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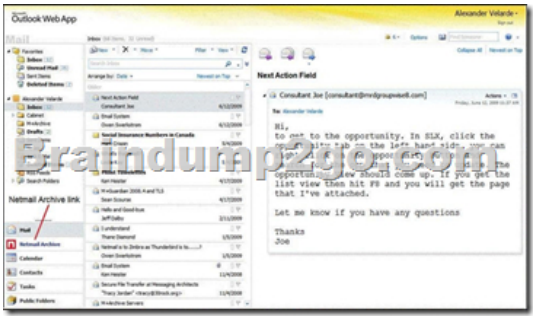
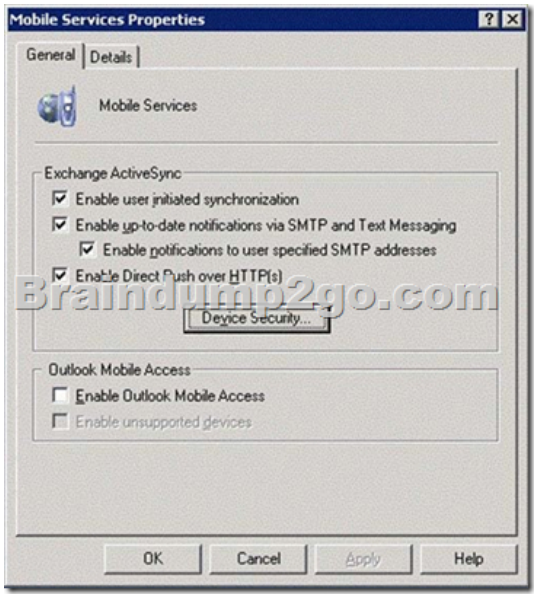
2016/09 New 70-341:Microsoft Core Solutions of Microsoft Exchange Server 2013 Exam Questions and Answers Updated Today! Free Instant Download 70-341 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 261Q&As from Braindump2go.com Today!100% Real Exam Questions! 100% Exam Pass Guaranteed!1.|2016/09 New 70-341 Exam Dumps (PDF & VCE) 261Q&As Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/70-341.html 2.|2016/09 New 70-341 Exam Questions & Answers: https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNbTQ2eEI5ZkRZUVE&usp=sharing QUESTION 111A user fails to connect to his mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere. The user successfully connects to the mailbox by using an Exchange ActiveSync-enabled mobile device and Outlook Web App. You need to identify what prevents the users from connecting to the mailbox by using Outlook Anywhere. Which tool should you use? A. Microsoft Outlook Connectivity TestB. Microsoft Exchange RPC ExtractorC. Microsoft Exchange Server Profile AnalyzerD. Exchange Server MAPI Editor Answer: A Explanation:Outlook Web AppYou can use Outlook Web App to access your Office 365 or other Microsoft Exchange-based email account via a web browser.The URL (web address) you'll use to sign in to Outlook Web App depends on the type of account you have.Outlook Web App can be used to access any email account that's hosted on a server that's running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.

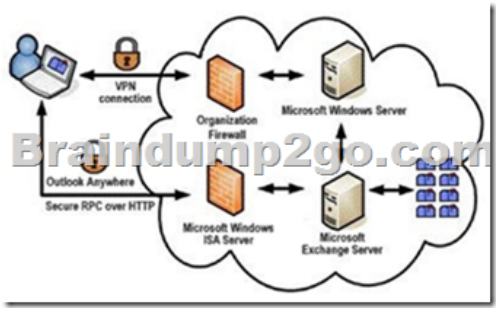


Mobile devices that are enabled for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync let users access most of their Microsoft Exchange mailbox data any time, anywhere.There are many different mobile phones and devices enabled for Exchange ActiveSync. These include Windows Phones, Nokia mobile phones, Android phones and tablets, and the Apple iPhone, iPod, and iPad.Although both phone and non-phone mobile devices support Exchange ActiveSync, in most Exchange ActiveSync documentation, we use the term mobile device. Unless the feature or features we're discussing require a cellular telephone signal, such as SMS message notification, the term mobile device applies to both mobile phones and other mobile devices such as tablets.

