Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains 200 mailboxes.

You need to add a second email address to each mailbox. The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Solution: You convert all the mailboxes to shared mailboxes, and then you run the

Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $false parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

  A. Yes

  B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Email address policies define the rules that create email addresses for recipients in your Exchange organization.

The basic components of an email address policy are:

☞ Email address templates: Define the email address format for the recipients (for example <firstname>@contoso.com or <lastname>.<firstname>@contoso.com).

☞ Recipient filter: Specifies the recipients whose email addresses are configured by the policy.

☞ Priority: Specifies the order to apply the email address policies (important if a recipient is identified by more than one policy).

The EmailAddressPolicyEnabled parameter specifies whether to apply email address policies to this recipient. Valid values are:

☞ $true: Email address policies are applied to this recipient. This is the default value.

☞ $false: Email address policies aren't applied to this recipient.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Mandrak3** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year ago

Today I passed my certification 724 but I passed lol. Thanks examtopics

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

No it will not work

Procedures for email address policies in Exchange Server:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/eap-procedures?view=exchserver-2019

Email address policies in Exchange Server:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

👤 **a7lioun9** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Option is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SkyGurl** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why do they have to be converted to a shared mailbox?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FriedEggs** 1 year, 9 months ago

They don't. The answer to this question is B aka "no" - the steps taken DO NOT provide the required solution.

upvoted 3 times

Baba65Baba 1 year, 10 months ago

Option B

upvoted 1 times

mavexamtops 2 years, 2 months ago

B is correct.

Procedures for email address policies in Exchange Server:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/eap-procedures?view=exchserver-2019

Email address policies in Exchange Server:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 3 months ago

Duplicate to Q3?

upvoted 1 times

Baba65Baba 1 year, 10 months ago

Option B

upvoted 1 times

mavexamtops 2 years, 2 months ago

B is correct.

Procedures for email address policies in Exchange Server:

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You need to add a second email address to each mailbox. The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Solution: You create an email address policy that uses the %1s%g@fabrikam.com email address format.
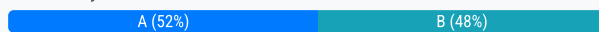
Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

A (52%)	B (48%)

Mcd1972 `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 1 month ago

Answer is NO: reason is that you don't need to create a NEW email address policy. But instead, you need to edit an existing one to add the SECONDARY email address. Syntax is indeed correct.

upvoted 26 times

    Ivanvazovv 2 years, 11 months ago

    You don't need to create a new policy but creating a new policy satisfies the requirement so it's a valid answer.

    upvoted 5 times

        Acbrownit 11 months, 3 weeks ago

        The "most correct" solution is to modify existing policy, not create a new one.

        upvoted 1 times

        nosmanav 1 year, 10 months ago

        and after you create the policy it won't work until you apply the policy

        upvoted 2 times

Raulchamy `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

B. The solution is NO. The format is correct but you shall not create a NEW address policy due to you can only assign 1 Address Policy to a Mailbox. If it would set Set-AddressPolicy to add the new domain with the specified format then yes, later on you have to apply the policy to all mailboxes but due to it says to create a NEW policy then the answer is NO

upvoted 16 times

    Chris_MG 1 year, 5 months ago

    That's right

    https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019#priority-of-email-address-policies

    upvoted 1 times

[Removed] `Most Recent ⊙` 1 year, 1 month ago

i believe the correct answer is A

based on this documentation
where the example user is named Elizabeth Brunner, and the domain is contoso.com:
belizabeth@contoso.com %1s%g@contoso.com

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

eseixas 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A only works for new mailboxes. Not to existing.

upvoted 1 times

aungalay 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A. %1s = first letter of surname/last name, %g = given name/last name.

upvoted 1 times

randomstranger 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes is the correct answer, tested and verified in Exchange lab

upvoted 2 times

MarkusSan 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, should be correct

upvoted 3 times

Noie 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is NO

upvoted 2 times

nikuyajs 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

creating a new policy wont change the existing addresses

upvoted 1 times

Claire91 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: No

The synx is correct, but you can only have one address policy per user - therefore to make this work you would need to edit orginal policy rather than create a new one.

upvoted 5 times

Saskip 2 years, 7 months ago

05/04 on the exam; still not sure what the answer should be but I believe NO for all occurences of this case as none of them provide a whole solution.

upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 8 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

SanatKM 2 years, 9 months ago

The question here is:

First and Primary part - You need to add a second email address to each mailbox.

Second and non-primary - It is assumed that the Policy is already in place - The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Solution: You create an email address policy that uses the %1s%g@fabrikam.com email address format.

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

UWSFish 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is Yes...i went as far as to setup Exchange 2016. It works

upvoted 1 times

GoldenTee 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think A "Yes" is correct.

upvoted 4 times

Baba65Baba 2 years, 10 months ago

Option B

upvoted 1 times

zenia 3 years ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

%ng The first n letters of the first name. For example, %2g uses the first two letters of the first name.

%ns The first n letters of the last name. For example, %2s uses the first two letters of the last name.

upvoted 2 times

Baba65Baba 2 years, 10 months ago

Option B

upvoted 1 times

zenia 3 years ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You need to add a second email address to each mailbox. The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Solution: You convert all the mailboxes to shared mailboxes, and then you run the

Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $true parameter.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Email address policies define the rules that create email addresses for recipients in your Exchange organization.

The basic components of an email address policy are:

☞ Email address templates: Define the email address format for the recipients (for example <firstname>@contoso.com or <lastname>.<firstname>@contoso.com).

☞ Recipient filter: Specifies the recipients whose email addresses are configured by the policy.

☞ Priority: Specifies the order to apply the email address policies (important if a recipient is identified by more than one policy).
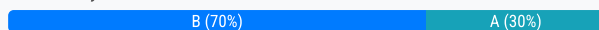
The EmailAddressPolicyEnabled parameter specifies whether to apply email address policies to this recipient. Valid values are:

☞ $true: Email address policies are applied to this recipient. This is the default value.

☞ $false: Email address policies aren't applied to this recipient.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

B (70%) | A (30%)

□ 👤 **mm79** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

This is definitely not correct!

upvoted 20 times

□ 👤 **Ronnie123** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

No, shared mailboxes don't have anything to do with this

upvoted 18 times

□ 👤 **wakawa7144** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year, 2 months ago

No. This solution is not correct. Converting all the mailboxes to shared mailboxes is not necessary for adding a second email address. Additionally, running the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled parameter will only enable the email address policy but will not apply any specific policy for the desired syntax. Therefore, this solution does not meet the stated goal.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Ok, a lot of people here have mentioned that converting the mailboxes to shared mailboxes is totally irrelevant. In my opinion, that's true. So let's just ignore that bit, if it is so irrelevant.

Consider this scenario:

Step 1: you create an email address policy

(Irrelevant step 1.5: you convert the mailboxes to shared mailboxes)

Step 2: you run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $true parameter.

This would definitively meet the goal of adding a second mailbox.

The question is not "Do you need to convert mailboxes to shared mailboxes?" - the question is: "Does this meet the goal?" It does. The answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

- 🔲 👤 **mathendis** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

    Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a *unique solution* that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

    In what part of question 3 does the proposed solution create an email address policy? That was question 2.

    upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **lasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Yes, this meets the goal. By converting the mailboxes to shared mailboxes and running the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $true parameter, you can add a second email address to each mailbox with the desired syntax.

upvoted 1 times

- 🔲 👤 **freudn** 1 year, 4 months ago

    it doesn't make sense since the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled paramater is true by default so you would be only converting the mailboxes to shared mailboxes which wouldn't resolve the issue which is creating a secondary email address

    upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **JRivas** 1 year, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

No, shared mailboxes don't have anything to do with this

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **nikuyajs** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

answer is, no

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

- 🔲 👤 **GabyCotzi** 1 year, 2 months ago

    Correct annswer?

    upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Rykotic** 2 years, 3 months ago

The Answer is B.

You need to enter an identity value with the "Set-Mailbox" command. In a literal sense, "Set-Mailbox -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $true" does not update anything without additional input from the administrator. This does not meet the goal (yet).

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **SanatKM** 2 years, 3 months ago

Does not says strictly UserMailbox or SharedMailbox - You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains 200 mailboxes.

First and Primary question - You need to add a second email address to each mailbox.

Second and non-primary - assuming the Email Address Policy is already in place - The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Again question does not states the Mailbox Type - Solution: You convert all the mailboxes to shared mailboxes,

This is the answer to the Primary query - and then you run the

Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -EmailAddressPolicyEnabled $true parameter.

Answer is A (Yes)

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

This is almost the same as question #1 - what does converting to shared mailboxes have anything to do with it. This question is misleading.

upvoted 2 times

- 🔲 👤 **FriedEggs** 2 years, 3 months ago

The usage of shared mailboxes is presented as part of a potential solution to a problem. It's up to the test taker to decide if the proposed solution works for the problem defined. In this case, it doesn't, so the answer is "no".

It's not misleading - it's testing you to see what level of knowledge you have of this stuff.

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **GoldenTee** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Baba65Baba** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Option A: It doesn't make any sense

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **delight_1** 2 years, 4 months ago

It's not correct to convert to shared mailboxes but I THINK the script below or on this option meets the goal.

Set-Mailbox -Identity 'x@contoso.com -EnabledEmailAddressTemplates $true

The EnabledEmailAddressTemplates parameter specifies the rules in the email address policy that are used to generate email addresses for recipients.

Can someone verify? Thanks!

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Miandradee** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Email address policies define the rules that create email addresses for recipients in your Exchange organization.

The explanation is telling that you have to use email address policy

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Rykotic** 2 years, 6 months ago

I could be wrong, but I suspect it has something to do with the wording of the question -- it's part of an "ongoing scenario". Earlier in the scenario (in the previous question) you created the email address policy but did not enable it. In this question you've enabled the policy via PowerShell hence why it meets the goal.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **neerajmishra1986** 2 years, 7 months ago

May be converting to shared mailbox to save licenses and then again converting to normal mailbox for those which are in active use by users

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription.

You run the following command.

Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings `"DefaultAccessLevel Block

You run Get-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule | fl Identity,AccessLevel,Characteristic,QueryString, and you receive the following output.

```
Identity        : Outlook-Android/2.0 (UserAgent)
AccessLevel     : Allow
Characteristic  : UserAgent
QueryString     : Outlook-Android/2.0


Identity        : Outlook-iOS/2.0 (UserAgent)
AccessLevel     : Allow
Characteristic  : UserAgent
QueryString     : Outlook-iOS/2.0
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
iOS devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.	○	○
Android devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.	○	○
iOS devices can use the native Mail app to sync mailbox data.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
iOS devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.	○	○
Android devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.	○	○
iOS devices can use the native Mail app to sync mailbox data.	○	○

☐ 👤 **BiniyamGashaw** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

iOS devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.

Yes, because there's a specific rule allowing Outlook-iOS/2.0.

Android devices can use the Microsoft Outlook app to sync mailbox data.

Yes, because there's a specific rule allowing Outlook-Android/2.0.

iOS devices can use the native Mail app to sync mailbox data.

Without a specific rule allowing the native Mail app (which would have a different user agent), No, iOS devices cannot use the native Mail app to sync mailbox data due to the default block setting.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **23_TT** 1 year ago

I would say yes to all.

If I read the command correctly it should give an error and native app is not blocked due to the incorrect command.

(Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings `"DefaultAccessLevel Block)

The correct command should be
(Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings -DefaultAccessLevel Block)
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **banikamitcool** 1 year, 1 month ago
YYN - Exam dated - 27.04.23
   upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **JoeGuan** 1 year, 7 months ago
The question is a little tricky.

This configuration will prevent any Exchange ActiveSync native app from connecting, and will only allow Outlook for iOS and Android.
Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings -DefaultAccessLevel Block

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-for-ios-and-android/manage-devices?view=exchserver-2019

This second command
Get-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule
The AccessLevel parameter specifies whether the devices are allowed, blocked or quarantined.

So device is Allowed, however the native mail client is blocked.
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Domza** 2 years, 1 month ago
~Correct~
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **YClaveria** 2 years, 3 months ago
Answer is correct, it is basically what is indicated in this documentation: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android#device-access-policy
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Baba65Baba** 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Abedzy** 2 years, 10 months ago
The correct answer on the list should be a Conditional access policy
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TigerCat** 3 years ago
I worked for an organization and all they had to do to disable the built-in native Mail app from accessing emails on mobile phones was to disable Active Sync - they did this because old passwords stored for company email on mobile devices were a source of recurring Active Directory lockouts - and required them to download and install the Outlook app on their mobile device to access company email (regardless of iOS or Android).
***NOTE: this is a HYBRID environment, meaning an on-premises Exchange server and the Office 365/Microsoft 365 subscription. I tell them to install the Outlook App from the Apple App Store and they can access their emails - no problems.

And rarely does the Outlook App is guilty to store an old password causing lockouts or potential lockouts after an Active Directory password change. But, the password can easily updated within the app or just as easily be removed and redownloaded and installed.

For all account that use Office 365 / Microsoft 365, I tell them to use the Outlook app for best results and forget about using the built-in native mail app.
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **blackaxe** 3 years, 3 months ago
Outlook for iOS and Android app clients uses native Microsoft sync technology.
reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/outlook-for-ios-and-android-faq
   upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **Franco11** 2 years, 10 months ago
   Yep, But the Question states that : Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings "DefaultAccessLevel Block
      upvoted 2 times

Dooa 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct.

Dooa 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct.

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You enable hierarchical address books (HABs).

You create a new distribution group named Contoso.

You need to configure the Contoso group as the root of the hierarchy. The members of the group must appear in the hierarchy.

How should you complete the PowerShell commands? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct targets. Each cmdlet may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Cmdlets

Set-AddressList

Set-GlobalAddressList

Set-Group

Set-OrganizationConfig

Set-UnifiedGroup

Answer Area

Cmdlet   -HierarchicalAddressBookRoot "Contoso"

Cmdlet   -Identity "Contoso" –IsHierarchicalGroup $true

Suggested Answer:

Cmdlets

Set-AddressList

Set-GlobalAddressList

Set-Group

Set-OrganizationConfig

Set-UnifiedGroup

Answer Area

Set-OrganizationConfig   -HierarchicalAddressBookRoot "Contoso"

Set-Group   -Identity "Contoso" –IsHierarchicalGroup $true

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/hierarchical-address-books/enable-or-disable-hierarchical-address-books

---

☐ 👤 **mavexamtops** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is Correct!

Reference is valid and current.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/hierarchical-address-books/enable-or-disable-hierarchical-address-books

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Baba65Baba** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 1 year, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **AwesomeSlide** 1 year, 2 months ago

This reference has information for this question: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/hierarchical-address-books/enable-or-disable-hierarchical-address-books

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **blackaxe** 1 year, 9 months ago

Another Reference: https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/24511.create-hierarchical-address-books-in-office-365.aspx

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription.

Several users report today that they cannot access email from their mobile device. They successfully accessed their email from the same device yesterday.

You need to identify which mobile device access rule applies to the devices.

Which cmdlet should you run?

    A. Get-ActiveSyncDeviceClass

    B. Get-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings

    C. Get-MobileDevice

    D. Get-MobileDeviceMailboxPolicy

Suggested Answer: *C*

The Get-MobileDevice cmdlet returns identification, configuration, and status information for each mobile device.

Note: The Get-MobileDeviceStatistics cmdlet can also be used.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/devices/get-mobiledevice?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **mavexamtops** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer C is correct.

Since question is "You need to identify which mobile device access rule applies to the devices.", Get-MobileDevice cmdlet acomplish this requirement where you can filter: DeviceAccessControlRule, DeviceAccessState DeviceAccessStateReason, DeviceActiveSyncVersion and others.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-mobiledevice?view=exchange-ps

https://thesysadminchannel.com/get-mobile-device-statistics-in-exchange-online-using-powershell/

upvoted 9 times

👤 **Baba65Baba** `Most Recent ⊙` 10 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Tal007** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **FlyG6** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think D might be a better option in this case: A Mobile Device mailbox policy is a group of settings that specifies how mobile devices connect Exchange. Exchange supports multiple mobile device mailbox policies.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-mobiledevicemailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **Tonio77s** 1 year, 3 months ago

No, mobile policies have nothing to do with access rules

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

All users are assigned only an Office 365 Enterprise E3 license.

You need to ensure that the users can use only Microsoft Outlook to connect to their Microsoft 365 mailbox when they connect from an Android device.

What should you create?

    A. a conditional access policy in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

    B. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy

    C. an app protection policy Microsoft Endpoint Manager

    D. a connection filter policy in Exchange Online Protection (EOP)

Suggested Answer: *D*

Use the ApprovedApplicationList with the New-MobileDeviceMailboxPolicy cmdlet. This option is only available in PowerShell and not in the Exchange Admin
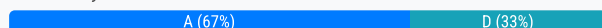Console.
Not A. Conditional Access Policy requires Azure Premium P1 which is not included in an Office 365 Enterprise E3 license.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-mobiledevicemailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

A (67%) | D (33%)

☐ 👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

I don't think the correct answer is on the list of options. This should be using an ActiveSyncDeviceAccess rule. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android

New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule -Characteristic DeviceType -QueryString "Android" -AccessLevel Block

Answer D - EOP doesn't seem to have a way to block just Android from using ActiveSync. Please let me know if you disagree.

upvoted 15 times

   ☐ 👤 **Abdou1604** 2 years, 4 months ago

   But your access rule will block android devices only from connecting to exchange online but any personnal exemptions will allow any android from admins , but app protection polices for outlook + conditionnal access will make the best solution !

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Miandradee** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

"To ensure that users of iOS and Android devices can only access work or school content using Outlook for iOS and Android, you need a Conditional Access policy that targets those potential users."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/secure-email-recommended-policies?view=o365-worldwide#require-that-ios-and-android-devices-must-use-outlook

upvoted 9 times

   ☐ 👤 **Miandradee** 3 years, 1 month ago

   " If you want to limit access to Outlook for iOS and Android, you will need to obtain Azure Active Directory Premium licenses and leverage the conditional access policies"

   https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android#leveraging-basic-mobility-and-security-for-microsoft-365

   upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **dcengineer2** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

The answer does not appear to be listed. Should be: a mobile device mailbox policy in Exchange Online.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agree , the correct answer is D

since, conditional Access not available in Office 365 E3 Licenses

if they used M365 E3, it should be A

upvoted 1 times

Hansie078 1 year, 2 months ago

A is not correct because you need an Azure Premium P1 license for Conditional Access polcies!

upvoted 1 times

Jo2241 1 year, 7 months ago

D for sure: Conditional access and Intune or not present in O365 E3 !

upvoted 1 times

nosmanav 1 year, 11 months ago

I think answer A. You will need an Azure AD Premium P1 license to get access to the Microsoft Office 365 conditional access policy feature wich is inclused in Microsoft 365 E3 (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/e3?rtc=1&activetab=pivot%3aoverviewtab).

upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 1 year, 11 months ago

Azure Active Directory Premium plan 1 is included in Microsoft 365 E3, not in Office 365 E3.

Source: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/compare-microsoft-365-and-office-365

upvoted 3 times

45xi 2 years, 4 months ago

C is the correct answer.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/apps/app-protection-policy#app-protection-policies-for-microsoft-office-apps

upvoted 3 times

PawelNotts 2 years, 3 months ago

Intune is not free, we only have a O365 E3 license here and neither Intune nor Azure P1 are part of it.

upvoted 1 times

miul84 2 years, 6 months ago

Approved Application List: This setting stores a list of approved applications that can be run on the mobile device.

ApprovedApplicationList: The ApprovedApplicationList parameter specifies a configured list of approved applications for the device

The explaination in the revealed solution area doesnt make any sense, because this settings defines what apps are allowed on the mobile and not what apps are allowed to connect to the Mailbox.

if you want to do this without CA then this is the way (but its not in the answers):

Create the default block rule:

Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings -DefaultAccessLevel Block

Create an allow rule for Outlook for iOS and Android

New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule -Characteristic DeviceModel -QueryString "Outlook for iOS and Android" -AccessLevel Allow

upvoted 2 times

UWSFish 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think the answer that will be marked correct by Microsoft...is D. This is really a question about CA and licensing.

upvoted 6 times

techguy06 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To benefit from the Conditional Access App Control capabilities in Defender for Cloud Apps, users must also be licensed for Azure Active Directory P1, which is included in Enterprise Mobility + Security F1/F3/E3/A3/G3, Enterprise Mobility + Security E5, Microsoft 365 E3/A3/G3, Microsoft 365 E5/A5/G5, and Microsoft 365 E5/A5/G5/F5 Security and Microsoft 365 F5 Security & Compliance.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-CA/office365/servicedescriptions/microsoft-365-service-descriptions/microsoft-365-tenantlevel-services-licensing-guidance/microsoft-365-security-compliance-licensing-guidance#azure-active-directory-identity-protection

upvoted 3 times

mithikx 2 years, 7 months ago

They said Office 365 E3, not Microsoft 365 E3. Theres a difference

upvoted 5 times

Baba65Baba 2 years, 10 months ago

Agree with Cbruce, the correct option isn't provided in the list.

upvoted 3 times

- **Nyamnyam** 1 year, 2 months ago

Agree, baba, "connection filtering" is Allow/Block/Safe IP Lists in EXO. CAP, on the other hand, requires AAD P1 and O365 did NOT have it included. Now, we are speaking about a legacy MSFT exam here. If you answer with D, you will get the credits, but MSFT would know (if they track this somehow) that you were braindumped.

upvoted 1 times

- **KennethYY** 3 years, 3 months ago

D is not correct, the EOP connection Filter is for add the IP into trust IP

E3 already include Azure Active Directory Premium plan 1 and which already have Azure AD Conditional Access

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-licensing#available-versions-of-azure-ad-multi-factor-authentication

upvoted 5 times

- **psycho202** 3 years, 2 months ago

Office365 E3 does NOT contain Azure AD Premium plan 1, so conditional access is not the solution either.

Microsoft365 E3 does contain Azure AD Premium Plan 1.

upvoted 5 times

- **tendymadu** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android

upvoted 2 times

- **wainse** 3 years, 4 months ago

I think it is A, from the link posted by Cbruce

upvoted 2 times

- **tochno** 3 years, 4 months ago

Agree, correct answer is A

Block all email apps except Outlook for iOS and Android using conditional access

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android#block-all-email-apps-except-outlook-for-ios-and-android-using-conditional-access

upvoted 4 times

- **FlyG6** 3 years, 4 months ago

could the answer be "A" ?

upvoted 1 times

- **FlyG6** 3 years, 4 months ago

Apologies, the answer is C - an app protection policy Microsoft Endpoint Manager. Definitely Not A.

upvoted 3 times

- **FlyG6** 3 years, 4 months ago

I take that back. The correct answer would be an Exchange ActiveSync device access rule! Which is not listed here at al...

upvoted 5 times

You manage a hybrid deployment between Microsoft Exchange Online and on-premises Exchange Server 2019. The deployment contains a primary SMTP domain named contoso.com.

Users have email addresses that use a syntax of firstname.lastname@contoso.com.

A user named Ben Smith receives a new client computer. You configure the computer to access Ben Smith's mailbox. Ben Smith reports that he cannot connect to his mailbox from the new computer.

You verify that other users can connect successfully to their mailbox and that new users can discover their mailboxes by using Autodiscover.

You need to ensure that Ben Smith can connect to his mailbox from the new computer.

What should you do?

    A. Modify the primarySmtpAddress property fox the mailbox of Ben Smith.

    B. Modify the RemoteRoutingAddress parameter for the mailbox of Ben Smith.

    C. Modify the email address of Ben Smith to use a syntax of lastname.firstname@contoso.com.

    D. Modify the email address of Ben Smith to use a syntax of firstname.lastname@contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Ivanvazovv** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

So the user is using his Outlook. Then he gets a new computer and can't use Outlook anymore. Suddenly the RemoteRouting address is the problem. WTF?

upvoted 15 times

    👤 **jpcapone** 2 years, 1 month ago

    You can get there by using the process of elimination and its the best of all bad answers available.

    upvoted 6 times

👤 **daniocean** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

Aswer B is correct, the key is a Hybrid deployment

upvoted 8 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **KemanH** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

In Hybrid deployment, B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

So here I assume the default RemoteRouting address is pointing to an EXO value like @tenant.id.mail.onmicrosoft.com when it needs to be pointing to the SMTP address on the EX-Server?

upvoted 3 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

👤 **AwesomeSlide** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B. Found the answer here: https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/deployment/hybrid-autodiscover-fails-redirectaddr-same-value-as/m-p/2252303

upvoted 1 times

👤 **KennethYY** 2 years, 9 months ago

C and D are not correct, becasue not related to email address.

A is not correct, because other User can use autodiscover mean the DNS work properly for autodiscover. so the reason maybe Ben's mailbox is on cloud, so answer is B

upvoted 4 times

TigerCat 3 years ago

Or if for some reason, when you configure Outlook for the first time on for a user on their computer, or setup a new Mail profile - it the Autodiscover protocol doesn't populate the values automatically, you can just manually type those in - all that asked for is the first name, last name, email address, and then the user needs to enter their Active Directory password twice and the mail account will configure (and the First and Last name field aren't mandatory, but good to fill in - but I have always filled those in when this situation occurs which is seldom).

This pertains to environments using a Microsoft/Office 365 environment - I don't think it makes any difference if it's a hybrid deployment or just M/O365 only for email.

upvoted 2 times

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

donathon 3 years, 6 months ago

According to the Microsoft articles, the remoteroutingaddress is used for the email service and setting a wrong or not setting the correct remoteroutingaddress can cause problems. The address is usually in the form of @tenant-id.mail.onmicrosoft.com. This is created by the Exchange Hybrid Wizard.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/outlook-issues/cannot-set-up-profile-autodiscover#method-4-make-sure-that-the-users-attributes-in-active-directory-are-set-correctly

upvoted 5 times

Bryan 3 years, 6 months ago

Use the Set-RemoteMailbox cmdlet to modify remote mailboxes. A remote mailbox is a mail user in Active Directory that's associated with a mailbox in the cloud-based service.

upvoted 2 times

Dimonchik 3 years, 7 months ago

For external access, or using DNS, the client locates the Autodiscover service on the Internet by using the primary SMTP domain address from the user's email address.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/autodiscover?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains 1,000 user mailboxes and 10 mail-enabled users. The mail-enabled users have email addresses in two SMTP domains named fabrikam.com and contoso.com.

You need to convert the mail-enabled users into user mailboxes.

What should you do first?

    A. Remove the remote domains of fabrikam.com and contoso.com.

    B. Assign a license to each user.

    C. Add the users to an Office 365 group.

    D. Modify the email forwarding settings of each user.

Suggested Answer: *A*

You need to remove the remote domains first then assign a license to the user account.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Sisko `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

It does not state that the domains are remote in the question, therefore the answer should be B.

upvoted 18 times

   J4U 2 years, 9 months ago

   I don't see any article that says mailuser will become mailbox user by assigning license. I agree that it will assign a mailbox for the user, but that's an incorrect provisioning. Mailuser has to be cleared and enable-mailbox has to be issued for proper provisioning before assigning the license.

   upvoted 1 times

MerSee99 `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Wrong. The right answer should be: B. Assign a license to each user.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients-in-exchange-online/manage-mail-users

upvoted 11 times

   AADapson 3 years, 5 months ago

   If you assign a license first, they will remain a mail-enabled user. You need to remove the remote domain first before assigning license

   upvoted 5 times

   adavydov 3 years, 7 months ago

   Since remote domains could potentialy have differnt settings, there is a need to remove those domains from remote domains list in your org first and then assign license

   upvoted 9 times

      vvres 3 years, 6 months ago

      But not in the standard config. There for it should be B

      upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

hightee 1 year, 2 months ago

why is not Answer D

upvoted 1 times

Zohaib24 1 year, 8 months ago

I believe the given answer is correct and logically it makes sense too

upvoted 1 times

RagehAmmar 1 year, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Assiging a User License removes the Remote Domain from mail-enabled users.

You can even see the Primary SMTP is automatically changed from "remote domain address" to the "user ID" that we previously assigned on the

creation.

upvoted 1 times

nyashac 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

did it on exchange online.

upvoted 1 times

Mentalfloss 1 year, 7 months ago

So did I and it did nothing other than assign a license. A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Remote domains get automatically removed when you assign a licsense

upvoted 1 times

learnerearner 2 years, 6 months ago

I did the exercise to create a mail enabled user in 0365.

1. created remote domain

2. created mail enabled user using that smtp domain

3. assigned the license to that user in 0365 admin center

4. login using the user and verified email is working fine.

5. upon checking the user smtp domains in properties of the user settings, i noticed remote domains are gone automatically.

So, I guess the remote smtp address will be removed when we assigned the license

upvoted 9 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 6 times

Tonio77s 2 years, 9 months ago

What have remote domains have to do with the question ?https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Looks like they talking about "primary SMTP address (also known as the reply address).

You can find that setting under user - email address. Also, its called "Reply" address.

Hope this helps. \0/

upvoted 1 times

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

ANswer: A

upvoted 1 times

You have two mailboxes named Mailbox1 and Mailbox2 that have the ProhibitSendReceiveQuota parameter set to 50 GB.

From a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant, you run the following PowerShell command.

