the existing Active Directory information for the system, such as mailbox and public stores. Setup inDisasterRecoverymode installs Exchange 2000 without resetting the server's configuration to defaults, but instead, leaves the server in its last configuration. Setup /DisasterRecoverywill reconfigure the local server, including program files, registry settings, and database paths.
Incorrect answers:
A:DomainPrepis run once per domain to create the public folder proxy container and set permissions within the domain. You do not need to runDomainPrepin a domain until you are ready to install Exchange 2000 Server. DomainPrepmust be run in all domains where you install Exchange 2000 and in all domains that contain recipient objects, such as mailboxes or distribution lists.
C, D:If you install Exchange 2000 without specifying /DisasterRecoverythen existing Active Directory information for the system, such as mailbox and public stores will be lost. These answers are therefore not the best solutions.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit -EnterpriseDeployment Guide, Active Directory Integration and Replication, Coexistence and Upgrading

Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Recovering from Disasters

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QUESTION 106:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Certkiller . The only Domain Controller on your Windows 2000 network is named as Server1. The only Exchange 2000 Server computer on the network is named Server2.
Server1 fails, and you do not have a backup of the server. You reinstall the Domain Controller and create a new forest. You need to allow the users in this new forest to access the Exchange mailboxes on Server2. What should you do?
A.Runsetup /DisasterRecoveryon Server2, and then run the mailbox clean up agent on the mailboxes.
B.Perform a normal reinstallation of Exchange 2000 Server on Server2. Configure the new installation to use your original database files, and then reconnect the mailboxes to the new user accounts.
C.Join Server2 to the new domain created by Server1, and then run the mailbox cleanup agent on the mailboxes.
D.Run EXMERGE against the Exchange databases, and save the output to a file. Runsetup /DomainPrepon Server2, and then import the EXMERGE data files exchange.

Answer: B

Explanation:
ForestPrepmust be run. Furthermore, we need to allow the new users in the forest to access Exchange. This can be achieved by mounting the Databases on the new installation and joining the user names to the mailboxes that we have backed up.
Incorrect answers:
A:When you run Setup.exe with the /DisasterRecoveryoption, Exchange 2000 restores executable files and system settings without disturbing the existing Active Directory information for the system. Since Server1, which was the only Domain Controller, fails and a new forest has been created, no Active Directory information for the Exchange 2000 system currently exists. Therefore this option would not help.
C:By joining Exchange 2000 to the new domain user accounts will not exist - since this information is stored within Active Directory and a new forest has been created. Therefore this option would not help.
D:EXMERGEcan only be used on a mounted database
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Resource Kit - Resource Guide, Chapter 28 Backup and Restore, Recovering from Disasters
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20
Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 107:

You are the Exchange Administrator for Hanson Brothers. Your production Exchange 2000 Server environment was created fresh, without an upgrade from a previous version.

You are configuring an Exchange 2000 Server computer as a recovery server for single mailbox recovery. You create a new Windows 2000 forest, and make the recovery server the only Domain Controller for that forest. You create an Exchange organization and administrative group that use the same organization and administrative group names from the production environment.
You are unable to restore the database to the recovery server from an online backup. What should you do?
A.Demote the recovery server to a member server, and add it to the existing hansonbrothers.com domain. Join the recovery server to the production Exchange Administrative group. Perform the database restore again.
B.Create a storage group and database that use the logical names from the production server. On the new database select theThis database can be overwritten by a restorecheck box.
C.Reinstall Exchange 2000 Server on the recovery server by runningsetup /DisasterRecovery. Then run ISINTEG -patch. Restart the information store service.D.Use ASDI Edit to set theLegacyExchangeDNvalue of the recovery server's administrator group to be O=Hanson Brother, OU=First Administrative Group

Answer: B.