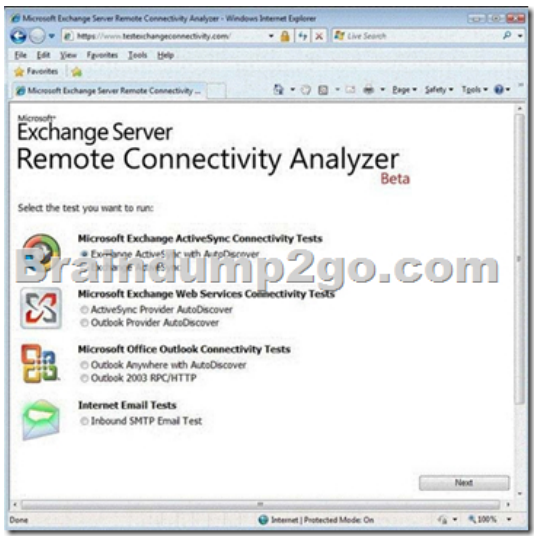
EXCHANGE SERVER SETTINGS:



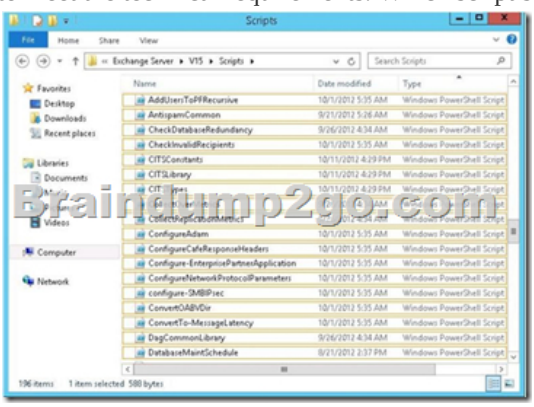
Outlook Anywhere (RPC over HTTP) allows you to use Outlook to connect to your Exchange server from remote locations without first connecting to the VPN. You can also/alternatively, use Outlook Web Access by logging in at https://xmail.bu.edu/or www.bu.edu/webmail.



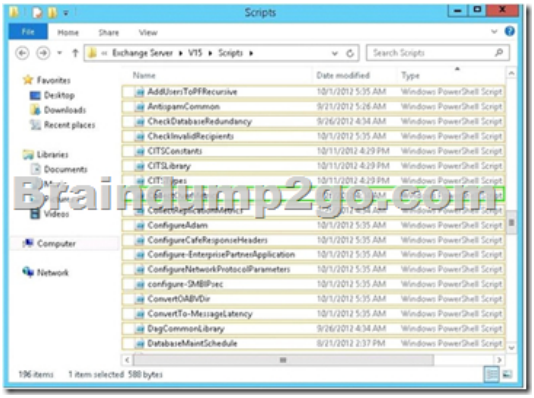
For remote connections, Outlook offers Outlook Anywhere, an alternative to VPN connections that allows you to use Outlook just as you normally do at your organization, without the need for any special connections or hardware, such as smart cards and security tokens. Outlook can connect to Exchange through the Internet by using remote procedure call (RPC) over HTTP. The Outlook Anywhere feature allows you to access your Exchange account remotely from the Internet when you are working outside your organization's firewall.Test Outlook Anywhere Connectivityhttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453(v=exchg.150).aspx Applies to: Exchange Server 2013You can test for end-to-end client Outlook Anywhere connectivity by using either the Shell or the Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA). This includes testing for connectivity through the Autodiscover service, creating a user profile, and signing in to the user's mailbox. All the required values are retrieved from the Autodiscover service. Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCAThe Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) is a web-based tool designed to test connectivity with a variety of Exchange protocols. You can access the ExRCA https://www.testexchangeconnectivity.com/The Microsoft Exchange Remote Connectivity Analyzer (ExRCA) can help you confirm that connectivity for your Exchange servers is configured correctly and diagnose any connectivity issues. The Remote Connectivity Analyzer website offers tests for Microsoft Exchange ActiveSync, Exchange Web Services, Microsoft Outlook, and Internet email.