```
PS C:\> Get-Mailbox | Select-Object Alias, RecipientTypeDetails | FT –AutoSize


Alias                                               RecipientTypeDetails
-----                                               --------------------
Mailbox1                                            SharedMailbox
Mailbox2                                            RoomMailbox
```

You review the license status of each mailbox and discover the configurations shown in the following table.

Alias	SKUAssigned
Mailbox1	False
Mailbox2	False

You need to increase the quota for Mailbox1 and Mailbox2.

What should you do first?

    A. Enable an archive for each mailbox.

    B. Assign a license to each mailbox.

    C. Place both mailboxes on retention hold.

    D. Convert each mailbox into an equipment mailbox.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Shared and resource mailboxes don't require a license. However, without a license, these mailboxes are limited to 50 GB. To increase the mailbox size, an E3 or

E5 license must be assigned. This will increase the mailbox to 100 GB.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Noie** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#mailbox-storage-limits

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ant_man** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The limit for a shared mailbox is 50GB, so if you need to increase the size for a any reason you need to assign a license like E3 to be able to increase the mailbox up to 100GB or start to use the online archive with unlimited archive property.

upvoted 4 times

   ☐ 👤 **LHADUK** 1 year, 11 months ago

   it could be also just exchange online plan2

   upvoted 2 times

HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test 11/3/2021

upvoted 3 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Hint, it says, increase the quota for Mailbox1 and Mailbox2.

Simply add the license will you?

upvoted 3 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Also, what a question? Who wants to increase quota on resource mailboxes ? lol

upvoted 2 times

HakimDZ 1 year, 1 month ago

When it comes to a shared mailbox, this need could raise..

upvoted 1 times

mavexamtops 2 years, 8 months ago

B is correct and link on reference is valid.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits

upvoted 2 times

mads_nav 3 years, 5 months ago

should not be the issue with the archiving?

upvoted 2 times

donathon 3 years, 6 months ago

EXO license can also be used which only have mailbox license and is much cheaper.

upvoted 2 times

You have 1,000 user accounts that are each licensed for Microsoft 365. Each user account has a Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox.

Ten of the user accounts are configured as service accounts for applications. The applications send event notifications to the mailboxes of the service accounts by using SMTP. The developers of each application have delegated access to the mailbox of their respective application.

You need to ensure that all the event notifications sent by the applications are retained in the service account mailboxes so that new developers can review older notifications. The developers must be able to view only the notifications for their respective application. The solution must minimize licensing costs.

What should you do?

    A. Replace the service account mailboxes with a single user mailbox that contains journal rules.

    B. Replace the service account mailboxes with a mail-enabled group.

    C. Convert the service account mailboxes into shared mailboxes.

    D. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled users.

Suggested Answer: *C*

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/email/convert-user-mailbox-to-shared-mailbox?view=o365-worldwide

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Domza `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Convert the "service account" mailboxes into shared mailboxes?

Or maybe convert "user mailbox" into shared one? OMG

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

YClaveria 2 years, 3 months ago

I guess the answer that makes the most sense is C. I don't think this is at all needed since delegation can be applied to a regular user mailbox, if not because of the requirement to "minimize licensing cost".

upvoted 3 times

---

ant_man 2 years, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The trick is in "You need to ensure that all the event notifications sent by the applications are retained in the service account mailboxes so that new developers can review older notifications." That the reason you need to convert the service account into a shared mailbox "...so that new developers can review older notifications"

upvoted 2 times

---

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

---

mavexamtops 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer C is correct and reference is valid.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/email/convert-user-mailbox-to-shared-mailbox?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 4 times

Question #12

All the users in your company have Microsoft 365 mailboxes.

Each user connects to Microsoft Exchange Online and OneDrive for Business from a personal computer that runs Windows 10.

You need to ensure that the users can save attachments to OneDrive for Business only when they connect to their mailbox from Outlook on the web.

What should you create?

- A. an Exchange ActiveSync device access rule
- B. an app protection policy in Microsoft Endpoint Manager
- C. an Outlook Web App policy in Exchange Online
- D. a device compliance policy in Microsoft Endpoint Manager

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (77%)	B (23%)
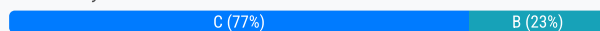
😊 **MerSee99** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 1 month ago

Wrong. Right answer should be C. an Outlook Web App policy in Exchange Online

upvoted 21 times

😊 **prabu456** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

C is wrong because it only defines if onedrive is allowed as storage for OWA or not, it won't restrict using onedrive in other apps like mobile outlook or desktop outlook. Right answer should be B.

upvoted 1 times

😊 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

😊 **ServerBrain** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

block saving data from Outlook client onto OneDrive that way the requirement of being able to save to OneDrive

upvoted 1 times

😊 **Cooljoy7777** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

the answer is C

https://m365scripts.com/exchange-online/restrict-external-storage-providers-in-owa/

upvoted 2 times

😊 **Vinu111** 1 year, 6 months ago

get-OwaMailboxPolicy |fl id,*Attachments*,*fileaccess*

OneDriveAttachmentsEnabled : True

DirectFileAccessOnPublicComputersEnabled : False

DirectFileAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled : False

upvoted 2 times

😊 **Meenous** 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is the most correct option

upvoted 1 times

😊 **Faheem2020** 1 year, 10 months ago

It is not possible with recent change in Endpoint manager to create an app protection policy for Windows devices (called WIP) for "without enrollment" type devices

That leaves us with C

upvoted 2 times

Iasha 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. an app protection policy in Microsoft Endpoint Manager is the correct answer because this policy will allow you to configure settings that will ensure that attachments are saved to OneDrive for Business when users connect to their mailbox from Outlook on the web.

upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In my opinion there is no correct answer to this question. Disabling Direct File access does not prevent the user from downloading the attachment. Also there is no option for OWA in Endpoint Manager.

If anyone has been able to do this via an app protection policy in Endpoint Manager or through an OWA Web App policy, please share with us how you did it.

This is the only valid method I could find, but it uses a conditional access policy in Azure combined with an OWA mailbox policy: https://profadmins.com/2021/10/09/restrict-downloading-attachments-from-owa/

Answer C is the least wrong.

upvoted 4 times

Noie 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Right answer should be C.

upvoted 1 times

FredC 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The App Protection Policy would block saving data from Outlook client on to OneDrive that way the requirement of being able to save to OneDrive ONLY when connected to Outlook web can be fulfilled.

upvoted 1 times

YClaveria 2 years, 9 months ago

I'm not sure if the wording if this questions has been changed.

"You need to ensure that the users can save attachments to OneDrive for Business only when they connect to their mailbox from Outlook on the web." --- My understanding is that saving attachments to OneDrive will only be available in OWA, not in Outlook client/mobile.

I do not see this as an option in OWA Policies.. The best choice I think is B.

upvoted 2 times

YClaveria 2 years, 9 months ago

"You need to ensure that the users can save attachments [only] to OneDrive for Business when[ever] they connect to their mailbox from Outlook on the web." -- I think this is what most of the people in the comments are thinking? I mean... I'm happy to be corrected :)

upvoted 2 times

ovd 2 years, 10 months ago

Right answer should be C

get-OwaMailboxPolicy |fl id,*Attachments*,*fileaccess*

Id : OwaMailboxPolicy-Default

OneDriveAttachmentsEnabled : True

ClassicAttachmentsEnabled : True

ReferenceAttachmentsEnabled : True

SaveAttachmentsToCloudEnabled : True

DirectFileAccessOnPublicComputersEnabled : False

DirectFileAccessOnPrivateComputersEnabled : False

upvoted 3 times

Baba65Baba 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

maxustermann 2 years, 11 months ago

I tested it, with B it is not possible to block it

upvoted 2 times

Domza 3 years, 2 months ago

aaa.. found it. OwaMailboxPolicy-Default or Outlook Web App policy in EAC.

under File access - Direct file access(check box).

Enjoy!~

upvoted 3 times

Domza 3 years, 2 months ago

Also, this is Not Intune test lol

upvoted 2 times

maxustermann 2 years, 11 months ago

I tested it, with B it is not possible to block it

upvoted 2 times

Domza 3 years, 2 months ago

aaa.. found it. OwaMailboxPolicy-Default or Outlook Web App policy in EAC.

under File access - Direct file access(check box).

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You have the Address Book Policies (ABP) and address lists in the following table.

Name	Global address list	Offline address book	Address list
ABP1	GAL_1	OAB_1	List 1
ABP2	GAL_2	Default Offline Address Book	List 2

You have the users in the following table.

Name	Global address list	Address List
User1	GAL_1	List 1
User2	GAL_2	List 2
User3	GAL_3	*none*

You assign ABP1 to User1 and User2.

User3 is NOT assigned to an Address Book Policy.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can view the membership of List 2.	○	○
User2 can only view the membership of GAL_2.	○	○
User3 can view the membership of List 1.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can view the membership of List 2.	○	○ (selected)
User2 can only view the membership of GAL_2.	○	○ (selected)
User3 can view the membership of List 1.	○ (selected)	○

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/address-book-policies/address-book-policies?view=exchserver-2019

☐ 👤 **Domza** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answers.

Because: User 1 and User 2 in Not in the same GAL. BP1 has to have GAL with both Users in it to see each other.

User 3 is not part of BP 1, so he can see entire Org by default.

With Love~

upvoted 16 times

☐ 👤 **Bryan** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/assign-an-address-book-policy-to-mail-users.

"

Users aren't automatically assigned an ABP when you create mailboxes. If you don't assign an ABP to a mailbox, the GAL for your entire organization is visible to the user in Outlook and Outlook on the web. Furthermore, a user that's assigned an ABP needs to exist in the GAL that's specified for the ABP. For more information, see Considerations and best practices for address book policies."

upvoted 7 times

Amir1909 Most Recent ⊘ 7 months ago

Is correct

upvoted 1 times

Baba65Baba 2 years, 4 months ago

Agree with the answers:

User 1 and User 2 are not in the same GAL. So, logically they cannot see each other.
User 3 is not part of ABP 1, so he can see entire Org by default (default GAL).

upvoted 2 times

yeahyeah 3 years, 5 months ago

Why is user 2 question answer no? Wouldn't user be limited to GAL2?

upvoted 3 times

KennethYY 2 years, 9 months ago

User2 in ABP1... be careful word

upvoted 1 times

GoldenPapa 3 years, 5 months ago

user2 already added to GAL1

upvoted 3 times

YClaveria 2 years, 3 months ago

"A user that's assigned an ABP needs to exist in the GAL that's specified for the ABP."
- In this case, it is safe to assume that User2 was added to GAL1, and then assigned ABP1
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/assign-an-address-book-policy-to-mail-users

upvoted 2 times

mm79 3 years, 7 months ago

How can User 3 see the membership of list 1?

upvoted 4 times

Wallem89 3 years, 7 months ago

exactly my thoughts @mm79

upvoted 1 times

tuliopulquerio 3 years, 6 months ago

I have the same question. Pls let me know if you found this answer somewhere.

upvoted 1 times

MerSee99 3 years, 7 months ago

If you have not assigned a Address Book Policy, you can see all address lists

upvoted 14 times

tuliopulquerio 3 years, 6 months ago

do you have any link where this is explained? let me know

upvoted 1 times

Harry83 3 years, 6 months ago

It is the default Outlook/Exchange behavior. All Address Lists are visible from the Address Book drop down list inside the Outlook client.

Except if you make specific changes like applying an Address Book Policy or changing Address Lists or GALs ACEs.

upvoted 7 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

A compliance manager plans to create retention policies for the mailboxes of executive users. The policies will move specific emails to an archive mailbox.

You need to create an archive mailbox for each executive user.

What should you do?

     A. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.

     B. Enable In-Place Archiving for each mailbox.

     C. Enable mailbox journaling.

     D. Run the New-Mailbox cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/enable-archive-mailboxes?view=o365-worldwide

---

👤 **Rurouni** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

the correct answer is B

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Exchange/policy-and-compliance/in-place-archiving/manage-archives?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 17 times

     👤 **Bobalo** 2 years, 11 months ago

     Also https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/in-place-archiving/manage-archives?view=exchserver-2019

     You can't use set-mailbox to create an archive, it's enable-mailbox %user% -archive

       upvoted 2 times

       👤 **Bobalo** 2 years, 11 months ago

       Whoops, same article! Too bad you can't edit posts......

         upvoted 2 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Domza** 2 years ago

boys and girls:

To enable Archiving:

Enable-Remotemailbox -Identity user@domain.com -Archive

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 2 times

     👤 **sarkhu** 2 years, 2 months ago

     ans is B?

       upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bacila** 3 years, 1 month ago

A.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/mrm/apply-retention-policies-to-mailboxes?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Gboy** 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 4 times

👤 **bamboo** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- B

upvoted 3 times

Ronnie123 3 years, 7 months ago

according to the link the correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Krkr_2020 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is B , archiving in O365 is also called in-place archiving. the correct powershell command is enable-mailbox and not set-mailbox

upvoted 16 times

donathon 3 years, 4 months ago

But the start of the question says "You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.". So this is on prem. Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

blackaxe 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B.

reference; https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Exchange/policy-and-compliance/in-place-archiving/manage-archives?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 6 times

Ronnie123 3 years, 7 months ago

according to the link the correct answer is A

Krkr_2020 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is B , archiving in O365 is also called in-place archiving. the correct powershell command is enable-mailbox and not set-mailbox

upvoted 16 times

HOTSPOT -

You need to create an address list that contains all the users who have a title of Director.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

New-AddressList ▼	-Name "Directors"	-RecipientFilter ▼
New-AddressBookPolicy		-SearchBase
New-DistributionList		-SearchScope
New-GlobalAddressList		-Where-Object

```
{((RecipientType -eq 'UserMailbox') -and (Title -eq 'Director'))}
```

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

New-AddressList ▼	-Name "Directors"	-RecipientFilter ▼
New-AddressBookPolicy		-SearchBase
New-DistributionList		-SearchScope
New-GlobalAddressList		-Where-Object

