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Exam : **070-345**

Title : Designing and Deploying
Microsoft Exchange Server
2016

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You have an Exchange Server 2016 organization.

You need to ensure that users in each department download an Offline Address Book (OAB) that only contains the users in their department. The solution must ensure that all of the users can continue to see all the other users in the organization.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. Create an OAB for each department
- B. Create an email address policy for each department.
- C. Create an address list for each department.
- D. Create an address book policy (ABP) for each department.
- E. Modify the properties of the default OAB.
- F. Modify the properties for each user mailbox.

Answer: A,D,F

NO.2 You need to ensure that members of a group named Relecloudadmins can create user accounts and mailboxes for new employees after the planned upgrade. What should you do first?

- A. Run setup.exe and specify the/PrepareDoma/nparameter.
- B. Run theNew-ManagementRolecmdlet.
- C. Run setup.exe and specify the/prepareADparameter.
- D. Run theNew-ManagementRoleAssignmentcmdlet e:

Answer: D

Explanation

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335193\(v=exch.160\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd335193(v=exch.160).aspx)

NO.3 You have an Exchange Server 2016 organization. The organization contains 10 mailbox databases. You have a mailbox database named DB4 on a disk that has only 10 percent free disk space. You need to prevent automatic mailbox distribution from selecting DB4 as a target.

Which cmdlet should you use?

- A. Set-SiteMailboxProvisioningPolicy
- B. Set-MailboxServer
- C. Set-MailboxDatabase
- D. Set-DatabaseAvailabilityGroup

Answer: C

Explanation

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/ff477621\(v=exch.150\).aspx#Exclude](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-gb/library/ff477621(v=exch.150).aspx#Exclude)

NO.4 You have two standalone Exchange Server 2016 servers.

You perform daily full backups of the Exchange server databases.

A user accidentally deletes some critical items.

You need to restore the critical items.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions		Answer Area
Install another Exchange Server 2016 server in a temporary organization.		
Run the <code>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</code> cmdlet.		
Create a new mailbox database. Move the mailbox of the user to the new mailbox database.	➔	⬆
Restore the mailbox database.	⬅	⬇
Run the <code>New-MailboxDatabase</code> cmdlet and specify the <code>-Recovery</code> switch.		

Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Install another Exchange Server 2016 server in a temporary organization.		
Run the <code>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</code> cmdlet.		
Create a new mailbox database. Move the mailbox of the user to the new mailbox database.	➔	Create a new mailbox database. Move the mailbox of the user to the new mailbox database.
Restore the mailbox database.	⬅	Restore the mailbox database.
Run the <code>New-MailboxDatabase</code> cmdlet and specify the <code>-Recovery</code> switch.		Run the <code>New-MailboxRestoreRequest</code> cmdlet.

Explanation

Create a new mailbox database. Move the mailbox of the user to the new mailbox database.

Restore the mailbox database.

Run the `New-MailboxRestoreRequest` cmdlet.

Box 1: Create a recovery database.
 A recovery database (RDB) is a special kind of mailbox database that allows you to mount and extract data from a restored mailbox database as part of a recovery operation. RDBs allow you to recover data from a backup or copy of a database without disrupting user access to current data.

Box 2: Restore the mailbox database.
 After you create an RDB, you can restore a mailbox database into the RDB by using a backup application or by copying a database and its log files into the RDB folder structure.

Box 3: `New-MailboxRestoreRequest` with `-Recovery`
 Use the `New-MailboxRestoreRequest` cmdlet to restore a mailbox or items from the recovery database to a production mailbox.

Note: A recovery database (RDB) is a special kind of mailbox database that allows you to mount and extract data from a restored mailbox database as part of a recovery operation. RDBs allow you to

recover data from a backup or copy of a database without disrupting user access to current data. After you create an RDB, you can restore a mailbox database into the RDB by using a backup application or by copying a database and its log files into the RDB folder structure. Then you can use the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet to extract data from the recovered database. Once extracted, the data can then be exported to a folder or merged into an existing mailbox. References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee332351\(v=exchg.160\).aspx#Use the Exchange Management Shell to recover data using a recovery database](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee332351(v=exchg.160).aspx#Use the Exchange Management Shell to recover data using a recovery database)

NO.5 You have an Exchange Server 2016 organization.

All users use Microsoft Outlook 2016.

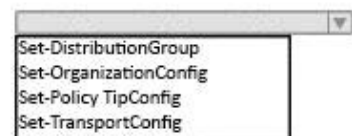
You need to configure the Exchange Server organization to meet following requirements:

* Users must be prevented from receiving a notification when they attempt to send an email message to distribution groups that contain less than 100 members.

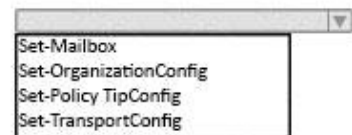
* Users must be notified before they send email messages to an unmonitored mailbox named Service1.

Which cmdlet should you run to meet each requirement? To answer, drag appropriate cmdlets to the correct requirements. Each cmdlet must be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Users must be prevented from receiving a notification when they attempt to send an email message to distribution groups that contain less than 100 members:

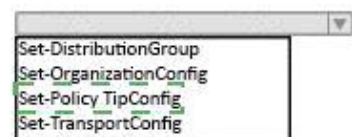


Users must be notified before they send email messages to an unmonitored mailbox named Service1:

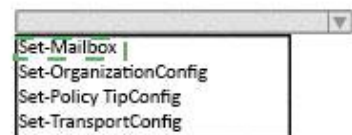


Answer:

Users must be prevented from receiving a notification when they attempt to send an email message to distribution groups that contain less than 100 members:

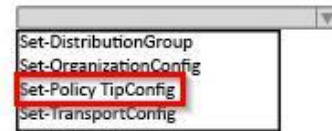


Users must be notified before they send email messages to an unmonitored mailbox named Service1:

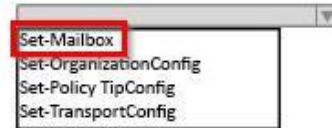


Explanation

Users must be prevented from receiving a notification when they attempt to send an email message to distribution groups that contain less than 100 members:



Users must be notified before they send email messages to an unmonitored mailbox named Service1:



NO.6 How is the IBM Content Template Catalog delivered for installation?