Use the Shell to test Outlook Anywhere connectivityTo use the Shell to test Outlook Anywhere connectivity, use the Test-OutlookConnectivity cmdlet.Run the following command.Test-OutlookConnectivity -ProbeIdentity 'OutlookMailboxDeepTestProbe' -MailboxId tony@contoso.com -Hostname contoso.comNOT BThe Microsoft Exchange RPC Extractor is a command-line tool that can parse network captures and interpret remote procedure calls made from a client to Microsoft Exchange Server. RPX uses the information provided in the Microsoft Exchange Server protocol documentation to parse RPCs, remote operations (ROPs), and the parameters for each ROP.NOT CThe Microsoft Exchange Server Profile Analyzer tool lets administrators collect estimated statistical information from a single mailbox store or across an Exchange Server organization. You can use the collected data to perform the following operations:- Analyze the performance and health of a mailbox server.- Improve capacity planning models.- Improve testing methodologies and tools.- Improve future client and server products.NOT DUse the Microsoft Exchange MAPI Editor to view and modify the contents of a Messaging API (MAPI) store directly. http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee633453(v=exchg.150).aspx QUESTION 112You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization.A user named User1 has a mailbox that is enabled for Unified Messaging (UM). User1 has nine call answering rules. When User1 attempts to create a new call answering rule, the user receives an error message.You need to identify what prevents User1 from creating a call answering rule.What should you identify? A. The mailbox of User1 has the CallAnsweringRulesEnabled parameter set to $falseB. The UM mailbox policy of User1 has the AllowCallAnsweringRules parameter set to $false.C. User1 exceeds the Inbox rules storage quota.D. User1 has the maximum number of call answering rules allowed. Answer: D QUESTION 113Your company has a main office and a branch office. An Active Directory site exits for each office.The offices are connected by a WAN link.You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2013 in each site.You need to identify the number of Exchange servers required to meet the following requirements:- Maintain user access to mailboxes if a single server fails- Use the minimize account of Exchange servers in each siteHow many servers should you deploy in each site? A. 1B. 2C. 3D. 4 Answer: B QUESTION 114Hotspot QuestionYou need to recommend which script the administrators must run to create the reports required to meet the technical requirements. Which script should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate script in the answer area.



Answer:



QUESTION 115You need to create an exclusion for two helpdesk RBAC (Role Based Access Control) groups to not have access to managers. You will need to pick 3 powershell commands from the available choices A. New-ManagementRole, New-ManagementScope,Set-ManagementScope (Guessed)B. New-ManagementScope, RecipientRestrictionFilter ,New-ManagementRoleAssignment (Guessed)C. New-ManagementScope, New-ManagementRoleAssignment, CustomRecipientWriteScope (Guessed)D. Unsure of commands and correct answer Answer: CExplanation:Only chose C as Microsoft recommends that you:- define the scope,- then the role,- then the role group, and finally,- the role assignment.However it appears that the custom scope with a recipient filter has to be created in order to filter the scope for the 2 helpdesk role based access groups.The scope, role, and role group assignments are linked by the role assignment itself. Microsoft recommends that you first define the scope, then the role, then the role group, and, finally, the role assignment.

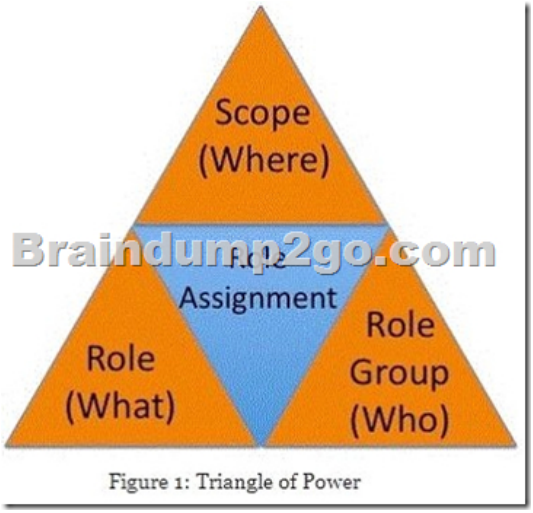
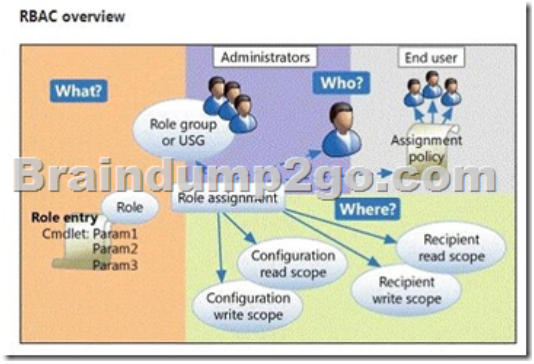
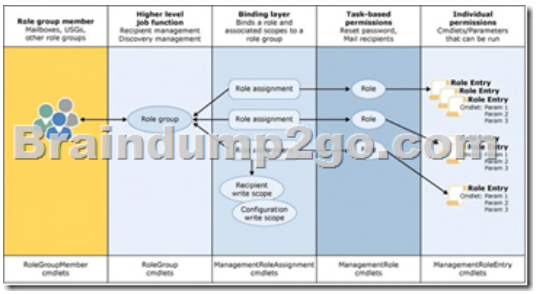