```
{((RecipientType -eq 'UserMailbox') -and (Title -eq 'Director'))}
```

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/new-addresslist?view=exchange-ps

---

☐ 👤 **Stev_M** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

This answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Claire91** 1 year, 12 months ago

This answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 8 months ago

New-AddressList -Name "Directors" -RecipientFilter

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an address book policy named Contoso-US that contains an address list named Contoso-Finance.

You need to add an address list named Contoso-Marketing to Contoso-US without removing Contoso-Finance.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

[dropdown]	-Identity	[dropdown]
New-AddressList		"Contoso-Marketing"
Set-AddressList		"Contoso-Marketing", "Contoso-Finance"
New-AddressBookPolicy		"Contoso-Finance"
Set-AddressBookPolicy		"Contoso-US"

-AddressLists [dropdown]
- "Contoso-Marketing"
- "Contoso-Marketing", "Contoso-Finance"
- "Contoso-Finance"
- "Contoso-US"

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

[dropdown]	-Identity	[dropdown]
New-AddressList		"Contoso-Marketing"
Set-AddressList		"Contoso-Marketing", "Contoso-Finance"
New-AddressBookPolicy		"Contoso-Finance"
Set-AddressBookPolicy (highlighted)		**"Contoso-US"** (highlighted)

-AddressLists [dropdown]
- "Contoso-Marketing"
- **"Contoso-Marketing", "Contoso-Finance"** (highlighted)
- "Contoso-Finance"
- "Contoso-US"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/change-the-settings-of-an-address-book-policy

---

👤 **Domza** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Found it!

The "AddressLists" parameter takes multiple values, so you need to decide whether you want to replace the existing address lists in the ABP, or add and remove address lists without affecting the other address lists in the ABP.

~with love \0/

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fikefanu** 1 year, 7 months ago

The answer is correct!

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Fortin_Chris** 2 years ago

found this on technet:

"To add address lists to an ABP(Address Book Policy), you need to specify the *new* address lists and any existing address lists that you want to keep."

upvoted 3 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 2 times

pr0xx 2 years, 4 months ago

On the exam 11/02/2022

upvoted 1 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 2 times

HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test 11/3/2021

upvoted 1 times

KennethYY 2 years, 9 months ago

in exchange, set-xxx cmd, have to put the previous value as well, otherwise will be overwrited

upvoted 2 times

Ivanvazovv 2 years, 5 months ago

In powershell in general.

upvoted 1 times

Ruben18Montero 2 years, 11 months ago

That's right: The Name, GlobalAddressList, OfflineAddressBook, and RoomList parameters all take single values, so the value you specify replaces the existing value.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company named ADatum Corporation has a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription that contains the sharing policies shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Enabled	Default
Policy1	{Anonymous:CalendarSharingFreeBusySimple, fabrikam.com:CalendarSharingFreeBusyReviewer, ContactsSharing}	True	True
Policy2	{contoso.com:CalendarSharingFreeBusyDetail}	True	False
Policy3	{litware.com:CalendarSharingFreeBusyReviewer}	True	False

The subscription contains the mailboxes shown in the following table.

Name	Sharing policy
User1	Policy1
User2	Policy2
User3	Policy3

ADatum does business with the partner companies shown in the following table.

Name	SMTP domain	Email platform
Fabrikam, Inc.	Fabrikam.com	On-premises Exchange Server 2019
Contoso, Ltd.	Contoso.com	Third-party email server
Litware, Inc.	Litware.com	Exchange Online

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
For User1 to share contacts with the users at Fabrikam, a federation trust is required.	○	○
User2 can share free/busy hours, subject, and location with the users at Contoso.	○	○
User3 can share calendars with the users at Litware.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
For User1 to share contacts with the users at Fabrikam, a federation trust is required.	○	◉
User2 can share free/busy hours, subject, and location with the users at Contoso.	◉	○
User3 can share calendars with the users at Litware.	◉	○

👤 **semipro** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

I believe the answer to 2 would actually be "No" since Contoso is not using Exchange.

upvoted 7 times

　👤 **maxustermann** 1 year, 11 months ago

　Its yes:

　Share a Microsoft 365 or Office 365 user's calendar with another internet user Sharing policies None, ready to configure

　https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing#sharing-scenarios-in-exchange-online

　upvoted 3 times

👤 **Ivanvazovv** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 11 months ago

Third-party doesn't care what you share with them. The requirement for federation trust comes from Exchange On-premise, not Exchange Online. So - No, Yes, Yes.

upvoted 6 times

　👤 **learnerearner** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct, question said user1 which entitles 'YOUR' configuration. other side will need a federation trust, but you don't have to set it up.

upvoted 2 times

a7lioun9 `Most Recent ⊘` 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer.

upvoted 1 times

Fortin_Chris 1 year, 6 months ago

The Domains parameter specifies the domains to which this sharing policy applies and the sharing policy actions. Values for this parameter take the format: 'Domain: SharingPolicyAction'.

The following sharing policy action values can be used:

CalendarSharingFreeBusySimple: Share free/busy hours only

CalendarSharingFreeBusyDetail: Share free/busy hours, subject and location

CalendarSharingFreeBusyReviewer: Share free/busy hours, subject, location and the body of the message or calendar item

ContactsSharing: Share contacts only

Separate multiple domains with a comma, for example, 'mail.contoso.com: CalendarSharingFreeBusySimple', 'mail.fabrikam.com: CalendarSharingFreeBusyDetail, ContactsSharing'.

A domain doesn't include subdomains. You must configure each subdomain separately.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes -

Sharing Goal: Share a Microsoft 365 or Office 365 user's calendar with an Exchange on-premises user

Yes - Sharing Goal: Share a Microsoft 365 or Office 365 user's calendar with another internet user

Yes - Sharing Goal: Share calendars with another Microsoft 365 or Office 365 organization

Sharing Goal reference 1. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing

Also, don't confuse this with 2. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy . 2nd link explain scenario with in organization and not within partner organization.

upvoted 3 times

dddaaa 1 year, 11 months ago

sempiro I agree

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

No, Yes, Yes

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

Federation trust required for mixed Exchange 2013/2010 and Exchange 2013/2007 hybrid deployments only. Not for Exchange 2019

Yes - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing

Yes - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing

upvoted 5 times

SCT 2 years, 1 month ago

I believe the answers are: No, No, Yes

upvoted 4 times

eyadman 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is: Yes, Yes, Yes

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-sharingpolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

eyadman 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is: Yes, Yes, Yes

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **mavexamtops** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct: No, Yes, Yes

Sharing policies in Exchange Online: If you don't change anything, then all users can invite anyone with an email address to view their calendar. You may decide to apply a more restrictive policy.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing-policies/sharing-policies

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/outlook/troubleshoot/calendaring/how-to-share-calendar-and-contacts

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **cjacob** 2 years, 10 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-sharingpolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Hankbiglab** 2 years, 10 months ago

No federation trust needed for user1?

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **HakimDZ** 7 months ago

It's required , as it is an On Prem Exchange Server : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing

Look at Section '"Sharing Scenarios in Exchange Online" Second scenario...

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 9 months ago

Federation trust is only for free/busy calendar information. To share Contacts is no needed.

upvoted 8 times

⊟ 👤 **Tonio77s** 2 years, 3 months ago

I don't see that in any documentation available. Do you have a Source ?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Franco11** 2 years, 4 months ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **morito** 2 years, 1 month ago

How does this behave if the policy defines calendar sharing, but you only want to share contacts. Will it work or will it require a federation?

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You need to change the free/busy data access sharing level between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online.

What should you do?

    A. Modify the organization relationship.

    B. Create an individual sharing policy.

    C. Run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.

    D. Create an organization sharing policy.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 Harry83 `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer A is correct according to the documentation:

"By default, the free/busy data access sharing level is Free/busy access with time, plus subject and location for both the on-premises and Exchange Online organization relationships. If you want to modify the free/busy sharing access between your on-premises and Exchange Online organization users, you can manually configure the organization relationship access level after the Hybrid Configuration wizard has completed."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

upvoted 10 times

 morito 2 years, 7 months ago

This is assuming that the hybrid configuration wizard was used to create the hybrid deployment, correct?

upvoted 2 times

 Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 Claire91 1 year, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

This answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 3 times

 kazaki 2 years, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

If you want to modify the free/busy sharing access between your on-premises and Exchange Online organization users, you can manually configure the organization relationship access level after the Hybrid Configuration wizard has completed.

upvoted 1 times

 [Removed] 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C.

Exchange 2019 does not need fedration trust modified.Organization relationships are needed for both the on-premises and Exchange Online organization and are configured automatically by the Hybrid Configuration wizard. An organization relationship defines the level of free/busy information shared for an organization.

Explaination: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

□   **bamboo** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- A

□   **Krkr_2020** 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer

□   **bamboo** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- A

□   **Krkr_2020** 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You purchase a Microsoft Office 365 E5 subscription.

You plan to implement Exchange Modern Hybrid and free/busy sharing.

Which two components should you configure for the planned implementation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. a sharing policy

    B. a federation trust

    C. an organization relationship

    D. a relying party trust

    E. Active Directory Lightweight Directory Services (AD LDS)

Suggested Answer: *BC*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

---

donathon `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

BC

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

A: A sharing policy is automatically put in place when you run the Hybrid configuration wizard so you don't need to configure this again.

D: This is for ADFS

E: Not required.

upvoted 7 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B and C is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

jx2973 11 months, 1 week ago

Federation trust (For mixed Exchange 2013/2010 and Exchange 2013/2007 hybrid deployments only): Both the on-premises and clouds organizations need an established federation trust with the Azure AD. A federation trust is a one-to-one relationship with the Azure AD authentication system that defines parameters for your Exchange organization. The system uses these parameters and acts as a trust broker to exchange free/busy information between on-premises and Exchange Online organization users.

upvoted 1 times

FredC 1 year, 11 months ago

Why is a federation trust required?

upvoted 2 times

Claire91 1 year, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: BC`

This answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

---

yakko83 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: BC`

B & C is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

---

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- BC

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named @contoso.com.

You recently purchased an email domain named fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that all the users in the tenant can receive email messages by using the @fabrikam.com email domain. The solution must ensure that the users can continue to receive email by using the @contoso.com email domain.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, add the fabrikam.com email domain.

    B. From the Exchange admin center, add an accepted domain for fabrikam.com.

    C. From the Microsoft 365 admin center, modify the organization profile.

    D. From the Exchange admin center, add a remote domain for fabrikam.com.

    E. From the Exchange Management Shell, create a script that runs the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: *AE*

A: the first step is to add the Fabrikam.com domain to Microsoft 365. You would also need to verify the domain (verify that you own the domain).

E: create a script that runs the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to add an @fabrikam.com email address to each mailbox.

  Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A and E is correct

  upvoted 1 times

  Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

  upvoted 2 times

  SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

  upvoted 3 times

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  pr0xx 2 years, 4 months ago

On the exam 11/02/2022

  upvoted 2 times

  Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

  upvoted 3 times

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  gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

  upvoted 3 times

  HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test 11/3/2021

  upvoted 3 times

---

  pioq 2 years, 11 months ago

IMHO the terminology might be slightly misleading as Exchange Management Shell is a term used primarily for on-premises Exchange Server Powershell. For EXO, we usually say "remote Powershell", EXO PS or just PS. I know, I'm being snippy :)

  upvoted 3 times

    Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

    Who u? and who is we? lol

    upvoted 1 times

    MSExch11 1 year, 10 months ago

    Well, in a hybrid enviroment you still make changes OnPrem by using Exchange Management Shell

    upvoted 1 times

Kariimu 3 years ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Kariimu 3 years ago

BE are correct

upvoted 2 times

Kariimu 3 years ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/manage-accepted-domains/manage-accepted-domains

upvoted 1 times

kazaki 2 years, 4 months ago

O365 admin center add domain only

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 years, 4 months ago

B (adding Accepted Domain) is also a viable action required unless adding fabrikam.com and verifying the domain in the Microsoft 365 admin center automatically configures an Accepted Domain in which case A and E are correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

MFT88 3 years, 3 months ago

Accepted domains in EXO EAC are populated when you add the domain in O365 Admin Center. You cannot add accepted domains in EXO EAC without validating the domain in O365 Admin center first. You need to make sure you publish the TXT or MX DNS records to validate ownership of the domain. That can only be done from O365 Admin Center, not from EAC. As soon as the domain is in O365 Admin center, it will get populated into accepted domains in EAC. Answer is correct.

upvoted 22 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Mobile device	Mail client
User1	iOS	Native mail client
User2	Android	Microsoft Outlook for Android

From the Exchange admin center, you issue a Wipe Data command for User1 and User2.

What occurs on the device of each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1:
- All the data in the email client is wiped.
- Only email messages and calendar items are wiped.
- The mobile device is wiped.

User2:
- All the data in the email client is wiped.
- Only email messages and calendar items are wiped.
- The mobile device is wiped.

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

User1:
- All the data in the email client is wiped.
- Only email messages and calendar items are wiped.
- **The mobile device is wiped.**

User2:
- **All the data in the email client is wiped.**
- Only email messages and calendar items are wiped.
- The mobile device is wiped.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/remote-wipe?view=exchserver-2019

👤 **Sara_Mo** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

Outlook for iOS and Outlook for Android support only the Wipe Data command, which wipes only data within Outlook. The Outlook app will reset and all Outlook email, calendar, contacts, and file data will be removed, but no other data is wiped from the device. The Account Only Remote Wipe Device command is therefore redundant and is not supported by Outlook for iOS or Android.

However, if a native iOS or Android mail app is connected to Exchange and receives a Wipe Data command from Exchange ActiveSync, all data on the device will be wiped, including photos, personal files, and so on.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/remote-wipe?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 17 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago

The Outlook app will reset and all Outlook email, calendar, contacts, and file data will be removed, but no other data is wiped from the device. The Account Only Remote Wipe Device command is therefore redundant and is not supported by Outlook for iOS or Android.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

□ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

Users in the advertising department and the editorial department of the company have mailboxes in Exchange Online.

A company policy requires that the advertising department users and the editorial department users be segmented based on the following requirements:

☞ The advertising department users must not see the editorial department users in the global address list (GAL).

☞ The editorial department users must not see the advertising department users in the GAL.

☞ The editorial department users must be treated as external recipients of the advertising department users.

☞ The advertising department users must be treated as external recipients of the editorial department users.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the requirements and minimizes costs and effort.

What should you recommend?

    A. Migrate all the mailboxes of the advertising department to the on-premises organization, and then enable address book policy (ABP) routing.

    B. In the Exchange Online tenant, create separate address book policies (ABPs) for the advertising and editorial departments.

    C. Purchase an additional Microsoft 365 subscription, and then migrate all the mailboxes of the advertising department to the new subscription.

    D. Create two address book policies (ABPs) in Exchange Online, and then enable ABP routing for the Exchange Online tenant.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/address-book-policies/address-book-policies?view=exchserver-2019

  Stev_M `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is D. ABP Routing is required for users in separate GALs to appear as external users

upvoted 6 times

      LoNwUi2uprVHKCX9IlpE 2 years ago

Correct

If you're using ABPs, and you don't want the users in the ABPs to view each other's potentially private information, you can turn on the Address Book Policy Routing agent. The ABP Routing agent is a Transport agent that controls how recipients are resolved in your organization. When the ABP Routing agent is installed and configured, users that are assigned to different GALs by different ABPs can't view each other's contact cards (they appear as external recipients to each other).

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/address-book-policies/address-book-policies?view=exchserver-2019#address-book-policy-routing-agent

upvoted 1 times

  Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  45xi 1 year, 11 months ago

D is correct.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/install-and-configure-the-address-book-policy-routing-agent-exchange-2013-help

upvoted 1 times

      45xi 1 year, 11 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/turn-on-address-book-policy-routing

upvoted 1 times

  Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 1 times

  Kariimu 3 years ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Dooa 3 years, 3 months ago

B and D both are correct.

upvoted 3 times

emlch 2 years, 7 months ago

B is not correct, they are treated as external users so you need to use ABP Routing agent. "If you're using ABPs, and you don't want the users in the ABPs to view each other's potentially private information, you can turn on the Address Book Policy Routing agent. The ABP Routing agent is a Transport agent that controls how recipients are resolved in your organization. When the ABP Routing agent is installed and configured, users that are assigned to different GALs by different ABPs can't view each other's contact cards (they appear as external recipients to each other)."

upvoted 7 times

Harshul 2 years, 6 months ago

Good Explaination

upvoted 2 times

Question #23   *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft 365 environment that contains 1,000 mobile devices.

You need to recommend a solution to prevent all the mobile devices that use the Exchange ActiveSync protocol from authenticating by using Basic authentication.

Which two solutions should you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

     A. Configure the CAS mailbox settings for each mailbox.

     B. Implement Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

     C. Create an authentication policy.

     D. Create a conditional access policy.

     E. Create a device access rule.

Suggested Answer: *CD*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/disable-basic-authentication-in-exchange-online

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/block-legacy-authentication

---

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

C and D is correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 3 months ago

Link is outdated. C is correct.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/disable-basic-authentication-in-exchange-online

E is not correct.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Stiga** 2 years, 3 months ago

correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

  upvoted 3 times

👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 9 months ago

yep, correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

That's correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Stev_M** 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is C and D.

  upvoted 3 times

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

The company has 10,000 mailboxes. Each department at the company has 1,000 mailboxes.

You need to ensure that when users query the global address list (GAL), they can view only the list of the users in their department.

What should you create?

    A. 10 GALs, 10 offline address books (OABs), 10 address lists, 10 room lists, and 10 email address policies

    B. one GAL, 10 offline address books (OABs), 10 address lists, 10 room lists, and one address book policy (ABP)

    C. one GAL, 10 offline address books (OABs), 10 address lists, 10 address book policies (ABPs), and one email address policy

    D. 10 GALs, 10 offline address books (OABs), 10 address lists, 10 room lists, and 10 address book policies (ABPs)

> **Suggested Answer:** *D*
> Reference:
> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-lists/create-global-address-list

⊟ 👤 **Kariimu** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
That's correct

  upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company purchases new mobile devices for each user in its sales department and marketing department. The new devices only support Exchange
ActiveSync.

You need to configure mobile device access to meet the following requirements:

☞ Apply a specific password policy to all the sales department users.

☞ Prevent all the marketing department users from using ActiveSync to access their mailbox from their new mobile devices.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

For the sales department users:

| Create a mobile device access rule. |
| Create and assign a mobile device policy. |
| Create a client access rule scoped to the users. |

For the marketing department users:

| Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet. |
| Run the Set-CasMailbox cmdlet. |
| Run the Set-ActiveSyncDeviceAccess Rule cmdlet. |

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

For the sales department users:

| Create a mobile device access rule. |
| Create and assign a mobile device policy. |
| Create a client access rule scoped to the users. |

For the marketing department users:

| Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet. |
| Run the Set-CasMailbox cmdlet. |
| Run the Set-ActiveSyncDeviceAccess Rule cmdlet. |

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** [Highly Voted 👍] 3 years ago

For the marketing use below

Set-CasMailbox -Identity "Yan Li" -ActiveSyncEnabled $false

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/activesync-mailbox-access?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Giox** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 11 months ago

I think for the marketing users you should run Set-CASMailbox cmdlet with -ActiveSyncBlockedDeviceIDs parameter, where you list all new mobile devices.

About Set-ActiveSyncDeviceAccess rule cmdlet, you should run New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccess rule instead, but you can only classify the device by characteristic or category.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Erwinls81** 2 years, 1 month ago

I agree with you, "he ActiveSyncBlockedDeviceIDs parameter specifies one or more Exchange ActiveSync device IDs that aren't allowed to synchronize with the mailbox. A device ID is a text string that uniquely identifies the device. Use the Get-MobileDevice cmdlet to see the devices that have Exchange ActiveSync partnerships with the mailbox." https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-casmailbox?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Second is run Set-CASMailbox cmdlet

upvoted 2 times

Faheem2020 1 year, 4 months ago

For the marketing users, Set-CASMailbox cmdlet with -ActiveSyncBlockedDeviceIDs parameter looks to be the most appropriate option. Device access rule is applied global to all users and you specify the device family and model that needs to be blocked.

upvoted 2 times

kazaki 2 years, 8 months ago

the answer is correct

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android#block-all-email-apps-except-outlook-for-ios-and-android-using-conditional-access

upvoted 2 times

apunkt 3 years, 2 months ago

agree!

upvoted 1 times

kazaki 2 years, 8 months ago

set-casmailbox is only for the required mailbox but in the question these are new devices and he want to set a rule to block by department

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 years, 4 months ago

For Marketing users, run Set-CASMail

Set-CASMailbox -Identity "Test User" -ActiveSyncEnabled $false

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 3 years, 3 months ago

This is not correct because the question says "from their NEW mobile devices.", this means that only in this devices the active sync need to be blocked. With the command Set-CASMailbox -Identity "Test User" -ActiveSyncEnabled $false, active sync is disabled for all devices,

upvoted 14 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You add 100 new users and create a mailbox for each user. The new users have the City attribute in Active Directory set to Seattle.

You need to create a separate global address list (GAL) that contains only users who have the City attribute set to Seattle. The solution must ensure that any new users who have the City attribute of Seattle are added automatically to the new GAL.

What should you do?

    A. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, create an Office 365 group that uses a dynamic membership rule.

    B. From the Exchange admin center, create a new GAL.

    C. Run the New-EmailAddressPolicy cmdlet to create a new email address policy that uses a recipient filter.

    D. Run the New-GlobalAddressList cmdlet to create a new address list.

Suggested Answer: *D*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-lists/address-lists

---

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

D is correct as this is the only way to create GAL (i.e. through Exchange Management Shell)

So B is not correct.

Exchange 2019: "All procedures for modifying or updating a GAL require the Exchange Management Shell."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/address-lists/address-list-procedures?view=exchserver-2019#use-the-exchange-management-shell-to-create-global-address-lists

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 9 months ago

yes, this correct

upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 5 months ago

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-lists/create-global-address-list

    upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

That is correct

upvoted 4 times

You have a hybrid deployment between a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization. The on-premises organization contains several Exchange Server 2019 servers.

You discover that delivery fails for all email messages sent from the on-premises organization to Microsoft 365.

You discover that the certificate for an on-premises Exchange server expired.

You need to resolve the issue as quickly possible. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do on the on-premises Exchange server?

    A. Create a new self-signed certificate.

    B. Generate a certificate renewal request.

    C. Generate a certificate request.

    D. Add the certificate for a new root certification authority (CA).

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://practical365.com/exchange-server/how-to-generate-ssl-certificate-request-exchange-2016/

Community vote distribution

C (50%)	B (50%)

---

fred `Highly Voted` 3 years, 4 months ago

ok after search self-signed not supported for hybrid

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment/troubleshoot-a-hybrid-deployment

A false because self not supported

B false because you cannot renew a expired certificat

C correct you need to request a new certificat because the old is expired

D false because you need to request before add

upvoted 15 times

    MFT88 3 years, 3 months ago

    I could not find any docs mentioning you cannot renew an expired certificate. Answer is correct in my opinion.

    upvoted 4 times

        alex_p 2 years, 1 month ago

        Try to renew an expired one and will see

        upvoted 4 times

    sarfrazaslam 3 years, 3 months ago

    New certificate option can be used if we have to change a CA, for this a new CSR would be required. With the existing Renew request will work

    upvoted 3 times

fred `Highly Voted` 3 years, 4 months ago

you cannot renew an expired certificat, you can renew a certificat if it is valid. the answer is wrong, response c is correct for me

upvoted 6 times

    Alexandersss 2 years, 9 months ago

    but also no, it is possible to generate certificates in exchange!

    https://docs.microsoft.com/it-it/exchange/architecture/client-access/renew-certificates?view=exchserver-2019

    upvoted 1 times

Xtian_ar `Most Recent` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct answer is C. You cannot renew an expired certificate, in the following article says "All valid certificates have a Renew link in the details pane...", if a certificate has expired, is not valid. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/renew-certificates?view=exchserver-2019#use-the-eac-to-create-a-certificate-renewal-request-for-a-certification-authority

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Cooljoy7777 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct. You CAN renew an expired cert

https://practical365.com/renewing-an-ssl-certificate-for-exchange-server-
2013/#:~:text=Open%20the%20Exchange%20Admin%20Center,Exchange%20servers%20can%20write%20to.

upvoted 1 times

pyramidhead 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct. You CAN renew an expired cert

upvoted 1 times

adam900331 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. You can renew the expired certificate via ECP.

upvoted 1 times

Olaf187 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If we are talking about a "Exchange Certificate" just like in this case, its possible to renew it https://docs.microsoft.com/it-
it/exchange/architecture/client-access/renew-certificates?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

UWSFish 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B...Generate a certificate renewal request IS supported

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/renew-certificates?view=exchserver-
2019#:~:text=Open%20the%20EAC%20and%20navigate,the%20certificate%20from%20the%20list.

upvoted 1 times

Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 4 times

Maroslaw 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C

upvoted 3 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

I believe is C

upvoted 2 times

AshokBoinpally 3 years, 3 months ago

fred answer is right. You can NOT renew an expired certificate. Ref: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/windows/it-pro/windows-
server-2008-R2-and-2008/dd378790(v=ws.10)?redirectedfrom=MSDN

upvoted 3 times

UWSFish 2 years, 3 months ago

This article is TEN YEAR OLD

upvoted 2 times

King2 3 years, 3 months ago

Given answer seems to be correct.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/renew-certificates?view=exchserver-2019
To renew a certificate that was issued by a CA, you create a certificate renewal request, and then you send the request to the CA. The CA then sends
you the actual certificate file that you need to install on the Exchange server.

upvoted 3 times

fred 3 years, 4 months ago

and exchange support for some service a self-signed certificat, for less administrative effort the response A is correct

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

All users have Exchange Online mailboxes.

Your company has 10 projectors that are used by 30 managers.

You need to recommend a solution to manage the availability and scheduling of the projectors. The solution must NOT require additional Microsoft 365 licenses.

What Exchange Online object should you recommend creating for each projector?

    A. a public folder

    B. a distribution list

    C. a user mailbox

    D. a resource mailbox

Suggested Answer: *D*

Resource mailboxes are for the scheduling of resources such as projectors. They do not require a license.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/room-and-equipment-mailboxes?view=o365-worldwide

---

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Ronger** 3 years, 1 month ago

correct

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **sarfrazaslam** 3 years, 3 months ago

correct

  upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a hybrid deployment between a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization.

The certificate for the hybrid deployment expires in two days.

You need to replace the certificate.

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

Select and Place:

Cmdlets

Export-ExchangeCertificate

New-ExchangeCertificate

Switch-Certificate

Import-PfxCertificate

Import-ExchangeCertificate

Enable-ExchangeCertificate

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Cmdlets

Export-ExchangeCertificate

New-ExchangeCertificate

Switch-Certificate

Import-PfxCertificate

Import-ExchangeCertificate

Enable-ExchangeCertificate

Answer Area

New-ExchangeCertificate

Import-ExchangeCertificate

Enable-ExchangeCertificate

New-ExchangeCertificate: Create the certificate renewal request.

Import-ExchangeCertificate: Install the new certificate.

Enable-ExchangeCertificate: Assign the new certificate to Exchange services.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-exchangecertificate?view=exchange-ps https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/import-certificates?view=exchserver-2019 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/client-access/assign-certificates-to-services?view=exchserver-2019

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

That is correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AmineRach** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You plan to implement Microsoft 365 and use Microsoft Exchange Online services.

You need to ensure that all client computers can use Autodiscover to connect to Microsoft 365.

Which record should you create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Record Type:
- Host(A)
- Alias(CNAME)
- Text(TXT)

Target:
- autodiscover.contoso.com
- autodiscover.outlook.com
- autodiscover.office365.com

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Record Type:
- Host(A)
- Alias(CNAME)
- Text(TXT)

Target:
- autodiscover.contoso.com
- autodiscover.outlook.com
- autodiscover.office365.com

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/external-domain-name-system-records?view=o365-worldwide

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👤 **Sara_Mo** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

CNAME

(Exchange Online)

Helps Outlook clients to easily connect to the Exchange Online service by using the Autodiscover service. Autodiscover automatically finds the correct Exchange Server host and configures Outlook for users.

MX

(Exchange Online)

Sends incoming mail for your domain to the Exchange Online service in Office 365.

[!NOTE] Once email is flowing to Exchange Online, you should remove the MX records that are pointing to your old system.

SPF (TXT)

(Exchange Online)

Helps to prevent other people from using your domain to send spam or other malicious email. Sender policy framework (SPF) records work by identifying the servers that are authorized to send email from your domain.

upvoted 8 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⏱` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Meenous** 1 year ago

i will go with Host A record and Autodiscover.contoso.com

the organization already has contoso.com name so the target should be: autodiscover.contoso.com

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Mshaty** 1 year ago

Host A is not for Autodiscovery rather its used for SSO

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MDSCerts** 10 months, 1 week ago

A record is for IP Address, CNAME is for DNS...

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

on the exam - 3/24/2022

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Sara_Mo** 3 years, 4 months ago

CNAME

(Exchange Online)

Helps Outlook clients to easily connect to the Exchange Online service by using the Autodiscover service. Autodiscover automatically finds the correct Exchange Server host and configures Outlook for users.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company has an Exchange Online tenant.

A partner company named Fourth Coffee also uses Exchange Online.

You need to ensure that the users at your company share free/busy information with the users at Fourth Coffee. The solution must ensure that the meeting details included in the calendars of your company users remain hidden from the Fourth Coffee users.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

▼	–Name "Fourth Coffee" –DomainNames "fourthcoffee.com"
New-SharingPolicy	
New-AvailabilityConfig	
New-OrganizationRelationship	

–FreeBusyAccessEnabled $true –FreeBusyAccessLevel [▼] –FreeBusyAccessScope "Executives"

| None |
| LimitedDetails |
| AvailabilityOnly |

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

▼	–Name "Fourth Coffee" –DomainNames "fourthcoffee.com"
New-SharingPolicy	
New-AvailabilityConfig	
New-OrganizationRelationship	

–FreeBusyAccessEnabled $true –FreeBusyAccessLevel [▼] –FreeBusyAccessScope "Executives"

| None |
| LimitedDetails |
| **AvailabilityOnly** |

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-organizationrelationship?view=exchange-ps

---

👤 **Sara_Mo** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

-FreeBusyAccessLevel AvailabilityOnly

The requesting organization only receives free/busy information with the time.

-FreeBusyAccessLevel LimitedDetails

The requesting organization receives time, subject, and location information from the target organization.

upvoted 20 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **delight_1** 2 years, 3 months ago

docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-organizationrelationship?view=exchange-ps

The FreeBusyAccessLevel parameter specifies the maximum amount of detail returned to the requesting organization. Valid values are:

None: No free/busy access.

AvailabilityOnly: Free/busy access with time only.

LimitedDetails: Free/busy access with time, subject, and location.

This parameter is only meaningful when the FreeBusyAccessEnabled parameter value is $true.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MichelaF** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answare.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Domza** 2 years, 8 months ago

Hint: in the question we dont see anything weather free busy with time or something else...

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Franco11** 2 years, 10 months ago

the -FreeBusyAccessLevel Should be LimitedDetails

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains three Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) security groups named Administrators, Managers, and

Marketing. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Group membership
User1	Managers
User2	Marketing
User3	Administrators
User4	None

The tenant contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
ConferenceRoom1	Room
ConferenceRoom2	Room
Projector1	Equipment

ConferenceRoom1 has he following policy.