Explanation:
The desired result of a disaster recovery is a 1:1 copy of the original server. Consequently, the hardware configuration of the recovery server should match the configuration of the original machine. Reinstall the operating system. Use the same version of Windows 2000 Server that was previously installed, specify the original system drives, directories, and the old server name. It is vital that you install the same Windows 2000 components that were previously installed. The only difference is that the reinstalled server is a member of a workgroup instead of the production domain. Databases restored to a different server require new database GUIDs. You need to select the 'This Database Can Be Overwritten By A Restore' check box for all those databases that you intend to recover. This causes the Information Store to patch the databases and assign new databaseGUIDs.
Incorrect answers:
A:If you want to perform database recovery operations while the original production server is available and users are connected to their mailboxes, you must install Exchange 2000 Server in a different forest.
C:When you run Setup.exe with the /DisasterRecoveryoption, Exchange 2000 restores executable files and system settings without disturbing the existing Active Directory information for the system, such as mailbox and public stores. In a new forest (as in the question) no Active Directory information for the system exists, so this answer is not applicable. The-patchparameter of theISINTEGutility is typically used in earlier versions of Exchange Server after restoring from an offline backup inorderto replace globally unique identifiers (GUIDs) for restored databases; its function is not related to the problem described in this scenario.
D: Most Exchange 2000 Server directory objects have aLegacyExchangeDNattribute, which is used to identify items in a way that is compatible with Exchange Server 5.5. As its name implies, this attribute refers to the legacy distinguished name (DN) in the form of
/O=<organization>/OU=<site>/CN=<container>/CN=<sub-container>/CN=<object>. When you upgrade to Exchange 2000 Server, theLegacyExchangeDNwill be derived from the existing organization and site names. Installing Exchange 2000 Server without upgrading, results in aLegacyExchangeDN
containing the new organization name and administrative group name, such as /O=Blue Sky Airlines/OU=First Administrative Group. Consequently, theLegacyExchangeDNvalues may not match if the original server was upgraded from Exchange Server 5.5 while the recovery system was directly installed, or the recovery server was installed in an administrative group with a different name. Since the production environment was not an upgrade from a previous version of Exchange this answer is not appropriate.

MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 2: Database Operation and Maintenance
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 20 Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting, Lesson 3: Backup, Restore, and Disaster Recovery

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QUESTION 108:

You are the Exchange Administrator atAxesomecomputers. An employee named Anita reports that she has problems when sending e-mail messages containing attachments to Bruno at Wheeler Copies. Bruno has told Anita that Wheeler Copies uses an older e-mail system, and there is a long series of random numbers and letters at the end or Anita's e-mail message.
You need to configure the Exchange 2000 Server computers atAxesomeComputers to deliver attachments properly to the wheelercopies.com domain. What should you do?
A.Configure a new POP3 virtual server. Set the message format to use Exchange rich-text format. Modify the connection control value to allow access from only the wheelercopies.com domain.
B.Configure the new IMAP4 virtual server. Change the MIME message encoding to provide the message body as plan text. Modify the connection control value to allow access from only the wheelercopies.com domain.
C.Create a new Internet message format for the wheelercopies.com domain. Configure the domain message encoding to use Unicode. DisableBinHexfor Macintosh.
D.Create a new Internet message format for the wheelercopies.com domain. Configure the domain message encoding to use MIME. Set the MIME character set to Unicode.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To ensure Exchange rich-text information is preserved for specific domains, create a separate message format definition for each domain. Use the UUencode option to send messages in UUencode format. UUencode format is compatible with all e-mail clients. Choose this option if your users will be sending e-mail to recipients who cannot view MIME-encoded messages. This is the most suitable answer.
Incorrect answers:
A:POP3 is a messaging protocol that defines commands to download messages from a host. In other words, it is a read-only protocol allowing you to download messages from your server-based Inbox only. It is not used to deliver mail to remote systems over the Internet, therefore this answer is incorrect.
B:IMAP4 is a modern Internet protocol that allows you to access all kinds of server-based messaging folders. In other words, using an IMAP4-compliant client, you are not restricted to Inbox access only, as you would be using POP3. This allows you to maintain all messages entirely at the server. It is not used to deliver mail to remote systems over the Internet, therefore this answer is incorrect.
D:Use the MIME option to send messages in MIME format. MIME provides a way to describe a message that consists of different parts. You can specify which MIME options you want to enable by selecting the options below. Most e-mail clients, such as Outlook Express, support MIME-formatted messages, but this not compatible with all systems. Using the 'UseBinHexfor Macintosh' check box will result in file attachments only being viewable on Macintosh clients. File attachments may appear on messages delivered to other platforms, but users will be unable to view the files.
MCSE Training Kit-Microsoft Exchange 2000 Server Implementation and Administration, Chapter 11

Internet-Based Client Access, Lesson 1: Support for Internet Protocols
Help - Global Settings, Internet Message Format, Message Format tab.