Figure 1: Triangle of Power

users assigned the management role. In general, a management role indicates what you can create or modify, and a management role scope indicates where you can create or modify. Regular scopes can be either implicit or explicit scopes, both of which are discussed later in this topic. Exclusive An exclusive scope behaves almost the same as a regular scope. The key difference is that it enables you to deny users access to objects contained within the exclusive scope if those users aren't assigned a role associated with the exclusive scope. All exclusive scopes are explicit scopes, which are discussed later in this topic.Scopes can be inherited from the management role, specified as a predefined relative scope on a management role assignment, or created using custom filters and added to a management role assignment. Scopes inherited from management roles are called implicit scopes while predefined and custom scopes are called explicit scopes. The following sections describe each type of scope:- Implicit Scopes- Explicit Scopes- Predefined Relative Scopes- Custom Scopes- Recipient Filter Scopes- Configuration ScopesEach role can have the following types of scopes:Recipient read scope The implicit recipient read scope determines what recipient objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to read from Active Directory. Recipient write scope The implicit recipient write scope determines what recipient objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to modify in Active Directory. Configuration read scope The implicit configuration read scope determines what configuration objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to read from Active Directory.Configuration write scope The implicit configuration write scope determines what organizational, database, and server objects the user assigned the management role is allowed to modify in Active Directory.Recipient objects include mailboxes, distribution groups, mail enabled users, and other objects. Configuration objects include servers running Microsoft

Exchange Server 2013, and databases located on servers running Exchange. Each type of scope can be either an implicit scope or explicit scope.Role Based Access Control GroupsRole Based Access Control (RBAC) is the permissions model used in Microsoft Exchange Server 2013. With RBAC, you don't need to modify and manage access control lists (ACLs), which was done in Exchange Server 2007.ACLs created several challenges in Exchange 2007, such as modifying ACLs without causing unintended consequences, maintaining ACL modifications through upgrades, and troubleshooting problems that occurred due to using ACLs in a nonstandard way. RBAC enables you to control, at both broad and granular levels, what administrators and end-users can do. RBAC also enables you to more closely align the roles you assign users and administrators to the actual roles they hold within your organization. In Exchange 2007, the server permissions model applied only to the administrators who managed the Exchange 2007 infrastructure. In Exchange 2013, RBAC now controls both the administrative tasks that can be performed and the extent to which users can now administer their own mailbox and distribution groups.RBAC has two primary ways of assigning permissions to users in your organization, depending on whether the user is an administrator or specialist user, or an end-user:management role groups and management role assignment policies. Each method associates users with the permissions they need to perform their jobs. A third, more advanced method, direct user role assignment, can also be used





Built-in Role GroupsMicrosoft Exchange Server 2013 includes several management role groups by default. The following built-in role groups provide you with a preconfigured set of roles that you can assign to various administrator and specialist users in your organization.Organization ManagementView-Only Organization ManagementRecipient ManagementUM ManagementHelp Desk Hygiene ManagementCompliance ManagementRecords ManagementDiscovery ManagementPublic Folder ManagementServer ManagementDelegated SetupHow to use -Exclude switch in Remove-Item cmdlet in PowerShell today i was trying to remove some junk folders and files in a specific folder. But i don't want to remove all of file and folder , i want to keep few folders. Then i think that i should use the -Exclude switch with Remove-Item Cmdlet.I tried to use -Exclude switch but somehow i failed to get it working because i don't know the exact patter used by -Exclude switch. After few minutes of testing i get it done and i thought i should share this tip with you.$Lenovo = "D:P-TempLenovo*"Remove-Item -Recurse -Path $Lenovo -Exclude system,temp,updates.ser,"*.xml" -Verbose -ForceIn $Lenovo variable i specified the folder path in which I want to remove the items I want to Exclude folder name "System","temp" and file name "updates.ser" and all .XML Filesin -Exclude switch give the folder name which you don't want to delete, no need to put the in a double quotes "" in folder name . You can provide multiple folder name separated by comma.in pattern matching make sure you put the wild cards in double quotes "".POWERSHELL COMMMANDSNew-ManagementScope (Example)http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335137(v=exchg.150).aspxEXAMPLE 4This example creates the Protected Exec Users exclusive scope. Users that contain the string "VP" in their title match the recipient filter for the scope. When the exclusive scope is created, all users are immediately blocked from modifying the recipients that match the exclusive scope until the scope is associated with a management role assignment. If other role assignments are associated with other exclusive scopes that match the same recipients, those assignments can still modify the recipients. New-ManagementScope -Name "Protected Exec Users"