```
PS C:\> get-calendarprocessing "ConferenceRoom1"|fl Allb*,allr*,bookinp*,req*,res*
AllBookInPolicy        : False
AllRequestOutOfPolicy  : False
AllRequestInPolicy     : False
BookInPolicy           : {/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group
                         (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=7fddfdd211974ea68d22dae2c891db02-Managers}
RequestOutOfPolicy     : {}
RequestInPolicy        : {/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group
                         (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=03a5a93a90ad4296907830a3ec1a8f94-User2}
ResourceDelegates      : {User4}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.	○	○
User2 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.	○	○
User4 can book ConferenceRoom1 pending approval from User3.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.	◉	○
User2 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.	○	◉
User4 can book ConferenceRoom1 pending approval from User3.	○	◉

Box 1: Yes -

The BookInPolicy allows the Managers group. User1 is in the Managers group so User 1 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.

Box 2: No -

The BookInPolicy allows the Managers group. User2 is not in the Managers group so User 2 cannot book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of

User4.

YClaveria `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 3 months ago

Not sure if the given options have been updated. Anyways, I'd go with the following:

User1 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.
- Yes, as user 1 is a member of Managers, which is in the BookIn policy

User2 can book ConferenceRoom1 automatically without the approval of User4.
- No. User2 can request as he is part of RequestInPolicy but still needs the approval of User4 as per definition of RequestInPolicy

User4 can book ConferenceRoom1 pending approval from User3.
- No. User4 needs to be part of the BookInPolicy for automatic approval, or be part of the RequestInPolicy and approve his own bookings. User3 has no power to approve since user is not a ResourceDelegate.

Check for the deifinition of each parameter here: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/topic/resources-in-exchange-don-t-respond-to-meeting-requests-e6d24af5-36ae-5d87-b615-f292f3953dac

upvoted 7 times

kazaki `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

I think user4 is delegated so yes no yes

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Yes No No is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

It's to vague. I would go for A but D could also be a solution. There are proxy servers especially for security reasons like malware protection. In these environments the SSL session is between the client and the proxyserver and between the proxyserver an 0365. So that malware can be scanned during encrypted SSL sessions. So installing a new root CA certificate on the proxy server could be a solution. But this is more sophisticated, and this information should be in the question. Therefore I would go for A.

upvoted 1 times

SanatKM 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is
Yes
Yes
No

Check the details against BookInPolicy (you do not need approval), RequestInPolicy (you need approval and Resource Delegate can approve it which is User 4), User 3 cannot approve anything.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-calendarprocessing?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

UWSFish 2 years, 3 months ago

Labbed it out...it's yes, yes, no

upvoted 1 times

Laxreasoning 2 years, 3 months ago

Did you lab it right? Manager is allowed to book without approval needed
-BookInPolicy
The BookInPolicy parameter specifies users or groups who are allowed to submit in-policy meeting requests to the resource mailbox that are automatically approved. You can use any value that uniquely identifies the user or group. For example:

upvoted 2 times

Your on-premises network contains a proxy server and a firewall. The proxy server is configured to inspect the contents of HTTP and HTTPS sessions to identify disallowed content. Only the proxy server can connect to the internet through the firewall.

You implement Microsoft Exchange Online.

Users report that they receive an error message when they attempt to connect to their mailbox by using Microsoft Outlook.

From the internal network, you connect to https://outlook.office.com/mail and discover a certificate error.

You discover that the certificate error contains information about a certificate issued by your company's internal certification authority (CA).

You need to ensure that all the users can connect successfully to their mailbox.

What should you do?

A. Install a new root CA certificate on the client computer of each user.

B. Configure client computers to bypass the proxy server when they access https://*.microsoft.com.

C. Disable HTTPS content inspection on the proxy server.

D. Install a new root CA certificate on the proxy server.

Suggested Answer: *D*
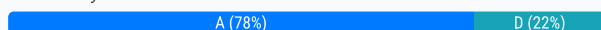
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/outlook/troubleshoot/connectivity/error-when-outlook-uses-rpc-https-connect-server

Community vote distribution

A (78%)   D (22%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Faheem2020** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

If installing root CA is the solution to this problem, you would do that in the client end and not the server end.

Also in the link provided by the admin in the reference, the solution points to installing root CA in the client computer

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Client creates a SSL connection to Microsoft, this is then intercepted by proxy server which creates a second connection using its own certificate and uses that to talk to Microsoft. It then needs to pass the response back to the client. Client needs to trust the root CA.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **FerArayaC** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The certificate error is coming from an internal issuer. Pointing to the Certificate in communication between clients and the internet. Make sense to just check and configure a new root CA certificate on the proxy. Installing a root CA on each user's computer will take some time and will be slow to fix the issue

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SpawnMx** 2 years, 2 months ago

In my Job we have that scenario. We solved that with C for the web navigation and A for the Exchange On Premise-

The Question states: "---issued by your company's internal certification authority (CA)." Then the client must know as Root CA the company's internal CA. We do that with a AD Domain GPO.

For Web navigation (in our case, NOT the Question), the Proxy hast another certificate, self-signed. Adding the certificate as Root CA in the Domain allowed users to trust the certificate and browse the Internet through the Proxy.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SpawnMx** 2 years, 2 months ago

I mean "D " not C!! Sorry Ican't edit the comment

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

It's either A or D… Reasoning:

A - YES. Your computer doesn't trust new CA root certificate which issued new certificate to your Proxy server.

B - NO. you connect to https://outlook.office.com/mail but you want to bypass "https://*.microsoft.com."… Really?

C - NO. You want to disable all https inspection for one URL? Might as well disable your LAN router firewall as well then…

D - NO. Your proxy already uses new CA issued certificate however clients PCs doesn't trust new CA root certificate. Installing not trusted certificate on Proxy server doesn't solve this for client machines. Also when do you want to install CA certificate with private key anywhere else besides CA server itself?

upvoted 3 times

- 👤 **ttlab** 2 years, 5 months ago

  I think should be C.

  Install root CA on proxy server won't fix the certificate issue itself.

  upvoted 2 times

- 👤 **KennethYY** 2 years, 9 months ago

  i think is A, the issue PC not trust the root CA. not the proxy server not trust the root CA

  B,C also work but i think not easy

  upvoted 2 times

- 👤 **Dooa** 3 years ago

  All B C and D should solve the problem.

  upvoted 2 times

- 👤 **scotths** 3 years, 1 month ago

  I am really torn between A and D.

  If your pc does not trust the cert then surely need to install locally. A

  However if the cert was just issued and the chain was not imported then D

  upvoted 2 times

  - 👤 **Bobalo** 2 years, 11 months ago

    D is the easiest solution. You need a complete certificate chain on HTTPS virtual server/proxy, or you will get an error when connecting. It's also an internal CA, so the root certificate should already be available to clients. Given answer is correct.

    upvoted 7 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You need to remove the email addresses of your company's executives from the global address list (GAL).

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet to modify the properties of each executive's mailbox.

B. From the Exchange admin center, modify the properties of the GAL.

C. From the Exchange admin center, modify the properties of each executive's mailbox.

D. Run the Set-GlobalAddressList cmdlet to modify the properties of the GAL.

Suggested Answer: *AC*
A: Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet with the -HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled parameter.
C: Tick the 'Hide from address lists' checkbox in the properties of each executive's mailbox.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailbox?view=exchange-ps

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 7 months ago
Correct answer
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 8 months ago
so it would seem.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago
Correct
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that uses a namespace of contoso.com.

Email address policies for contoso.com are configured as shown in the Address Policies exhibit.

rules   delivery reports   accepted domains   email address policies
receive connectors

NAME	PRIORITY	STATUS
Marketing	1	Applied
Sales	2	Applied
Default Policy	Lowest	Applied

The Marketing email address policy is shown in the Marketing Policy exhibit.

Marketing

Email Address Format

SMTP

Primary: John.Smith@contoso.com

Address 2: John.Smith@marketing.contoso.com

Includes

Users with Exchange mailboxes,

in the following departments: Marketing

This email address policy has been applied.

The Sales email address policy is shown in the Sales Policy exhibit.

Sales

Email Address Format

SMTP

Primary: %1g.%s@contoso.com

Includes

Users with Exchange mailboxes,

in the following departments: Sales

This email address policy has been applied.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The user mailboxes of the marketing department will have an additional email address that uses a SMTP suffix of @marketing.contoso.com.	○	○
The user mailbox of a sales department user named Ben Smith will have an email address of b.smith@contoso.com.	○	○
All user mailboxes will have an email address in the firstname.lastname@contoso.com format.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The user mailboxes of the marketing department will have an additional email address that uses a SMTP suffix of @marketing.contoso.com.	◉	○
The user mailbox of a sales department user named Ben Smith will have an email address of b.smith@contoso.com.	◉	○
All user mailboxes will have an email address in the firstname.lastname@contoso.com format.	○	◉

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Correct

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **Ronger** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 1 month ago

correct, because the Sales Policy replaces the primary email address of the affecting useres. Sales Users do not have firstname.lastname as their email address

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Yes No No

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MacWilson** 10 months ago

Marketing policy gives everyone the same email address and probably fails. So No Yes No.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

If this comes literary in the exam, I swear I'll freak out: Marketing policy should be %g.%s@... and so on. I agree with Mac, that this policy should error out and probably lead Marketing users to the default policy, which does NOT include an alternative email address.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **deepland** 2 years, 8 months ago

Sorry my mistake. Please remove my comments

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **deepland** 2 years, 8 months ago

Sales department, Not applied. So only new users assign to sales policy. Current users of Sales doesn't take policy immediately

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains several thousand users. Most users connect to their mailbox by using a mobile device.

A new corporate security policy requires that when connecting from a mobile device, all users on devices that run iOS must use the Outlook mobile app only.

You need to modify the organization to meet the security requirement.

What should you do?

    A. From the Exchange Management Shell, run the New-DeviceConditionalAccessPolicy cmdlet.

    B. From the Exchange admin center, create a mobile device access rule.

    C. From the Exchange Management Shell, run the New-DeviceConfigurationRule cmdlet.

    D. From the Exchange admin center, modify the default mobile device mailbox policy.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/mobile-device-mailbox-policies?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

| B (64%) | D (18%) | Other |
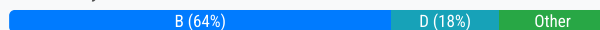
☐ 👤 **n4l** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

The mobile device mailbox policy created from EAC does not distinguish between iOS and Android.

However, a mobile device access rule allows the selection of a device family (Android, BlackBerry, iPhone etc.)

IMHO, the answer is B

  upvoted 21 times

  ☐ 👤 **J4U** 2 years, 9 months ago

    Agree on B.

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android

      upvoted 5 times

  ☐ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

    on the contrary, while you can distinguish between OS, you cannot restrict the usage of apps. with a mobile device mailbox policy you can. read up the cmndlet New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule the parameter -Characteristic does not have a value that restricts apps

      upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **delight_1** 2 years, 5 months ago

    it should be New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule cmdlet then.

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

    Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

      upvoted 5 times

    ☐ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

      there is no parameter that would restrict other apps or only allow for outlook to be used. correct answer is D

        upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **apunkt** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 2 months ago

As far as I know this option is only available in PowerShell New-MobileDeviceMailboxPolicy and not in the Exchange Admin.

So the answer is not so accurate but the most closest!

  upvoted 5 times

  ☐ 👤 **YClaveria** 2 years, 3 months ago

I don't think any parameters under New-MobileDeviceMailboxPolicy will set this though. If B says EMS, I'll go with B. I agree with maveexamtops using New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule if DefaultAccessLevel is blocked. Otherwise, the option is to use this cmdlet to block all other native apps in iOS other than Outlook.

upvoted 1 times

   ⊟ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

     the parameter would be -ApprovedApplicationList. the answer is D

     upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **BiniyamGashaw** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B. From the Exchange admin center, create a mobile device access rule.

This option allows you to specify the conditions under which mobile devices can synchronize with your Exchange mailboxes, including the requirement to use a specific app such as Outlook for iOS.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

IT should be B. Device Access Policies (former Rules) can do block everything and then allow Outlook for iOS and Android only.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android#device-access-policy

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 3 months ago

It looks to me that if device access rule is applied all the device in the chosen device family cannot access Exchange regardless of the client.

C looks more like it but could not get to the answer...
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-deviceconfigurationpolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MarkusSan** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is correct: You can restrict iPhones from connecting.
D: is about passwords
A & C are about M365, but this is about Exchange Server 2019

New-DeviceConfigurationRule
Use the New-DeviceConfigurationRule cmdlet to create mobile device configuration rules in Basic Mobility and Security in Microsoft 365.

New-DeviceConditionalAccessPolicy
Use the New-DeviceConditionalAccessPolicy cmdlet to create mobile device conditional access policies in Basic Mobility and Security in Microsoft 365.

Source:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-deviceconditionalaccesspolicy?view=exchange-ps
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-deviceconfigurationrule?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Topic 1, question 59 demonstrates how to do this. The least wrong answer appears to be C.

upvoted 1 times

   ⊟ 👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 5 months ago

     Nevermind, please remove my comment. That is about OWA /o\

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This requirement can be implemented using device-based conditional access policy in Microsoft Intune or Azure Active Directory. The policy can be configured to allow access to Exchange Online email only from the Outlook for iOS app, and block access from other email clients. This helps ensure that all email communication and data is protected by the security and compliance features of the approved app

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **JoeGuan** 1 year, 8 months ago

A would be the best choice. The default policy only includes password parameters.