- A. as an EXE file
- B. as a Portal Application Archive file
- C. as a Web Application Archive file
- D. as a ZIP file of XML files

Answer: B

Explanation

References: <https://greenhouse.lotus.com/plugins/plugincatalog.nsf/ass>

NO.7 You need to recommend how many database availability groups (DAGs) and how many namespaces must be added to the site resilience solution to meet the availability requirements. How many namespaces and DAGs should you recommend adding? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of namespaces:

▼
One
Two
Three
Four

Number of DAGs:

▼
One
Two
Three
Four

Answer:

Number of namespaces:

	▼
One	
Two	
Three	
Four	

Number of DAGs:

	▼
One	
Two	
Three	
Four	

Explanation

Number of namespaces:

	▼
One	
Two	
Three	
Four	

Number of DAGs:

	▼
One	
Two	
Three	
Four	

Box 1: Number of namespaces: Four

Box 2: Number of Dags: Two

Depending on your architecture and infrastructure you have two choices:

These choices are tied to the DAG architecture.

- Deploy a unified namespace for the site resilient datacenter pair (unbound model).
 - In an unbound model, you have a single DAG deployed across the datacenter pair.
 - Deploy a dedicated namespace for each datacenter in the site resilient pair (bound model).
- In a bound model, multiple namespaces are preferred, two per datacenter (primary and failback namespaces), to prevent clients trying to connect to the datacenter where they may have no connectivity.

As its name implies, in a bound model, users are associated (or bound) to a specific datacenter. In other words, there is preference to have the users operate out of one datacenter during normal operations and only have the users operate out of the second datacenter during failure events. There is also a possibility that users do not have equal connectivity to both datacenters. Typically, in a bound model, there are two DAGs deployed in the datacenter pair. Each DAG contains a set of mailbox databases for a particular datacenter; by controlling where the databases are mounted, you control connectivity.

From scenario:

The servers in the New York and London offices are members of a database availability group (DAG). Fabrikam identifies the following high-availability requirements for the planned deployment: Mailbox databases that contain mailboxes for the New York office users must only be activated on the servers in the London office manually.

All client access connections to the London and New York offices must use load-balanced namespaces. The load balancing mechanism must perform health checks.

References: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/exchange/2015/10/06/namespace-planning-in-exchange-2016/>

NO.8 You plan to deploy a data availability group (DAG) across two locations. You will use a Microsoft Azure virtual machine as a witness server.

You need to configure the network infrastructure to support the planned deployment.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Configure on-premises VPN devices.	
Configure an Azure load balancer.	
Configure public endpoints for the cloud service.	
In Azure, deploy a point-to-site VPN.	
In Azure, deploy a multi-site VPN.	
In Azure, create a logical network object for each data center, and register the on-premises DNS servers.	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Configure on-premises VPN devices.	In Azure, create a logical network object for each data center, and register the on-premises DNS servers.
Configure an Azure load balancer.	In Azure, deploy a multi-site VPN.
Configure public endpoints for the cloud service.	Configure on-premises VPN devices.
In Azure, deploy a point-to-site VPN.	
In Azure, deploy a multi-site VPN.	
In Azure, create a logical network object for each data center, and register the on-premises DNS servers.	

Explanation

Answer Area

In Azure, create a logical network object for each data center, and register the on-premises DNS servers.
In Azure, deploy a multi-site VPN.
Configure on-premises VPN devices.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/high-availability/manage-ha/azure-vms-as-dag-witness-servers>

NO.9 You have an Exchange Server 2016 organization. The organization contains several servers. Users in the marketing department often send Information Rights Management (IRM)-protected email messages. The IRM-protected messages are excluded from eDiscovery searches. You need to configure the Exchange Server Organization to ensure that the contents of the mailboxes of the marketing department users are searched for all messages that contain the word ProjectX. The solution must prevent the email messages from being deleted permanently.

You user account is a member of the required role group.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer present part of the solution.

A. Use Outlook on the web to open the discovery mailbox.

- B. Run the Search-Mailbox cmdlet
- C. Export the results from the discovery mailbox to a personal folders (PST) file, and then use Microsoft Outlook to open the PST file.
- D. Run the Set-IRMConfiguration cmdlet
- E. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet
- F. Run the New-MailboxSearch cmdlet

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn440164\(v=exchg.160\).aspx?f=255&MSPPError=-2147217396](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn440164(v=exchg.160).aspx?f=255&MSPPError=-2147217396)

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd353189\(v=exchg.160\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd353189(v=exchg.160).aspx)

NO.10 You need to configure the Exchange Server organization to support the security requirements for Calendar sharing.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions		Answer Area	
Edit the default sharing policy			
Purchase an SSL certificate from a third-party certification authority (CA).			
Create a new sharing policy.	➤		⬆
Create a federation trust.	⬅		⬇
Create an organization relationship.			

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Edit the default sharing policy	Create a federation trust.
Purchase an SSL certificate from a third-party certification authority (CA).	Create an organization relationship.
Create a new sharing policy.	Edit the default sharing policy
Create a federation trust.	
Create an organization relationship.	

Navigation icons: Right arrow, Left arrow, Up arrow, Down arrow

Explanation

Answer Area

Create a federation trust.

Create an organization relationship.

Edit the default sharing policy