-RecipientRestrictionFilter { Title -Like "*VP*" } -ExclusiveNew-ManagementRoleAssignmentThe exclusive scope is then associated with a management role assignment that assigns the Mail Recipients management role to the Executive Administrators role group. This role group contains administrators who are allowed to modify the mailboxes of high-profile executives. Only the administrators of the Executive Administrators role group can modify users with the string "VP" in their title. New-ManagementRoleAssignment -SecurityGroup "Executive Administrators" -Role "Mail Recipients" -CustomRecipientWriteScope "Protected Exec Users"This example assigns the Eng Help Desk role to the Eng HD Personnel role group. The assignment restricts the recipient write scope of the role to the contoso.com/Engineering/Users OU. Users who are members of the Eng HD Personnel role group can only create, modify, or remove objects contained within that OU. New-ManagementRoleAssignment -Role "Eng Help Desk" -SecurityGroup "Eng HD Personnel" ?RecipientOrganizationalUnitScope contoso.com/Engineering/UsersNew-ManagementRoleUse the New-ManagementRole cmdlet to create a management role based on an existing role or create an unscoped management role.EXAMPLE 1This example creates the management role Redmond Journaling View-Only based on the Journaling parent role.New-ManagementRole -Name "Redmond Journaling View-Only" -Parent JournalingNew-RoleGroupUse the New-RoleGroup cmdlet to create a management role group on a server running Microsoft Exchange Server 2013.EXAMPLE 1This example creates a role group. The Mail Recipients and Mail Enabled Public Folders roles are assigned to the role group, and the users Kim and Martin are added as members. Because no scopes were provided, Kim and Martin can manage any recipient and reset passwords for any users in the organization.New-RoleGroup -Name "Limited Recipient Management" -Roles "Mail Recipients", "Mail Enabled Public Folders" -Members Kim, MartinLook here:Understanding Management Role Scopeshttp://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335146(v=exchg.150).aspxAs we need to set deny access we want to set explicit recipcient filter scope for the existing helpdesk group, removing the managers from the scope. Then create a new RBAC group and implicit scope the managers mailboxes. So my guess would be something like New-ManagementRole -Name "Management role for CEO" New-ManagementScope -Name "Management Scope for CEO" -RecipientRestrictionFilter { Title -Like "*CEO*" } -ExclusiveSet-ManagementScope "Helpdesk Users" -RecipientRestrictionFilter { Company -eq 'Contoso users' -and Function -like 'CEO'As we do not know what RBAC setup already exists, this kind of smells like Microsoft, but hey this is a start. QUESTION 116You have an Exchange Server 2013 organization that contains five servers. Your company has a finance department, a marketing department, and a research department. Users in the marketing department are prevented from creating more than two Exchange ActiveSync device associations. You have a user named User5 in the finance department. You need to prevent User5 from creating more than two Exchange ActiveSync device associations. Which cmdlet should you use? A. Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociationB. Set-ResourcePolicyC. Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicyD. Set-CASMailbox Answer: AExplanation: Set-ThrottlingPolicyAssociation: Exchange 2013 Help Set-ThrottlingPolicy: Exchange 2013 Help !!!RECOMMEND!!!1.|2016/09 New 70-341 PDF & 70-341 VCE 261Q&As Download: http://www.braindump2go.com/70-341.html 2.|2016/09 New 70-341 Questions & Answers: https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNbTQ2eEI5ZkRZUVE&usp=sharing