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago

In question 7 the most voted answer was to create a conditional access policy. Why is this different? One question was about Android and the other about iOS but the premise is exactly the same...

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

from powershell we see that New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule does not have parameters that restrict app usage while New-MobileDeviceMailboxRule does (although for every device regardless of OS but to fulfill the requirement it does not matter if we restrict some Android apps or we could just include a variety of android apps in the -approvedapplicationlist parameter). the answer is D

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **rapunzellin** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Agree on B.

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

This can only be done with powershell

Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings -DefaultAccessLevel Block
Create an allow rule for Outlook for iOS and Android
New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule -Characteristic DeviceModel -QueryString "Outlook for iOS and Android" -AccessLevel Allow
So all answers are wrong this is all wrong choices

upvoted 3 times

○ 👤 **mojtabaeshkevar** 2 years, 6 months ago

A is Correct Answer:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/outlook-for-ios-and-android/secure-outlook-for-ios-and-android

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **hubran** 2 years, 4 months ago

I disagree, A would be the right answer for Exchange Online, here we are talking about Exchange on-prem

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 5 months ago

When an organization decides to standardize how users access Exchange data, using Outlook for iOS and Android as the only email app for end users, they can configure a conditional access policy that blocks other mobile access methods. To do this, you will need several conditional access policies, with each policy targeting all potential users. These policies are described in Conditional Access: Require approved client apps or app protection policy.

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **liamanfield** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B makes more logical sense

upvoted 4 times

You manage a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains several thousand users.

All the users connect to their mailbox by using a mobile device and Exchange ActiveSync.

You need to prevent the users from syncing email messages that are older than 14 days to the mobile devices.

What should you use?

    A. an Outlook Web App mailbox policy

    B. a mobile device mailbox policy

    C. an ActiveSync device access rule

    D. a conditional access policy

Suggested Answer: *B*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/mobile-device-mailbox-policies?view=exchserver-2019

☐ 👤 **mavexamtops** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

B is Correct.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/exchange-activesync/mobile-device-mailbox-policies?view=exchserver-2019

The settings you can specify using mobile device mailbox policies:

Max calendar age filter. This setting specifies the maximum range of calendar days that can be synchronized to the mobile device. The following values are accepted 1: All

2: OneDay

3: ThreeDays

4: OneWeek

5: TwoWeeks

6: OneMonth

  upvoted 7 times

  ☐ 👤 **UWSFish** 2 years, 2 months ago

    New-MobileDeviceMailboxPolicy -MaxEmailAgeFilter 5

    upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

Correct

  upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant that contains a user named User1.

User1 reports that she cannot configure a mail profile in Microsoft Outlook for Windows.

User1 receives the following error message: "Encrypted connection to your mail server is not available."

You verify that User1 is assigned a Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise F3 license and can send email messages from her account by using Outlook on the web.

You need to ensure that User1 can connect to Outlook successfully.

What should you do?

    A. Run the Microsoft Support and Recovery Assistant for Office 365.

    B. Activate the installation of Office 365 ProPlus.

    C. Modify the license assigned to User1.

    D. Install a new certificate on the computer of User1.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/outlook-issues/encrypted-connection-unavailable

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **delight_1** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Office 365 Enterprise F3 license- the user won't be able to use any of the applications as F3 license doesn't inlcude proplus license. The license needs to be modified and should include Proplus in it.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Valerio_86** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

the correct answer is to change the license

Cause

This behavior occurs if the user is trying to connect Outlook to Exchange Online by using Exchange Autodiscover. Office 365 F plans don't support using Outlook to access mail in Exchange Online through an Exchange connection.

Solution

To work around this behavior, do one of the following:

Use Outlook Web App to access mail in Exchange Online.

Set up Outlook to access mail in Exchange Online through a Post Office Protocol (POP3) connection. For more info about how to do this, see Set up a POP3 or IMAP4 connection to your email in Outlook 2010 or Outlook 2013.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 5 months ago

looks like currently F3 only includes web and mobile apps.

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/f3

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 3 times

👤 **MichelaF** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct answare.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Skip** 2 years, 11 months ago

If User1 is using a Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise F3 license, then a change in license is indeed needed. Answer (C). If there was a User2 and they were NOT using a Microsoft Office 365 Enterprise F3 license, then Answer (A) would apply!

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dooa** 3 years ago

I think A is correct...if you do have online mailbox, you can connect with outlook app(though app doent included in F but still you can connect).

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **tochno** 2 years, 10 months ago

With F3 plan you cna't connect woth Outlook using Exchange protocol.

Correct answer is C.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Rurouni** 3 years, 2 months ago

The answer provided is not correct. A is 100% correct, the Microsoft SARA tool

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **JClaude** 3 years, 2 months ago

Wrong. This behavior occurs if the user is trying to connect Outlook to Exchange Online by using Exchange Autodiscover. Office 365 F plans don't support using Outlook to access mail in Exchange Online through an Exchange connection.

upvoted 13 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains 1,000 users.

You need to prevent 100 users in the finance department at your company from using Direct file access when using Outlook on the web. The solution must ensure that all the other users in the company can continue to use Direct file access when using Outlook on the web.

What should you do?

    A. Modify the default sharing policy.

    B. Create and assign an Outlook Web App policy.

    C. Create and assign a sharing policy.

    D. Modify the default Outlook Web App policy.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-on-the-web/mailbox-policies?view=exchserver-2019

  Amir1909 7 months ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

  Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

  upvoted 2 times

  Tonio77s 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is ok

  upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

A user named User1 has an Exchange Online mailbox.

User1 leaves your company.

You need to configure the user account of User1 to meet the following requirements:

✏ The Microsoft 365 license assigned to User1 must be available for another user.

✏ Manager1 must be able to manage all the contents in the mailbox of User1.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

From the Azure Active Directory admin center, delete the account of User1.

From the Azure Active Directory admin center, disable the account of User1.

From the Microsoft 365 admin center, remove the license from User1.

From the Security & Compliance admin center, place the mailbox of User1 on In-Place Hold.

From the Exchange admin center, delete the mailbox of User1.

From the Exchange admin center, grant Manager1 the Full Access permission to the mailbox of User1.

From the Exchange admin center, convert the mailbox of User1 into a shared mailbox.

Suggested Answer:

Actions

From the Azure Active Directory admin center, delete the account of User1.

From the Azure Active Directory admin center, disable the account of User1.

From the Microsoft 365 admin center, remove the license from User1.

From the Security & Compliance admin center, place the mailbox of User1 on In-Place Hold.

From the Exchange admin center, delete the mailbox of User1.

From the Exchange admin center, grant Manager1 the Full Access permission to the mailbox of User1.

From the Exchange admin center, convert the mailbox of User1 into a shared mailbox.

Answer Area

From the Exchange admin center, convert the mailbox of User1 into a shared mailbox.

From the Exchange admin center, grant Manager1 the Full Access permission to the mailbox of User1.

From the Microsoft 365 admin center, remove the license from User1.

👤 **Xtian_ar** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

When a user leave the company what you must do inmediately is to disable the account (or change the password) in order he/she cannot access the mailbox anymore.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

ARYMBS 2 years, 3 months ago

As long as removing license is later step than converting mailbox to shared any answer is valid.

upvoted 3 times

MichelaF 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answare and steps.

upvoted 1 times

> **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago
>
> Well, verbally these steps are the correct ones. But in reality when a user is leaving the company, its account gets deleted (to effectively remove access to all assigned resources), which also automatically releases the license for the next user. But, well, Microsoft exams are not always about real life ;)
>
> upvoted 1 times

Laxreasoning 2 years, 4 months ago

Should be disabling the mailbox to stop User1 who has left from logging in, but that won't remove the license as required

upvoted 2 times

> **[Removed]** 1 year ago
>
> Agree, it should be the fourth step
>
> upvoted 1 times

JWK3 2 years, 10 months ago

More or less agreed, however I said remove the license before giving the manager access, which whilst still correct and probably the better way in the real world (in case you get distracted and forget to remove the license), would I have lost points in the exam, or can questions take multiple solution orders, assuming this way is also "correct"?

upvoted 2 times

> **Ivanvazovv** 2 years, 5 months ago
>
> That was the first thing I thought of. Steps 2 and 3 can be done in any order but do we have to guess what Microsoft had in mind. This looks like an easy way to lose point without making a mistake.
>
> upvoted 2 times

> **J4U** 2 years, 9 months ago
>
> License shouldn't be removed before converting it to shared mailbox, otherwise mailbox will be soft deleted. You can assign permission at any stage.
>
> upvoted 6 times

Stev_M 3 years ago

Just don't remove the licence first because that will move the mailbox to the recycle bin.

upvoted 2 times

albie101 3 years, 1 month ago

Our Exchange Online Archive.

upvoted 1 times

mackypatio 3 years, 1 month ago

what will happen if the mailbox usage is more than 50GB, then you convert into shared mailbox and have its license removed?

upvoted 3 times

> **Darisha** 3 years ago
>
> Good question! Logically, I would say that it wont allow you to convert it if it's more than 50GB...
>
> upvoted 1 times

> > **Darisha** 3 years ago
> >
> > But in general, if it's the case with <50GB, same result would be to:
> >
> > 1. convert to shared mailbox
> >
> > 2. remove the license
> >
> > 3. grant full access
> >
> > upvoted 5 times

> **J4U** 2 years, 9 months ago
>
> If the mailbox size is more than 50GB and you convert it to shared mailbox, the mailbox quota will be reduced from 100GB to 50GB. However the emails in the mailbox will remain AS IS and just that manager can't send or receive emails. The requirement is however fulfilled for just managing the mailbox contents.
>
> upvoted 4 times

plemaistre 2 years, 11 months ago

The shared mailbox would have to keep the license that the user had to keep the quote on the shared mailbox to 100 GB. If the had an E3 license it would be cheaper to switch the license to an Exchange P2 license.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#:~:text=than%2010%20MB.-,10,-Shared%20and%20resource

upvoted 2 times

---

plemaistre 2 years, 11 months ago

The shared mailbox would have to keep the license that the user had to keep the quote on the shared mailbox to 100 GB. If the had an E3 license it would be cheaper to switch the license to an Exchange P2 license.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#:~:text=than%2010%20MB.-,10,-Shared%20and%20resource

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Remote users report that they receive an error message when they attempt to add their email account to Microsoft Outlook.

You need to confirm that the DNS records resolve correctly for the users.

Which two DNS records should you test? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

     A. autodiscover.outlook.com

     B. smtp.office365.com

     C. outlook.office365.com

     D. security.microsoft365.com

     E. portal.office.com

Suggested Answer: *AC*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/administration/incorrect-settings

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

😀 **Alexandersss** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 6 times

😀 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

😀 **nsingla4** 1 year, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

😀 **empperador** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

😀 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

😀 **Stiga** 2 years, 3 months ago

but autodiscover and smtp are not dns records?? can someone please elaborate

upvoted 1 times

> 😀 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago
>
> i just know that the autodiscover.outlook.com is the DNS record that the autodiscover service looks for to set up an email address. the outlook.xx.com DNS record i am not sure of to be honest
>
> upvoted 1 times
>
> > 😀 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago
> >
> > outlook.office365.com is for the activesync service
> >
> > upvoted 3 times

> 😀 **Abdou1604** 1 year, 10 months ago
>
> autodiscover.outlook.com is a CNAME record !
>
> upvoted 1 times

😀 **MichelaF** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

Correct answsare.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you for reporting

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

The tenant has the following Exchange ActiveSync configurations.

```
[PS] C:\> Get-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule | fl Name, QueryString, AccessLevel, Characteristic

Name          : Outlook for iOS and Android (DeviceModel)
QueryString   : Outlook for iOS and Android
AccessLevel   : Allow
Characteristic : DeviceModel

[PS] C:\> Get-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings | fl Name, DefaultAccessLevel, IsIntuneManaged,
HasAzurePremiumSubscription, DeviceFiltering

Name                        : Mobile Mailbox Settings
DefaultAccessLevel          : False
IsIntuneManaged             : False
HasAzurePremiumSubscription : False
DeviceFiltering             :
```

Which mail client can Android device users use?

    A. both native Exchange ActiveSync clients and Microsoft Outlook for Android

    B. Microsoft Outlook for iOS and Android only

    C. native Exchange ActiveSync clients only

    D. neither native Exchange ActiveSync clients nor Microsoft Outlook for Android

---

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

B (71%)	A (29%)
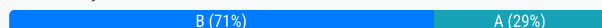
👤 **plemaistre** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

I'm fairly sure that 'DefaultAccessLevel' cannot have a value you of 'False'. It would either be 'Allow', 'Quarantine' or 'Block'. If the question mean block rather t
would be B.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-activesyncorganizationsettings?view=exchange-
ps#:~:text=The%20DefaultAccessLevel%20parameter%20specifies%20the%20access%20level%20for%20new%20and%20existing%20device%20partnerships.

  upvoted 19 times

👤 **Kariimu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

I think its B

  upvoted 11 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

A is correct

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Come, people, to restrict access to Outlook app only, the default org policy should be "Block", i.e. Set-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings -
DefaultAccessLevel Block. Since it is here False, it is NOT blocked, whatever the reason (not set, or MSFT examinators hazing us). So, answer A is the
best choice.

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **KerrAvon** 1 year ago

Answer is A since you require Azure AD premium license to limit access to only Outlook App for iOS & Android - the question states that the premium
license is false

upvoted 2 times

jonasrcampos 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

That is correct

upvoted 1 times

PramodPeriyathra 1 year, 11 months ago

This question is specific to "which mail client can Android device users use". In that context there is only option A and D Available for "Android" device. Assuming "DefaultAccessLevel" is Allow [which is default] answer should be "A".

Option D - in any case cannot be valid - as Outlook for Android is allowed.

upvoted 2 times

RagehAmmar 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

DefaultAccessLevel for Get-ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings can not have value "False".

But this would lead to us thinking the access is blocked so only Outlook clients are allowed. Therefore voting B.

upvoted 1 times

empperador 2 years, 2 months ago

The DefaultAccessLevel parameter specifies the access level for new and existing device partnerships. Valid values are:

Allow (This is the default value)

Block

Quarantine

If you change this value from Allow to Block or Quarantine, all existing connected devices are immediately affected, unless the devices are subject to device access rules or individual allow or block list entries.

There are a device access rule so correct is B

upvoted 1 times

MichelaF 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B.

upvoted 3 times

LoremanReturns 2 years, 10 months ago

The question is wrong. "DefaultAccessLevel" for ActiveSyncOrganizationSettings can be set to Allow, Quarantine or Block. "False" has no sense for the configuration and it's not possible to answer. Assuming the default value (Allow), the correct answer is A

upvoted 6 times

KennethYY 2 years, 9 months ago

but i think you cannot set False on that Setting. i tried in ps , it will throw exception. the question have some error

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription.

You need to prevent all Android devices from using Exchange ActiveSync to sync email. Other devices must be allowed to sync email by using Exchange
ActiveSync.

What should you use?

    A. data loss prevention (DLP) policies

    B. Exchange ActiveSync access settings

    C. device access rules

    D. mobile device mailbox policies

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-activesyncdeviceaccessrule?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Verdural** 12 months ago

New-ActiveSyncDeviceAccessRule -Characteristic DeviceOS -QueryString "iOS 6.1 10B145" -AccessLevel Block

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

That is correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **FredC** 2 years, 5 months ago

what would be the correct powershell cmndlet for this?

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **FerArayaC** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **mavexamtops** 3 years, 2 months ago

C is correct.

  upvoted 3 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains two SMTP domains named contoso.com and litwareinc.com.

You need to ensure that users who have a contoso.com email address are prevented from seeing users who have a litwareinc.com email address in the global address list (GAL). The litwareinc.com users must be able to see the contoso.com users in the GAL.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Modify the Default Address book policy to exclude the litwareinc.com users

B. Create an offline address book (OAB) that contains the contoso.com users

C. Create a separate GAL that contains the contoso.com users

D. Modify the default GAL to exclude the litwareinc.com users

E. Create a new email address policy for the contoso.com users

F. Create a new address book policy (ABP) and assign the ABP to the contoso.com mailboxes

Suggested Answer: *BCF*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/address-book-policies

Community vote distribution

BCF (100%)

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

That is correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: BCF`

That is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **surya6146** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why "D" option isn't present

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

Your network contains an Active Directory domain and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant in a hybrid deployment.

You implement a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You plan to deploy a new on-premises app named App1 to a Windows server. The solution must meet the following requirements:

☞ Use an Active Directory user account named App1service as a service account.

☞ Be able to receive email requests by using an email address of app1@contoso.com.

☞ Use App1service to sign in to the mailbox of App1 to view the requests.

In the domain, you create App1service.

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.

Select and Place:

Suggested Answer:

---

plemaistre `Highly Voted` 2 years, 11 months ago

When you assign a license to the service account a mailbox will be provisioned automatically. However, its Primary SMTP address would be the same as the UPN, which would likely be App1service@consoto.com or app1service@consoto.onmicrosoft.com. Therefore, you will need to connect to EXO and add an alias to newly created mailbox for app1@consoto.com.

upvoted 13 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

KerrAvon 1 year ago

Since its a Hybrid & all changes are made on-premise you should add the email address to the account first, then sync to Azure , then assign license which will create mailbox.

upvoted 1 times

> **KerrAvon** 1 year ago
>
> Disregard this - only AD sync not Exchange hybrid
>
> upvoted 1 times

fcomorais 1 year, 11 months ago

Create a shared mailbox with desired e-mail address, wait for AD sync (30min) once in Azure AD, wait for the shared mailbox be synced to EOL. Easy and no cost.

upvoted 1 times

> **MSExch11** 1 year, 10 months ago
>
> The app wouldn´t be able to sign in to a shared mailbox. A user mailbox is required here.
>
> upvoted 4 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022
All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 2 times

kazaki 2 years, 4 months ago

We can do something very easy create shared mailbox and it will fill all requirements also no license

upvoted 2 times

> **rocknsalt** 2 years, 3 months ago
>
> no, you cannot sign-in to a shared mailbox and that's one of the requirements
>
> upvoted 4 times
>
> > **eLac** 1 year, 6 months ago
> >
> > Yes you can, just give a password and sign in. But it is not allowed according to Microsoft License requirements.
> >
> > upvoted 1 times
> >
> > > **Ladio21** 9 months ago
> > >
> > > If is not allowed according Microsoft, your answer is not correct for this question in this exam
> > >
> > > upvoted 1 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

VictorSaiz 2 years, 11 months ago

Why the third step is not "Create a user mailbox for App1service"? Thank you in advance.

upvoted 1 times

> **Cbruce** 2 years, 11 months ago
>
> I agree. Why not a user mailbox? 1) The service account has to be enabled to work for the app. 2) To login to a mailbox with the account, it has to be a user mailbox. 3) To get user mailbox you need a license. What are we missing??
>
> upvoted 1 times
>
> > **Bobalo** 2 years, 10 months ago
> >
> > A service account is a user, synching and assigning a license will create a mailbox.
> >
> > upvoted 2 times

> **3abmula** 2 years, 11 months ago
>
> Once you assign an O365 license (step 2), a mailbox will be automatically created and alias will be "App1service" which is the AD account. Step 3 is to change the alias to match the requirements in question "App1".
>
> upvoted 5 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a hybrid deployment between Microsoft Exchange Online and on-premises Exchange Server 2019.

All user mailboxes are in Microsoft 365.

A user named User1 leaves your company.

You delete the user account of User1 from the on-premises Active Directory domain.

Two weeks later, User1 returns to the company.

You need to ensure that User1 can connect to his mailbox and access all his old email messages.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

- From the on-premises Active Directory Recycle Bin, recover the user account
- Run the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet
- Assign a Microsoft 365 license to User1
- From the on-premises Active Directory domain, create a new user named User1
- Run the New-Mailbox -InactiveMailbox cmdlet
- Run the Restore-MsolUser cmdlet
- Force a synchronization from Azure AD Connect

Answer Area

Actions

Run the New-MailboxRestoreRequest cmdlet

From the on-premises Active Directory domain, create a new user named User1

Run the New-Mailbox -InactiveMailbox cmdlet

Run the Restore-MsolUser cmdlet

Answer Area

From the on-premises Active Directory Recycle Bin, recover the user account

Force a synchronization from Azure AD Connect

Assign a Microsoft 365 license to User1

Reference:

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/common-mailbox-recovery-scenarios-for-hybrid-environments/ba-p/604681

Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

FredC 1 year, 11 months ago

why force the syncronization? why not add a license?

upvoted 1 times

FredC 1 year, 11 months ago

nevermind

upvoted 1 times

fcomorais 1 year, 11 months ago

If you use local AD to delete an account, ti goes to the AD recycle bin and remains there (up to 180 days). Once it is returned, we need reconnect that mailbox. Once the process get finished, just wait for AD Sync.

upvoted 2 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

MichelaF 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answare and steps.

upvoted 1 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

Bobalo 2 years, 11 months ago

Can anyone confirm this answer? A deleted account results in a disconnected mailbox, does it automatically reconnect after recovering the user from the recycling bin and forcing a synch?

upvoted 3 times

Franco11 2 years, 10 months ago

the question said that the AD user is deleted not the Mailbox so to recover the User u should restore it from the recycle bin of the active directory

upvoted 4 times

semipro 2 years, 10 months ago

Yes, as long as you perform the recovery of the AD account within 30 days of deletion (the retention time for deleted mailbox in O365), it will automatically reconnect. I've perform this step many times.

upvoted 12 times

HOTSPOT -

You run several PowerShell commands as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AddressListPolicy | Format-Table

Name            GlobalAddressList      AddressLists                        OfflineAddressBook      RoomList
--------        ----------------       ----------------                    ------------------      ----------
Fabrikam-ABP    \Fabrikam              \Fabrikam                           \Fabrikam-OAB           \All Rooms
Contoso-ABP     \Contoso               \Contoso-IT, \Contoso-Marketing     \Contoso-OAB            \All Rooms

PS C:\> Get-GlobalAddressList | Format-Table

Name            RecipientFilter
--------        ----------------
Contoso         ((Company -eq 'Contoso'))
Fabrikam        ((Company -eq 'Fabrikam'))


PS C:\> Get-AddressList | Format-Table

Name                    DisplayName             RecipientFilter
--------                ----------------        ------------------
Contoso-Marketing       Contoso-Marketing       ((Company -eq 'Contoso') -and (Department -eq 'Marketing'))
Fabrikam                Fabrikam                ((Company -eq 'Fabrikam'))

PS C:\>
PS C:\> Get-ADUser | Where Name -eq "James Smith" | Select Name, UserPrincipalName, Company, Department

Name            UserPrincipalName       Company         Department
-------         ---------------------   ------------    ----------------
James Smith     jsmith@contoso.com      Contoso         Marketing

PS C:\> Get-Mailbox | Where Name -eq "Executive Conference Room" | Select Name, Alias, Office, Database

Name                        Alias                       Office      Database
-------                     ------                      -------     ------------
Executive Conference Room   executiveconferenceroom     Contoso     DB1
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

James Smith will appear on the [answer choice] address list.

Contoso-IT
Contoso-Marketing
Fabrikam

The Executive Conference Room will appear in [answer choice].

Contoso-ABP only
Fabrikam-ABP only
Contoso-ABP and Fabrikam-ABP
none of the policies

  Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 2 times

  HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

  LoNwUi2uprVHKCX9IlpE 2 years, 10 months ago

Why executive conference room will appear on both ABP?

upvoted 1 times

    JWK3 2 years, 10 months ago

Because both ABPs have "All Rooms" listed in the RoomList property. I'm not sure if you noticed but on the conference room, the OFFICE was set to Contoso, not the COMPANY, so that is a red herring.

upvoted 8 times

      LoremanReturns 2 years, 10 months ago

There's no information that states that Executive Conference Room is a Room Mailbox. You can suppose it based on the name but the powershell command didn't returned the "RecipientTypeDetail" parameter for the mailbox and in the question is not specified

upvoted 3 times

        BurtSmart 2 years, 3 months ago

The PowerShell statement was GET-MAILBOX, therefore the Conference Room has a mailbox.

upvoted 1 times

        Ivanvazovv 2 years, 5 months ago

Exactly what I noticed immediately. I even thought this would be the catch - users will assume this is a room mailbox but in fact it's not stated anywhere.

upvoted 1 times

All the users in your company are licensed for Microsoft 365 and connect to their mailbox from client computers that run Windows 10.

The users connect to Outlook on the web by using the following browsers:

☞ Google Chrome

☞ Microsoft Edge

☞ Firefox

You apply restrictions for Outlook on the web sessions by using app protection policies in Microsoft Endpoint Manager, and then you deploy several Outlook Web

App policies.

You need to ensure that the users can continue to connect successfully to their mailbox by using Outlook on the web.

What should you do?

A. Enroll all the computers in Microsoft Intune

B. Instruct all the users to connect by using Microsoft Edge only

C. From Microsoft Cloud App Security, configure a sanctioned application

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/apps/app-protection-policy

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

A is correct. If you setup app protection policies in Microsoft Endpoint Manager, then the Windows computers must be enrolled to use the app.. If they are not enrolled, the protection policy will block the use of OWA.

upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **Tonio77s** 2 years, 9 months ago

That's wrong. App protection policies do not requiren enrolment

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

That is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **BurtSmart** 2 years, 3 months ago

Ref: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/protect/tutorial-protect-email-on-unmanaged-devices QUOTE under TRY IT OUT: "With the policies you've created, devices will need to enroll in Intune and use the Outlook mobile app to access Microsoft 365 email. " The answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 8 months ago

windows 10 cannot apply application protection policy

app protection policy is only used for Devices (IOS and Android)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Tonio77s** 2 years, 9 months ago

Enrolment is not mandatory to use app protection policies protected app. However Only a selection of public apps support them, mainly microsoft apps including edge. The answer is likely B.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **terences** 3 years ago

B. Instruct all the users to connect by using Microsoft Edge only

upvoted 4 times

Bobalo 2 years, 11 months ago

Absolutely wrong.

upvoted 2 times

Alexandersss 2 years, 7 months ago

hahahah you are joke?

upvoted 1 times

VictorSaiz 2 years, 11 months ago

Why? Could you please provide a link?

upvoted 2 times

Harshul 2 years, 5 months ago

Mobile Application Management (MAM) app protection policies allows you to manage and protect your organization's data within an application. With MAM without enrollment (MAM-WE), a work or school-related app that contains sensitive data can be managed on almost any device, including personal devices in bring-your-own-device (BYOD) scenarios. Many productivity apps, such as the Microsoft Office apps, can be managed by Intune MAM

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/apps/app-protection-policy

upvoted 1 times

JWK3 2 years, 10 months ago

I cant provide a link, but we can eliminate this option due to the fact we don't know what OWA or app protection policies have been set up. It may well be Firefox that the IT admin chose as the only allowed browser. The devices will need to be enrolled into Intune anyway to be verified they meet the criteria and then allowed access.

Instructing end users to do anything is almost never the answer in an IT exam.

upvoted 7 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company named Contoso, Ltd. has a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription that uses a domain named contoso.com.

Contoso works with a partner company named ADatum Corporation. ADatum has an Exchange Server 2016 organization that uses a domain named adatum.com.

You need to ensure that users at Contoso can share their free/busy information with the users at ADatum.

What should you do for each company? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

A. Datum:
▼
Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect.
Create a federation trust between Exchange and Microsoft 365.
Establish identity federation by using Active Directory Federation Services.
Create a sharing policy.

Contoso:
▼
Establish identity federation by using Active Directory Federation Services.
Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect.
Create an organization relationship.
Create a federation trust between Exchange and Microsoft 365.

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

A. Datum:
▼
Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect.
Create a federation trust between Exchange and Microsoft 365.
Establish identity federation by using Active Directory Federation Services.
Create a sharing policy.

Contoso:
▼
Establish identity federation by using Active Directory Federation Services.
Configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect.
Create an organization relationship.
Create a federation trust between Exchange and Microsoft 365.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

☐ 👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct. Since ADatum is using Exchange 2016, they first need to create a federation with O365. Then they can be added to an Organizational Relationship with an an Exchange online organization to share free/busy calendar information.

upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **Jagomsah** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months, 1 week ago

From the Microsoft KB given in the answer:

Federation trust: (For mixed Exchange 2013/2010 and Exchange 2013/2007 hybrid deployments only): Both the on-premises and clouds organizations need an established federation trust with the Azure AD.

So Exchange 2016 does not need any federation trust.

The thing is that any of them given options make any sense to me!

HOTSPOT -

You have a hybrid deployment of Microsoft Exchange Server 2019.

You need to configure modern attachments for Outlook on the web.

From Exchange Management Shell, which cmdlet should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Set-CASMailbox	-Name Default	-Identity	Https://Contoso-
Set-OutlookProvider		-internalSPMySiteHostURL	
Set-ClientAccessRule		-WacExternalServicesEnabled	
Set-OwaMailboxPolicy		-ThirdPartyAttachmentsEnabled	

my.sharepoint.com -ExternalSPMySiteHostURL Https://Contoso-my.Contoso.com

---

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Set-CASMailbox	-Name Default	-Identity	Https://Contoso-
Set-OutlookProvider		**-internalSPMySiteHostURL**	
Set-ClientAccessRule		-WacExternalServicesEnabled	
Set-OwaMailboxPolicy		-ThirdPartyAttachmentsEnabled	

my.sharepoint.com -ExternalSPMySiteHostURL Https://Contoso-my.Contoso.com

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

---

👤 **mavexamtops** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/configure-rich-document-collaboration-using-exchange-server-2016/ba-p/606021

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 10 months ago

"For example, rather than directly attaching a document to an e-mail message you may now send a link to the document stored in OneDrive for Business (ODB). Outlook and Outlook on the Web (new name for OWA) will still display the file as if it was directly attached to the message like a classic attachment would be, as well as allow people to work with the file like they would with a classic attachment. Additionally, many people will be able to read and edit the same file at the same time while it is stored in OneDrive for Business (ODB).

My Site Host URL - Exchange must know the My Site Host URL to enable ODB-based attachments. This can be set in two locations, the OWA Virtual Directory, and through an OWA Mailbox Policy. The preferred approach setting the My Site Host URL is through an OWA Mailbox Policy

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/configure-rich-document-collaboration-using-exchange-server-2016/ba-p/606021

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains three users named User1, User2, and User3.

Mobile device mailbox policies are configured as shown in the following exhibit.

mobile device access   mobile device mailbox policies

+ ✎ 🗑 ⟳

NAME ▲	MODIFIED
Default (default)	9/28/2020 8:06 AM
Executive policy	9/28/2020 8:07 AM
Managers policy	9/28/2020 8:07 AM

The users are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Assigned policy
User1	Executive policy
User2	Managers policy
User3	Default

You create a new mobile device mailbox policy as shown in the following exhibit.

new mobile device mailbox policy

*Required fields

*Name:

| Mobile Tablet Policy |

☑ This is the default policy

☑ Allow mobile devices that don't fully support these policies to synchronize

Policies for Exchange ActiveSync and OWA for Devices

Select the policies that you want to enable for Exchange ActiveSync and OWA for Devices. Learn more

☑ Require a password
☐ Allow simple passwords
☑ Require an alphanumeric password
Password must include this many character sets:
| 2   ⌄ |
☐ Require encryption on device
☑ Minimum password length:
| 6 |
☐ Number of sign-in failures before device is wiped:
| 5 |
☐ Require sign-in after the device has been inactive for (minutes):
| | minutes
☑ Enforce password lifetime (days):
| 30 | days
Password recycle count:
| 10 |

| Save | | Cancel |

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Mobile Tablet Policy will be assigned to User3 automatically.	○	○
A new user can use a password of 135753.	○	○
Mobile Tablet Policy will be assigned to new users.	○	○

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Mobile Tablet Policy will be assigned to User3 automatically.	●	○
A new user can use a password of 135753.	○	●
Mobile Tablet Policy will be assigned to new users.	●	○

Suggested Answer:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/create-or-modify-a-mobile-device-mailbox-policy-exchange-2013-help

---

Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes No Yes

upvoted 2 times

---

yaboo1617 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The default policy is automatically assigned to new mailbox users, and also to those mailboxes that have not been manually reassigned to a non-default policy.

upvoted 2 times

---

yaboo1617 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Select This is the default policy to make the new mobile mailbox policy the default mobile mailbox policy. After you make a mobile mailbox policy the default policy, all new users will be assigned this policy automatically when they are created.

upvoted 2 times

UWSFish 2 years, 2 months ago

I suppose the answer MS wants for question 3 is yes...but a new user could have the executive policy assigned in my mind. It depends how they are setup.

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

correct~

upvoted 4 times

---

eea3 2 years, 11 months ago

Why will Mobile Tablet Policy be assigned to User3 automatically?

upvoted 2 times

3abmula 2 years, 11 months ago

The new policy is replacing the Default policy, In the new policy wizard, the option "This is the default policy" is selected.

upvoted 9 times

Ivanvazovv 2 years, 5 months ago

Is it replacing the current Default policy or there will still be a Default policy which won't be the default assigned policy?

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Owner	Number of members	Member of
Group1	Distribution list	Admin1	200	*none*
Group2	Dynamic distribution list	*None*	50	*Not applicable*
Group3	Security group	Admin1	50	*none*
Group4	Distribution list	Admin1	150	Group3

Which groups can you upgrade to a Microsoft 365 group?

A. Group1 only

B. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

C. Group2 and Group3 only

D. Group3 only

E. Group1 and Group4 only

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/upgrade-distribution-lists?view=o365-worldwide

Community vote distribution

A (88%) | 13%

👤 **Crixus** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 12 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/manage/upgrade-distribution-lists?view=o365-worldwide
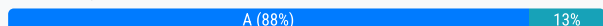
when i check above link, we can see that ONLY GROUP1 can be selected. Nested is not allowed

You can only upgrade cloud-managed, simple, non-nested distribution lists. The table below lists distribution lists that CANNOT be upgraded.

WHICH DISTRIBUTION LISTS CAN'T BE UPGRADED?
Nested distribution lists. Distribution list either has child groups or is a member of another group.

Distribution list that only has members but no owner

Security groups

Dynamic Distribution lists
upvoted 26 times

👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago
Only A is correct. Group 1.
upvoted 14 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago
`Selected Answer: A`
Answer A only. The reference is not the best choice, please use this, where all limitations are explicitly stated: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/groups-and-distribution-lists/cannot-upgrade-distribution-lists-to-office-365-groups
upvoted 1 times

👤 **freudn** 1 year, 4 months ago

This function has been deprecated :

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/deprecating-conversion-of-distribution-lists-to-microsoft-365/ba-p/3668215

so question is no longer valid
upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

When upgrading a nested group to a Microsoft 365 group, the parent group and all child groups will be converted to a single Microsoft 365 group. All members of the child groups will become members of the Microsoft 365 group, and the email addresses of the child groups will be replaced by the email address of the Microsoft 365 group.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

WHICH DISTRIBUTION LISTS CAN'T BE UPGRADED?
Nested distribution lists. Distribution list either has child groups or is a member of another group.

Distribution list that only has members but no owner

Security groups

Dynamic Distribution lists
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 11 months ago

Can anyone possibly explain why E is included as a correct answer?
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Venusaur** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Only A is correct.

On-premises managed distribution list. No
Nested distribution lists. Distribution list either has child groups or is a member of another group. No
Distribution lists with member RecipientTypeDetails other than UserMailbox, SharedMailbox, TeamMailbox, MailUser No
Distribution list that has more than 100 owners No
Distribution list that only has members but no owner No
Distribution list that has alias containing special characters No
If the distribution list is configured to be a forwarding address for Shared Mailbox No
If the DL is part of Sender Restriction in another DL. No
Security groups No
Dynamic Distribution lists No
Distribution lists that were converted to RoomLists No
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **maxustermann** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Only A
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22... answer is A
upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **MukeshRawat** 2 years, 6 months ago

Only option A is correct
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Maar** 2 years, 7 months ago

Only A is correct!! Nested distribution lists. Distribution list either has child groups or is a member of another group. NO!!!!

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **katvik001** 2 years, 8 months ago

Group 1 is the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

Users access their email by using Microsoft Outlook 2019.

The users report that when a mailbox is provisioned for a new user, there is a delay of many hours before the new user appears in the global address list (GAL).

From Outlook on the web, the users can see the new user in the GAL immediately.

You need to reduce the amount of time it takes for new users to appear in the GAL in Outlook 2019.

What should you do?

    A. Create a scheduled task that runs the Update-GlobalAddressList cmdlet.

    B. Create an address book policy (ABP).

    C. Modify the default email address policy.

    D. Modify the offline address book (OAB) schedule.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/plan-and-deploy/post-installation-tasks/change-oab-generation-schedule?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

D (91%)   9%

---
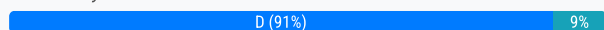
yakko83 `Highly Voted` 👍 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

GAL = OWA - no issue

OAB = Outlook (cached mode) - issue

so more frequently OAB updates are needed

upvoted 7 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent` ⊙ 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

jonasrcampos 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Correct D!

upvoted 1 times

Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 4 times

Ivanvazovv 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Since online users can see changes immediately, the problem is obviously not connected to GAL update schedule.

upvoted 2 times

---

mbn 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A. Create a scheduled task that runs the Update-GlobalAddressList cmdlet.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/update-globaladdresslist?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

---

cooltime56 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

User1 has a retention policy to delete Inbox messages after 30 days.

User1 is going on extended leave and requires that the Inbox messages be retained during the user's absence.

You need to temporarily suspend the processing of the Inbox messages for User1.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	"User1"	
Set-CASMailbox		-ECPEnabled $true
Set-Mailbox		-ElcProcessingDisabled $true
Set-OutlookProtectionRule		-RetentionEnabled $true
Set-RetentionPolicy		-RetentionHoldEnabled $true

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

	"User1"	
Set-CASMailbox		-ECPEnabled $true
Set-Mailbox		-ElcProcessingDisabled $true
Set-OutlookProtectionRule		**-RetentionEnabled $true**
Set-RetentionPolicy		-RetentionHoldEnabled $true

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/messaging-records-management/mailbox-retention-hold

---

👤 **deepland** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer says Set-Mailbox RetentionEnabled but ms documentation sample RetentionHoldEnabled

Set-Mailbox "Michael Allen" -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

upvoted 27 times

👤 **Rasto02** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

based on this https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/messaging-records-management/mailbox-retention-hold it

should be: Set-Mailbox "Michael Allen" -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

upvoted 12 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⏱` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- Set-Mailbox

- RetentionHoldEnabled $true

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

-retantionHoldEnable is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Vinu111** 12 months ago

Correct : -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

Placing a mailbox on retention hold suspends the processing of an MRM retention policy by the Managed Folder Assistant for that mailbox. Retention hold is designed for situations such as a user being on vacation or away temporarily

upvoted 3 times

👤 **iambaboo98** 1 year, 11 months ago

Set-Mailbox "Michael Allen" -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

upvoted 7 times

SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

I chose Set-Mailbox -RetentionHoldEnabled

upvoted 5 times

Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22... answer is RetentionHoldEnabled

upvoted 7 times

LuisMLopes 1 year, 7 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/messaging-records-management/mailbox-retention-hold

upvoted 3 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Agreed with -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

upvoted 6 times

kazaki 2 years, 8 months ago

Set-Mailbox "Michael Allen" -RetentionHoldEnabled $true

Placing a mailbox on retention hold suspends the processing of an MRM retention policy by the Managed Folder Assistant for that mailbox. Retention hold is designed for situations such as a user being on vacation or away temporarily.

upvoted 10 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a resource mailbox named ConferenceRoom1.

ConferenceRoom1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

ConferenceRoom1

general
▸ **booking delegates**
booking options
contact information
email address
MailTip
mailbox delegation

Booking requests:

☑ Use customized setting to accept or decline booking requests

☐ Accept or decline booking requests automatically

☐ Select delegates who can accept or decline booking requests

Delegates:

+ —

User4

Save   Cancel

You need to review the customized setting for booking requests.

Which cmdlet should you run?

    A. Get-ResourceConfig

    B. Get-Mailbox

    C. Get-MailboxCalendarFolder

    D. Get-CalendarProcessing

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://itpro.outsidesys.com/2017/11/06/exchange-configuring-the-resource-booking-attendant-with-powershell/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-calendarprocessing?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Use the Get-CalendarProcessing cmdlet to view the calendar processing options for resource mailboxes, which include the Calendar Attendant, resource booking assistant and calendar configuration. Note that the settings returned by this cmdlet are editable only on resource mailboxes.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **learnerearner** 2 years, 5 months ago

Get-CalendarProcessing -identity conferenceroom1 | format-list

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct: D

Get-CalendarProcessing

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-calendarprocessing?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1. User1 has a mobile device.

You need to enable Exchange ActiveSync logging for User1 and retrieve the log files.

Which two Exchange Online PowerShell cmdlets should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. Get-ActiveSyncDevice

    B. Set-ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy

    C. Set-ClientAccessRule

    D. Get-MobileDeviceStatistics

    E. Set-CASMailbox

Suggested Answer: *E*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/mobile-devices/issues-for-mobile-devices

Community vote distribution

E (67%)	D (22%)	11%

---
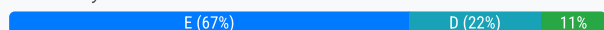
 deepland `Highly Voted` 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer D-E

upvoted 21 times

 HGD545 `Highly Voted` 2 years, 8 months ago

Run the Get-MobileDeviceStatistics cmdlet to retrieve the log:

Run the Set-CASMailbox cmdlet to enable ActiveSync logging for a specific user:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/mobile-devices/issues-for-mobile-devices

upvoted 18 times

 Amir1909 `Most Recent` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D and E is correct

upvoted 1 times

 ColinM34 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: DE`

Double response

upvoted 1 times

---

 pofofod917 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

D & E is the answer.

upvoted 4 times

 [Removed] 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer DE

upvoted 1 times

 Alex84 1 year, 10 months ago

Which two Exchange Online PowerShell:

E,D

upvoted 1 times

 Alex84 1 year, 10 months ago

Set-CASMailbox adam@contoso.com -ActiveSyncDebugLogging $true -ActiveSyncMailboxPolicy Management

This example enables Exchange ActiveSync debug logging and specifies the Exchange ActiveSync mailbox policy named Management for the user adam@contoso.com.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-casmailbox?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Set-CASMailbox

Get

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Set-CASMailbox

Then

Get-MobileDeviceStatistics -Mailbox

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

D and E

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

Set then get

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/mobile-devices/issues-for-mobile-devices

upvoted 1 times

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 server. The company has five departments. The server contains one mailbox database for each department. Each mailbox database contains all the users in its respective department. The databases contain 1,000 users.

You create an address book policy for each department.

You need to assign the address book policies to the users.

Which cmdlet should you run?

- A. Set-Mailbox
- B. Set-AddressList
- C. Set-MailboxDatabase
- D. Set-AddressBookPolicy

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/assign-an-address-book-policy-to-mail-users

---

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

A is correct.

You can assign an OAB to the mailbox database, not an ABP. Get familiar with the Addressing related lingo. Otherwise be very confusing since many terms sound similar.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

A. Set-Mailbox -Identity <MailboxIdentity> -AddressBookPolicy <ABPIdentity>

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-book-policies/assign-an-address-book-policy-to-mail-users

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **natazar** 2 years, 9 months ago

Why not C?

upvoted 2 times

　☐ 👤 **ghogh** 2 years, 7 months ago

　On Databases you can set an OAB. You do not set a ABP to a DB.

　upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company named ADatum Corporation has a Microsoft 365 subscription.

ADatum acquires a company named Contoso, Ltd.

In the subscription, you create a new mailbox for each user at Contoso.

You need to provide the Contoso users with a global address list (GAL) that contains only their email addresses.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

| Create an address book policy (ABP) named Contoso-AB that uses the GAL. |
| Create an address book policy (ABP) named Contoso-AB that uses the new set of address lists. |
| Create a new set of address lists for the Contoso users. |
| Assign Contoso-AB to all the mailboxes of the Contoso users. |
| Create a new GAL named Contoso GAL. |

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Actions

| Create an address book policy (ABP) named Contoso-AB that uses the new set of address lists. |
| Create a new set of address lists for the Contoso users. |

Answer Area

| Create a new GAL named Contoso GAL. |
| Create an address book policy (ABP) named Contoso-AB that uses the GAL. |
| Assign Contoso-AB to all the mailboxes of the Contoso users. |

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-lists/create-global-address-list https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/address-books/address-lists/address-lists

---

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Abdou1604** 2 years, 3 months ago

i dont get it why do we need ABP

upvoted 3 times

　　👤 **learnerearner** 1 year, 6 months ago

　　ADP will segment the two companies' users. Otherwise GAL is just sitting there not doing anything.

　　Answer is correct in my opinion.

　　upvoted 1 times

👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 2 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 1 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant that contains two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) security groups named Finance and Marketing. The tenant contains the users and devices shown in the following table.

Name	Azure AD group membership	Device
User1	Finance	Device1
User2	Marketing	Device2
User3	Finance	Device3

The devices are configured as shown in the following table.

Device	Azure AD-joined	Microsoft Intune-enrolled
Device1	No	No
Device2	Yes	Yes
Device3	Yes	Yes

A conditional access policy is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Name *

Outlook on the Web Policy

Assignments

Users and groups　ⓘ
Specific users included

Cloud apps or actions　ⓘ
1 app included

Conditions　ⓘ
0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant　ⓘ
0 controls selected

Session　ⓘ
Use app enforced restrictions

Include　Exclude

○ None
○ All users
◉ Select users and groups
　☐ All guest and external users　ⓘ
　☐ Directory roles　ⓘ
　☑ Users and groups

Select
1 group

A　Finance　…

From Microsoft Exchange Online PowerShell, you run the following cmdlet.

Set-OwaMailboxPolicy -Identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default

-ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly

All the users connect to Exchange Online by using Outlook on the web.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When using Outlook on the web, User1 can only view email attachments.	○	○
When using Outlook on the web, User2 can only view and print email attachments.	○	○
When using Outlook on the web, User3 can view, download, and print email attachments.	○	○

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When using Outlook on the web, User1 can only view email attachments.	⦿	○
When using Outlook on the web, User2 can only view and print email attachments.	○	⦿
When using Outlook on the web, User3 can view, download, and print email attachments.	○	⦿

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

---

👤 **Baba65Baba** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

It has to be YNN

Yes, since User1/Device1 is compliant

No, since User2/Device 2 isn't part of the Compliance Policy

No, since User3/Device 3 CANNOT download, cause the policy is "read only"

upvoted 6 times

    👤 **Venusaur** 2 years, 1 month ago

    I agree with you.

    upvoted 1 times

    👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 5 months ago

    It does not say if any device is compliant.

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Abdou1604** 1 year, 10 months ago

    how can u consider it complaint but its not azure AD joined neither enrolled to Intune ?

    upvoted 4 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes No Yes

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ServerBrain** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Y

N

N

The default policy was applied and is set to ReadOnly.

Set-OwaMailboxPolicy -Identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default -ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Faheem2020** 1 year, 4 months ago

"ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly" in the owa policy specifies what action can be done by users in a non-managed device

1. Yes- The device1 is unmanaged, hence user1 can only view attachments

2. No- The condition access policy is not applicable to user2, therefore he has no restrictions

3. Yes- Since the device is managed, user3 has no restrictions in device 3

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/secure-email-recommended-policies?view=o365-worldwide#limit-access-to-exchange-online-from-outlook-on-the-web&preserve-view=true

upvoted 1 times

👤 **pofofod917** 1 year, 6 months ago

-ConditionalAccessPolicy

This parameter is available only in the cloud-based service.

The ConditionalAccessPolicy parameter specifies the Outlook on the Web Policy for limited access. For this feature to work properly, you also need to configure a Conditional Access policy in the Azure Active Directory Portal.

Note: When you enable a Conditional Access policy, users will no longer be able to access the light version of Outlook on the web. An error message will direct them to use the default premium experience.

Valid values are:

Off: No conditional access policy is applied to Outlook on the web. This is the default value.
ReadOnly: Users can't download attachments to their local computer, and can't enable Offline Mode on non-compliant computers. They can still view attachments in the browser.
ReadOnlyPlusAttachmentsBlocked: All restrictions from ReadOnly apply, but users can't view attachments in the browser.

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps
　upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 10 months ago
My guess:

Y - device cannot be compliant as it is not enrolled in Intune (a requirement for evaluation of compliance)
N - user is not affected by the CA policy
Y - device enrolled in intune (assuming complaint) - CA policy should not affect this user/device
　upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago
ON exam - 4/18/2022
All 3 case studies were also on exam
　upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago
Sorry it is yes No Yes
Finance will be affected only
The policy only applies to users in the azure policy regardless of device state
　upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago
Only finance users will be affected by policy so yes yes no
　upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **mojtabaeshkevar** 2 years, 6 months ago
Set-OwaMailboxPolicy -Identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default -ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly needs a Conditional access policy to work properly, CAP's member can't download attachments to their local computer. yet other users can.
so it should be Yes, Yes, No

https://profadmins.com/2021/10/09/restrict-downloading-attachments-from-owa/
　upvoted 3 times

　□ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago
　I own this website
　　upvoted 3 times

　　□ 👤 **Olaf187** 1 year, 11 months ago
　　Legend
　　　upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 7 months ago
Yes - User 1 only views the attachment (Read Only policy allows to view attachments on private computers).

Yes - User 2 is not part of the Conditional Access Policy and the Device 2 is complaint.

Yes - User 3 is part of the Finance group and the Conditional Access policy applies. The Device 3 is compliant.

"These policies will restrict the ability for users to download attachments from email to a local machine when the devices are not compliant"

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/outlook-blog/conditional-access-in-outlook-on-the-web-for-exchange-online/ba-p/267069
　upvoted 1 times

　□ 👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 5 months ago
　Second option should be "NO" as User 2 is not a part of Policy.

upvoted 2 times

    ☐ 👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 5 months ago

    Answer should be Yes, No, Yes as user2 is not a part of a policy so he should be able to view, download and print attachments.

    upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago

I believe is Yes, No, Yes

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 9 months ago

can anyone explain the answers?

upvoted 1 times

    ☐ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 8 months ago

    Not verified but assumed Y,N,N because it says you ran

    -ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly

    Based on that I assume you can only view

    upvoted 2 times

        ☐ 👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 7 months ago

        ok, thanks.

        upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

The Exchange organization has the following configurations.

```
PS C:\> Get-OrganizationConfig | Format-list Name,Oauth*,Activity*,Basic*,Is*

Name: M365x643293.onmicrosoft.com
OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled                                  : False
ActivityBasedAuthenticationTimeoutEnabled                   : True
ActivityBasedAuthenticationTimeoutInterval                  : 06:00:00
ActivityBasedAuthenticationTimeoutWithSingleSignOnEnabled   : True
BasicAuthBlockedApps                                        : None
IsProcessEhaMigratedMessagesEnabled                         : False
IsAgendaMailEnabled                                         : True
IsMixedMode                                                 : True
IsAddressListPagingEnabled                                  : True
IsLicensingEnforced                                         : True
IsTenantAccessBlocked                                       : False
IsDualWriteEnabled                                          : True
IsTenantInGracePeriod                                       : False
IsDehydrated                                                : True
IsValid                                                     : True
```

The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Sign-ins report is shown in the following table.

User	Application	Status	Client app	Conditional access	Authentication requirement
User1	Microsoft Office	Success	Mobile Apps and Desktop clients	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User1	Office 365 Exchange Online	Success	Offline Address Book	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User1	Office 365 Exchange Online	Success	MAPI Over Http	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User3	Microsoft Office	Success	Mobile Apps and Desktop clients	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User3	Office 365 Exchange Online	Success	Offline Address Book	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User3	Office 365 Exchange Online	Success	Autodiscover	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication
User2	Microsoft Office	Success	Mobile Apps and Desktop clients	Not Applied	Single-factor authentication

The Outlook Connection Status for User1 is shown in the following exhibit.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Microsoft Outlook connection of User1 uses Basic authentication	○	○
Modern Authentication is enabled	○	○
User3 uses the Microsoft Authenticator App to authenticate the Exchange Online	○	○

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Microsoft Outlook connection of User1 uses Basic authentication	⬤	○
Modern Authentication is enabled	○	⬤
User3 uses the Microsoft Authenticator App to authenticate the Exchange Online	○	⬤

Box 1: Yes -

The authentication in the Outlook Connection Status exhibit is ג€Clearג€. This means that Basic authentication is being used.

Box 2: No -

In the first exhibit, the OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled parameter is False. This means that Modern Authentication is not enabled. A value of True means that
Modern Authentication is enabled.

Box 3: No -

The Authentication Requirement for User3 in the second exhibit is Single-factor authentication. This means that the Microsoft Authenticator App is not being used.

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes No No

upvoted 1 times

👤 **pofofod917** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yes, No, No,

- When using Basic Auth, the Outlook Connection Status "Authn" column shows "Clear*"
- To enable modern authN: Set-OrganizationConfig -OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled $true

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 3 times

👤 **666Forest** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct!

Yes, No, No

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/enable-or-disable-modern-authentication-in-exchange-online

Run the following command to enable modern authentication connections to Exchange Online by Outlook 2013 or later clients:

Set-OrganizationConfig -OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled $true

upvoted 3 times

You have a hybrid deployment that contains a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 server named Server1. All users use an email address suffix of @contoso.com.

You migrate 200 mailboxes from Server1 to Exchange Online by using Exchange PowerShell cmdlets. Users hosted on Server1 can send email messages to the migrated mailboxes.

In Microsoft 365, you create a new mailbox that uses an email address of user1@contoso.com.

When email is sent from the mailboxes hosted on Server1 to user1@contoso.com, the senders receive a non-delivery report (NDR) that contains the following text:

"550 5.1.10 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipientNotFound;

Recipient not found by SMTP address lookup."

You verify that Microsoft 365 mailboxes can send email to user1@contoso.com successfully.

You delete the user account and mailbox of User1.

You need to ensure that when new mailboxes are created, all the users at your company can exchange email successfully

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. From Azure AD Connect, modify the synchronization settings

    B. From Server1, run the New-RemoteMailbox cmdlet

    C. From Server1, run the Enable-Mailbox cmdlet

    D. From the on-premises network, create new mailboxes, and then migrate the mailboxes to Microsoft 365

    E. From the Exchange admin center, modify the properties of the Outbound connector

Suggested Answer: *BD*

The problem happens because the on-premise Exchange server is not aware of the existence of the mailbox created in Exchange Online. To prevent this happening, new mailboxes need to be created from the on-premise Exchange server.

You can create on Exchange Online mailbox from the on-premise server by running New-RemoteMailbox cmdlet. Alternatively, you can create a local mailbox on the on-premise server and then migrate the mailbox to Exchange Online.

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

◻ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **NAFZ** 8 months ago

As per best practices, in Exchange hybrid mode, users and mailboxes should be created in on-prem Exchange and then sync user to Office 365 and migrate mailbox to office 365.

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **imlearningstuffagain** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

The question states "should" not "can" this tells me there are to actions to perform

B wil in fact create the mailbox in office, however, the on prem users are not able to mail to Office. Therefor the connector to office seems broken.

There should be made a connector with a filter scope for Contoso.com directing all mail to office. that way the users can in fact mail to office.

Of course the domain should not be authoritive on-prem to be able to forward mail to addressed not found on prem.

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

Your company has the offices shown in the following table.

Location	Public NAT IP address
New York	131.107.122.22
Portland	131.107.123.120
Seattle	131.107.123.10

The company has a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Department	Office
User1	IT	Seattle
User2	IT	New York
User3	Helpdesk	Portland

You have the following Exchange Online client access rules.

```
PS C:\> Get-ClientAccessRule|fl Name, Priority, AnyOfProtocols,UserRecipientFilter,Action


Name                : Rule1
Priority            : 1
AnyOfProtocls       : {RemotePowerShell}
UserRecipientFilter :
Action              : AllowAccess


Name                : Rule2
Priority            : 2
AnyOfProtocls       : {ExchangeAdminCenter}
UserRecipientFilter : Department –ne 'IT'
Action              : DenyAccess
```

You create a new client access rule by using the following command.

```
New-ClientAccessRule –Name "Rule3" –Action DenyAccess
–AnyOfProtocols ExchangeAdminCenter
–ExceptAnyOfClientIPAddressOrRanges 131.107.123.0/24 –Priority 2
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Rule2 will be evaluated before Rule3	○	○
User2 can access the Exchange admin center	○	○
User3 can access the Exchange admin center	○	○

 Amir1909 7 months, 1 week ago

no,no,no

upvoted 2 times

 Jagomsah 1 year, 1 month ago

Should be:

YES >> Rule 3 priority is 2, Rule 2 priority will change to 3, as per " …..if you have five rules (priorities 1 through 5), and you change the priority of a rule from 5 to 2, the existing rule with priority 2 is changed to priority 3, the rule with priority 3 is changed to priority 4, and the rule with priority 4 is changed to priority 5"

NO >> Denied based on Rule 3

YES >> Allowed on Exception on Rule 3, based upon " …. rule processing stops once the client connection matches the conditions in the rule"

upvoted 2 times

   Jagomsah 1 year ago

   Sorry, N,N,Y

   upvoted 2 times

 Faheem2020 1 year, 4 months ago

No- Rule 3 priority is 2, Rule 2 priority will change to 3

No- Denied based on Rule 3

No- Allowed based on Exception in Rule 3, but denied based on the condition in rule 2. So net result is denied

"Rule evaluation continues for client connections that are allowed by the exception, but a subsequent rule could still affect the connection."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/client-access-rules/client-access-rules

upvoted 2 times

 nitts182003 1 year, 5 months ago

Rule2 will be evaluated First as the priority of Rule2 has changed to 3 after the addition of Rule3 with Priority 2.

Answer should be

Yes

NO

Yes

upvoted 2 times

   MarkusSan 1 year, 4 months ago

   that's what I thought!

   upvoted 1 times

 learnerearner 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer should be Y,N,N

upvoted 1 times

 99redeyeflight 1 year, 10 months ago

Question doesn't seem to make sense. In the link provided:

"By default, Client Access Rules are given a priority that's based on the order they were created in (newer rules are lower priority than older rules). A lower priority number indicates a higher priority for the rule, and rules are processed in priority order (higher priority rules are processed before lower priority rules). No two rules can have the same priority."

The question is setting Rule 2 and 3 both to priority 2..

Regardless, if Rule 3 is processed first:
N
N- User 2 gets blocked by Rule 3 as they aren't in the IP range exception
Y- User 3 is in the IP range exception to Rule 3, but they will then be blocked by rule 2 as they aren't in IT dept (rule 2 will be applied)

If rule 2 gets processed first, both user2 and 3 are still blocked, just in reverse order
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 10 months ago
  Correction - for user 3 I meant No as well, so NNN or YNN either way
    upvoted 4 times

  ☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago
    It appears adding Rule 3 will move Rule 2 to a Priority of 3

    "If you modify the priority value of a rule, the position of the rule in the list changes to match the priority value you specify. In other words, if you set the priority value of a rule to the same value as an existing rule, the priority value of the existing rule and all other lower priority rules after it is increased by 1."
      upvoted 4 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

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Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username:

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that the users in your company can schedule a conference room named Room1 in the company's office by using Microsoft Outlook.

To complete this task, sign in to the Exchange admin center.

Correct Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. In the Exchange admin center, navigate to Recipients > Resources.

+

2. To create a room mailbox, click New

> Room mailbox.

3. Use the options on the page to specify the settings for the new resource mailbox.

- Room name: Use this box to type a name for the room mailbox. This is the name that's listed in the resource mailbox list in the Exchange admin center and in your organization's address book. This name is required and it can't exceed 64 characters.
- Alias: A room mailbox has an email address so it can receive booking requests. The email address consists of an alias on the left side of the @ symbol, which must be unique in the forest, and your domain name on the right. The alias is required.
- Location, Phone, Capacity: You can use these fields to enter details about the room. However, as explained earlier, you can include some or all of this information in the room name so users can see it.
4. When you're finished, click Save to create the room mailbox.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/room-mailboxes?view=exchserver-2019

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

SIMULATION -

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To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username:

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that the users in your tenant can only share calendar availability information with the other users in the tenant.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Correct Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. From the Microsoft 365 admin center dashboard, go to Admin > Exchange.

2. Go to organization > sharing.

3. Under Individual Sharing, select a sharing a policy. In the On column, clear the check box for the sharing policy you want to disable.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/sharing-policies/modify-a-sharing-policy

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Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!
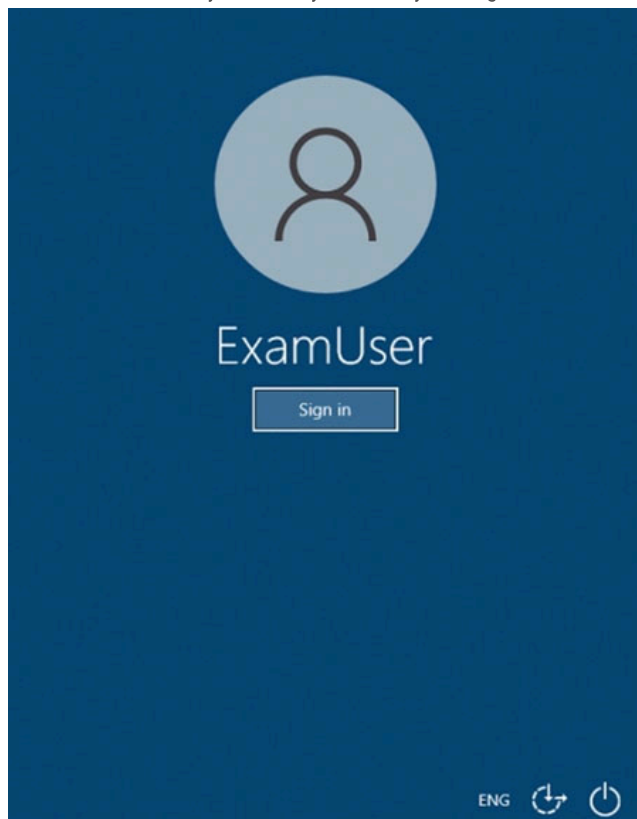
SIMULATION -

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Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that all email sent or received by a user named Diego Siciliani is preserved in Exchange Online. The solution must prevent Diego Siciliani from permanently deleting any email messages for 180 days.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

You need configure a Retention Policy. You could also use a Litigation Hold but Retention Policies are replacing Litigation Holds in future, so a Retention Policy is the way to go.

1. In the Microsoft 365 Compliance Center, go to the Policies section and click Retention.

2. Click the New retention policy link.

3. Enter a name for the policy (such as "Diego Siciliani Email Retention") and click Next.

4. In the retention period, enter 180 days and click Next.

5. Ensure that only Exchange email is selected. SharePoint sites, OneDrive accounts and Office 365 groups are also selected by default so you

may need to deselect them.

6. Click the Choose recipients link for Exchange email.

7. Click the Choose recipients button to open a list of recipients.

8. Select Admin1 and click the Choose button then click the Done button.

9. Click Next.

10.Click the Create this policy button.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention-policies

---

👤 **CTP24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Now called Microsoft Purview

upvoted 3 times

👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago

Litigation hold is right way to go:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/holds/litigation-holds?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **Mshaty** 1 year ago
>
> cant you just use months instead of days 180 days equals 6 months
>
> upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> This applied to EXO as well
>
> upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago
>
> Agree. There is no option to type 180 days in retention policies, only years, months and days (with limits on max months and days).
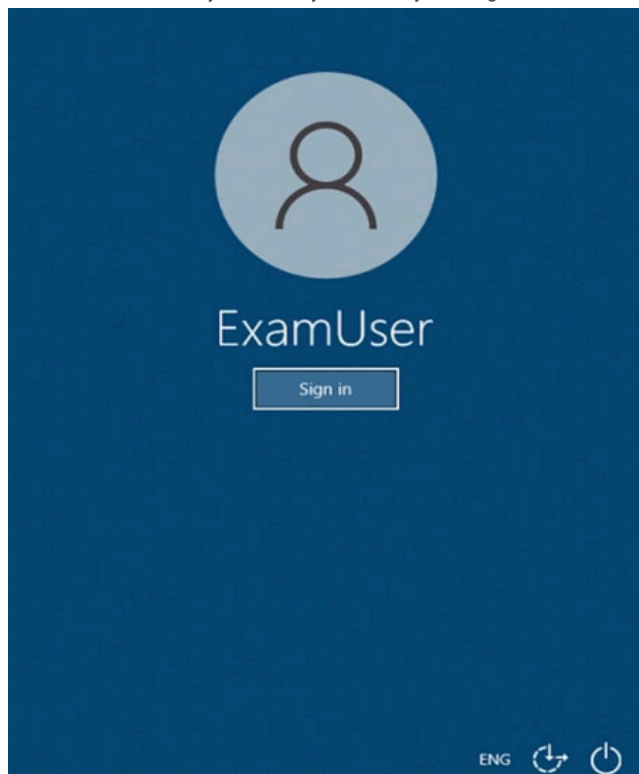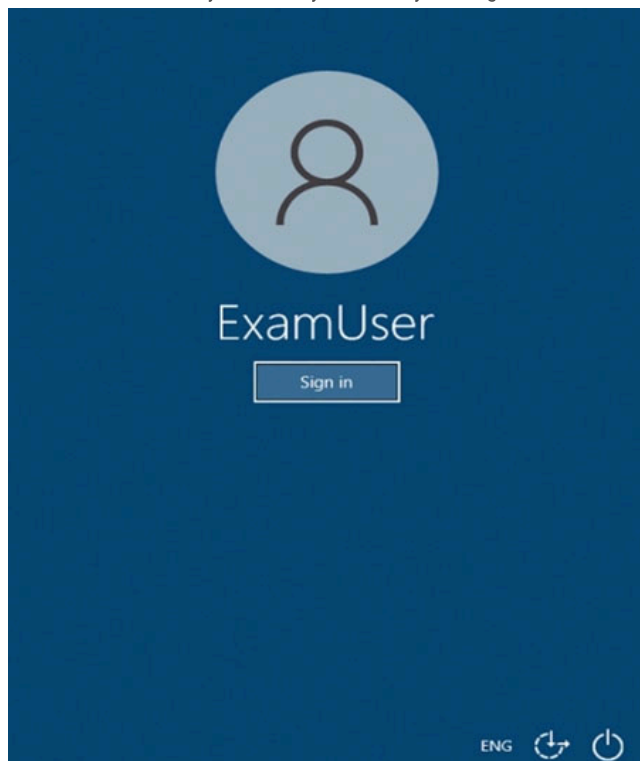>
> upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

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To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username:

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to create a public folder named Finance in your Microsoft 365 tenant. Users must be able to send emails to Finance by using an email address of (1).TenantName.

To complete this task, sign in to the Exchange admin center.

Correct Answer: *See explanation below.*

Use the EAC to create a public folder mailbox

+

1. In the EAC, go to Public folders > Public folder mailboxes, and then click Add

.

2. In the New public folder mailbox page that opens, enter the following information:

- Name: Enter the name for the public folder mailbox.

- Organizational unit: Click Browse to select the location in Active Directory where the mailbox object is created.

- Mailbox database: Click Browse to select the mailbox database where the mailbox is created.

When you're finished, click Save.

Use the EAC to create a public folder

When using the EAC to create a public folder, you'll only be able to set the name and the path of the public folder. To configure additional settings, you'll need to edit the public folder after it's created.

1. Navigate to Public folders > Public folders.

2. If you want to create this public folder as a child of an existing public folder, click the existing public folder in the list view. If you want to create a top-level public folder, skip this step.

+

3. Click Add

.

4. In Public Folder, type the name of the public folder.

5. In the Path box, verify the path to the public folder. If this isn't the desired path, click Cancel and follow Step 2 of this procedure.

6. Click Save.

7. Navigate back to Public folders > Public folders.

8. In the list view, select the public folder that you want to mail-enable or mail-disable.

9. In the details pane, under Mail settings, click Enable or Disable.

10.A warning box displays asking if you're sure you want to enable or disable email for the public folder. Click Yes to continue.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/create-public-folder-mailboxes?view=exchserver-2019

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/create-public-folders?view=exchserver-2019

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains 1,000 users.

A user named User1 receives a non-delivery report (NDR) when attempting to send an email message to an internal group named sales@contoso.com. The NDR contains the following text: `5.7.1 Delivery not authorized.`

You need to ensure that User1 can send email to sales@contoso.com successfully.

Solution: You modify the properties of the sales@contoso.com group.

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/non-delivery-reports-in-exchange-online/fix-error-code-550-5-7-1-in-exchange-online

Community vote distribution

A (67%)   R (33%)

👤 **JamesWilliams** 12 months ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

This Correct.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **666Forest** 1 year, 9 months ago

YES.

The recipient is a group, and you don't have permission to send to the group.

upvoted 2 times

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You need to ensure that User1 can send email to sales@contoso.com successfully.

Solution: You modify the properties of a mail flow rule.

    A. Yes

    B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/non-delivery-reports-in-exchange-online/fix-error-code-550-5-7-1-in-exchange-online

Community vote distribution

A (57%) | B (43%)

👤 **Harry_0796** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

This is absolutely YES.

Read here - https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/email-delivery/ndr/fix-error-code-550-5-7-1-in-exchange-online#im-the-owner-of-a-restricted-group-what-can-i-do

upvoted 1 times

👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Not Authorized != Organization policy (rule)

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JamesWilliams** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct is No

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Hajrobitanga** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains 1,000 users, where a user named User1 receives a non-delivery report (NDR) when attempting to send an email message to an internal group named sales@contoso.com with the error 5.7.1 Delivery not authorized, modifying the properties of a mail flow rule could be a solution to ensure that User1 can send email to sales@contoso.com successfully.

The 5.7.1 Delivery not authorized error typically occurs if the sender attempts to send a message to a distribution group for which they are not authorized to use1. If the issue is caused by a mail flow rule that restricts User1 from sending email to sales@contoso.com, modifying the properties of that mail flow rule could be a solution. Therefore, the correct answer is Yes, modifying the properties of a mail flow rule could be a solution.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kmb91** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer could be Yes too,

Remove the sender restriction: Change your group settings to unblock the sender in one of the following ways:

Add the sender to the group's allowed senders list. Note that you must create a mail contact or a mail user to represent the external sender in your organization.

If the sender is restricted because they're external (outside your organization), configure the group to accept messages from external senders.

If you've configured a mail flow rule to restrict certain senders or groups of senders, you can modify the rule to accept messages from the sender.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/non-delivery-reports-in-exchange-online/fix-error-code-550-5-7-1-in-exchange-online

upvoted 2 times

syougun200x 1 year, 11 months ago

I think the answer could be Yes too.

In this case either you have to change delivery management of the group or change mailflow rule. It should be mentioned in the question but it will make it impossible to hide the answer. Oh well.

upvoted 1 times

syougun200x 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this error when blocked by mail flow rule in my lab.

550 5.7.1 TRANSPORT.RULES.RejectMessage; the message was rejected by organization policy

upvoted 1 times

RohitPSingh 2 years, 2 months ago

NO.

The recipient is a group, and you don't have permission to send to the group.

you have to modify Setting Edit Delivery management > Accept message from of Sales Group and add user.

upvoted 3 times

666Forest 2 years, 3 months ago

NO.

The recipient is a group, and you don't have permission to send to the group.

upvoted 2 times

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You need to ensure that User1 can send email to sales@contoso.com successfully.

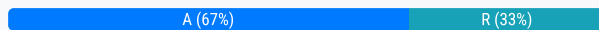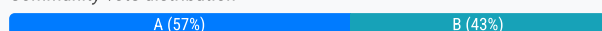Solution: You modify the properties of User1.

A. Yes

B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/non-delivery-reports-in-exchange-online/fix-error-code-550-5-7-1-in-exchange-online

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☐ 👤 **666Forest** 9 months, 1 week ago

NO.

The recipient is a group, and you don't have permission to send to the group.

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

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To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to create a public folder named Finance. The solution must ensure that only the members of a group named Finance Team can send email messages to the Finance folder.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

+

1. In the EAC, go to Public folders > Public folder mailboxes, and then click Add

.

2. In the New public folder mailbox page that opens, enter the following information:

- Name: Enter the name for the public folder mailbox.

- Organizational unit: Click Browse to select the location in Active Directory where the mailbox object is created.

- Mailbox database: Click Browse to select the mailbox database where the mailbox is created.

When you're finished, click Save.

Use the EAC to create a public folder

When using the EAC to create a public folder, you'll only be able to set the name and the path of the public folder. To configure additional settings, you'll need to edit the public folder after it's created.

1. Navigate to Public folders > Public folders.

2. If you want to create this public folder as a child of an existing public folder, click the existing public folder in the list view. If you want to create a top-level public folder, skip this step.

+

3. Click Add

.

4. In Public Folder, type the name of the public folder.

5. In the Path box, verify the path to the public folder. If this isn't the desired path, click Cancel and follow Step 2 of this procedure.

6. Click Save.

7. Navigate back to Public folders > Public folders.

8. In the list view, select the public folder that you want to mail-enable or mail-disable.

9. In the details pane, under Mail settings, click Enable or Disable.

10.A warning box displays asking if you're sure you want to enable or disable email for the public folder. Click Yes to continue.

You can then run the Set-MailPublicFolder PowerShell cmdlet, and include the AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers parameter to specify who is allowed to send messages to this recipient.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/create-public-folder-mailboxes?view=exchserver-2019

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/create-public-folders?view=exchserver-2019

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailpublicfolder?view=exchange-ps

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☐ 👤 **Forkbeard** [Highly Voted 👍] 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Last step can also be done in EAC:

1. Select the public folder.

2. Click Edit.

3. Click 'mail flow settings'.

4. Under Message Delivery Restrictions, select 'Only senders in the following list'.

5. Click the plus sign.

6. Select the mail-enabled security group that should be allowed to send mail to this public folder.

7. Click Save.

upvoted 5 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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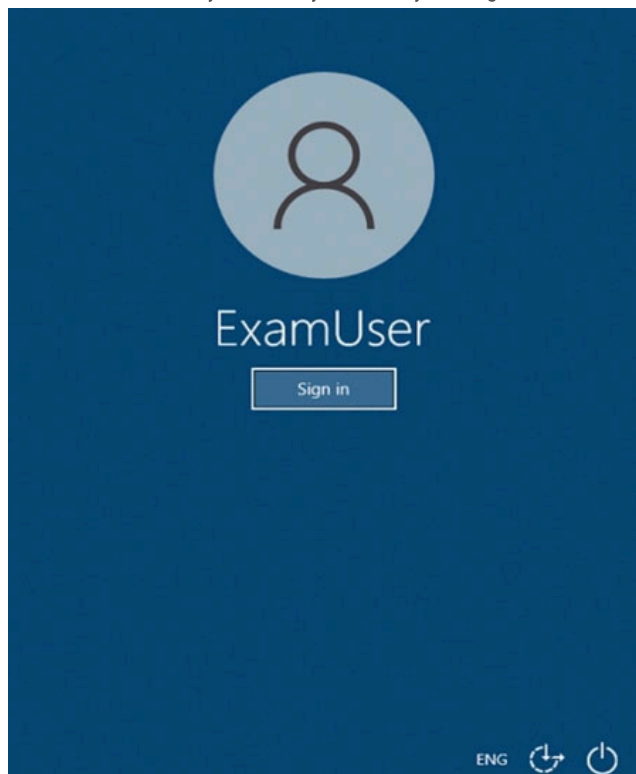
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Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that a notification email is sent to compliance@constoso.com when a user marks an email message as Not Junk in Microsoft Outlook.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

Go to the Microsoft 365 Defender portal and under Email & collaboration select Policies & rules > Alert policy.

☞ An alert policy consists of the following settings and conditions.

- Activity the alert is tracking. You create a policy to track an activity or in some cases a few related activities, such a sharing a file with an

external user by sharing it, assigning access permissions, or creating an anonymous link. When a user performs the activity defined by the policy, an alert is triggered based on the alert threshold settings.
- Activity conditions. For most activities, you can define additional conditions that must be met to trigger an alert. Common conditions include IP addresses
(so that an alert is triggered when the user performs the activity on a computer with a specific IP address or within an IP address range), whether an alert is triggered if a specific user or users perform that activity, and whether the activity is performed on a specific file name or URL. You can also configure a condition that triggers an alert when the activity is performed by any user in your organization. The available conditions are dependent on the selected activity.
☞ You can also define user tags as a condition of an alert policy. This results in the alerts triggered by the policy to include the context of the impacted user. You can use system user tags or custom user tags.
- When the alert is triggered. You can configure a setting that defines how often an activity can occur before an alert is triggered. This allows you to set up a policy to generate an alert every time an activity matches the policy conditions, when a certain threshold is exceeded, or when the occurrence of the activity the alert is tracking becomes unusual for your organization.
☞ If you select the setting based on unusual activity, Microsoft establishes a baseline value that defines the normal frequency for the selected activity. It takes up to seven days to establish this baseline, during which alerts won't be generated. After the baseline is established, an alert is triggered when the frequency of the activity tracked by the alert policy greatly exceeds the baseline value. For auditing-related activities (such as file and folder activities), you can establish a baseline based on a single user or based on all users in your organization; for malware-related activities, you can establish a baseline based on a single malware family, a single recipient, or all messages in your organization.
- Alert category. To help with tracking and managing the alerts generated by a policy, you can assign one of the following categories to a policy.
- Data loss prevention
- Information governance
- Mail flow
- Permissions
- Threat management
- Others
☞ When an activity occurs that matches the conditions of the alert policy, the alert that's generated is tagged with the category defined in this setting. This allows you to track and manage alerts that have the same category setting on the Alerts page in the compliance center because you can sort and filter alerts based on category.
- Alert severity. Similar to the alert category, you assign a severity attribute (Low, Medium, High, or Informational) to alert policies. Like the alert category, when an activity occurs that matches the conditions of the alert policy, the alert that's generated is tagged with the same severity level that's set for the alert policy.
Again, this allows you to track and manage alerts that have the same severity setting on the Alerts page. For example, you can filter the list of alerts so that only alerts with a High severity are displayed.
- Email notifications. You can set up the policy so that email notifications are sent (or not sent) to a list of users when an alert is triggered. You can also set a daily notification limit so that once the maximum number of notifications has been reached, no more notifications are sent for the alert during that day. In addition to email notifications, you or other administrators can view the alerts that are triggered by a policy on the Alerts page. Consider enabling email notifications for alert policies of a specific category or that have a higher severity setting.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/alert-policies?view=o365-worldwide#how-alert-policies-work

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👤 **Mathne** [Highly Voted 👍] 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I will save anyone who struggled HARD with this one as I did. This is what you need to do, as the steps NeAi shared don't actually let you specify the "Not Junk" filter.

Microsoft 365 Defender Admin center > Email & Collaboration > Policies & rules > + New Alert Policy > Name the alert (any descriptive name) > Create alert settings.

HERE is where the work is done. And it's absolutely not intuitive, I really stumbled across this by pure luck after banging my head against this question for hours.

Activity is = "User Submitted Email"
AND
Mail: Submission type is = "Not junk"

Then set it to be triggered every time an activity matches the rule, and on the next page set your recipient to the email address you want to receive notifications. Problem solved!

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **Forkbeard** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Go to https://security.microsoft.com.

On the left side, under 'Email & collaboration', select 'Policies & rules'.

Click 'Alert policy'.

Click '+ New Alert Policy'.

Name: Alert if mail classified as not-junk

Severity: pick any

Category: Others/any

Click Next.

Activity is: User submitted email

AND

Mail: Submission type is: Not junk

Select 'Every time an activity matches the rule'

Click Next.

Check 'Opt-in for email notifications'

Email recipients: compliance@constoso.com

Daily notification limit: No limit

Click Next.

Select 'Yes, turn it on right away.'

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **NeAi** `Most Recent ⊘` 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The method is as follows:

Microsoft 365 Defender Admin > Setting > Email and Collaboration > Use Reported Settings > Turn the switch on > Set an email where user reports are received.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Beitran** 1 year ago

There is no option available in Defender Alert Policies to alert for when the user sets an email as not junk.

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

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The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that the users in your tenant can only share calendar availability information with users in the tenant and users in a domain named contoso.com.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. From the Microsoft 365 admin center dashboard, go to Admin > Exchange.

2. Go to Organization > Sharing.

+

3. Under Organization Sharing, click New

.

4. In new organization relationship, in the Relationship name box, type a friendly name for the organization relationship.

5. In the Domains to share with box, type the domain for the external Microsoft 365, Office 365, or Exchange on-premises organization you want to let see your calendars. If you need to add more than one domain, you can do it after you create the organization relationship by editing it.

6. Select the Enable calendar free/busy information sharing check box to turn on calendar sharing with the domains you listed. Set the sharing level for calendar free/busy information and set which users can share calendar free/busy information.

7. To set the free/busy access level, select one of the following values:

- Calendar free/busy information with time only

- Calendar free/busy with time, subject, and location

To set which users will share calendar free/busy information, select one of the following values:

- Everyone in your organization

- A specified security group

8. Click Browse to pick the security group from a list, then click OK.

9. Click Save to create the organization relationship.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/organization-relationships/create-an-organization-relationship

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👤 **pyramidhead** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Organization Sharing is between federated Exchange organizations, not just any external organization. Here it is not specified so you should use individual sharing

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DiegoNvz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Add domain with relationship and disable individual.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 3 months ago

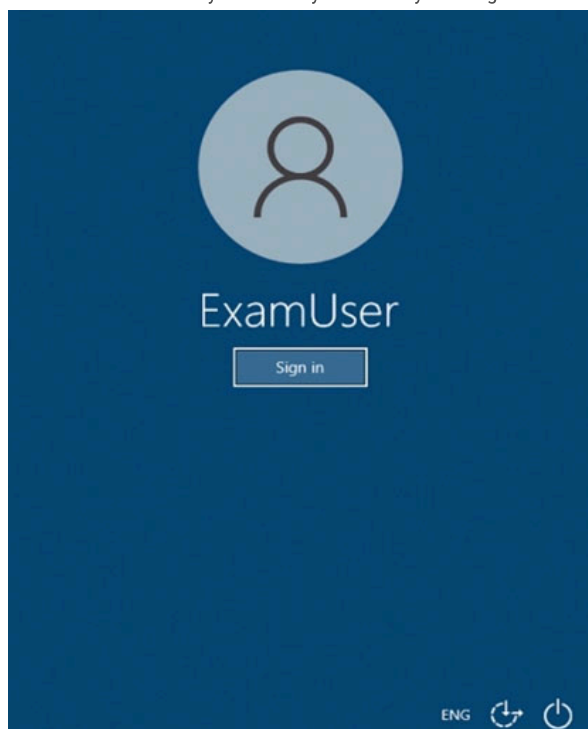should be individual sharing

upvoted 2 times

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Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that the email messages in mailboxes and the documents in Microsoft OneDrive folders of all the users in your organization are retained for only five years.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. From the Microsoft 365 compliance center, select Policies > Retention.

2. Select New retention policy to start the Create retention policy configuration, and name your new retention policy.

3. For the Choose the type of retention policy to create page, select Static. Adaptive policies don't support the locations for Exchange public folders or Skype for Business.

4. Depending on your selected scope:

- On the Choose locations page, toggle on or off any of the locations except the locations for Teams and Yammer. For each location, you can leave it at the default to apply the policy to the entire location.

5. Information specific to locations:

- Exchange email and Exchange public folders

- SharePoint sites and OneDrive accounts

- Microsoft 365 Groups

- Skype for Business

6. For Decide if you want to retain content, delete it, or both page, specify the configuration options for retaining and deleting content.

You can create a retention policy that just retains content without deleting, retains and then deletes after a specified period of time, or just deletes content after a specified period of time.

7. Complete the configuration and save your settings.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/create-retention-policies?view=o365-worldwide

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☐ 👤 **Forkbeard** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Go to https://compliance.microsoft.com

Under Home, click on Policies

Under Data, click Retention

Click 'New retention policy'

Name: OneDrive retain for only 5 years

Click Next

Select Static

Click Next

Set 'OneDrive accounts' to On

Click Next

Select 'Retain items for a specific period'

Retain items for a specific period: 5 years

Select 'Delete items automatically'

Click Next

Click Submit

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **randomstranger** 10 months, 1 week ago

i think you forgot the email messages :)

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

You need to grant User1 the Send on Behalf permission for 20 mailboxes.

Which PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

    A. Add-MailboxPermission

    B. Add-MailboxFolderPermission

    C. Set-Mailbox

    D. Add-RecipientPermission

Suggested Answer: *C*
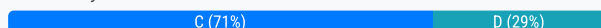
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/mailbox-permissions?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

C (71%)	D (29%)

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer C

https://activedirectorypro.com/send-on-behalf-permissions-with-powershell/

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mshaty** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Set-Mailbox -Identity aland@contoso.com -GrantSendOnBehalfTo pattif

the key words are send on behalf not send as

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/create-manage-exchange-recipients/6-manage-permissions-for-recipients

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Meenous** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer should be C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailbox?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

👤 **KerrAvon** 1 year ago

Answer is C Add-RecipientPermission is used for Send-AS permissions, the question specifies Send on behalf which requires Set-Mailbox

upvoted 2 times

👤 **MRLearner** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer should be C, because for grant sendonbehalf was different than grant full access. here is some reference

https://morgantechspace.com/2015/08/powershell-grant-send-on-behalf-

permissions.html#:~:text=We%20can%20set%20or%20grant%20send%20on%20behalf,permission.%20Set-

Mailbox%20%22%20%5BIdentity%5D%22%20-GrantSendOnBehalfTo%20%40%20%7Badd%3D%22%20%5BUser%5D%22%7D

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailbox?view=exchange-ps

Set-Mailbox -Identity 'mailbox1' -GrantSendonBehalfTo 'User1'

upvoted 2 times

Iasha 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The "Add-RecipientPermission" cmdlet is used to grant recipient permissions, such as "Send As" or "Send on Behalf", to users on Exchange Online mailboxes. It allows you to specify the mailbox, the user you want to grant the permission to, and the type of permission you want to grant. In this case, you want to grant "Send on Behalf" permission to User1 for 20 mailboxes, so "Add-RecipientPermission" is the appropriate cmdlet to use.

upvoted 2 times

Fikefanu 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Ans.C

according to https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients-in-exchange-online/manage-permissions-for-recipients

upvoted 2 times

Noie 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans. C

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/add-recipientpermission?view=exchange-ps
Use the Add-RecipientPermission cmdlet to add SendAs permission to users in a cloud-based organization.

The task is SendonBehalf

upvoted 1 times

RohitPSingh 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans. C

This example assigns the delegate Rohit Singh the Send on Behalf permission to the mailbox of user1.

Set-Mailbox -Identity user1@mayur.fun -GrantSendOnBehalfTo Rohit.singh

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer C

You use the GrantSendOnBehalfTo parameter on the various mailbox and group Set- cmdlets to manage the Send on Behalf permission for mailboxes and groups:

Set-Mailbox
Set-DistributionGroup: Distribution groups and mail-enabled security groups.
Set-DynamicDistributionGroup
Set-UnifiedGroup: Microsoft 365 groups.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients-in-exchange-online/manage-permissions-for-recipients

upvoted 1 times

MSExch11 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D

Since it´s Exchange Online Add-RecipientPermission

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/add-recipientpermission?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 3 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 10 months ago

Agreed
For Full access, SendAs, and SendonBehalf its 3 different commands in EXO:

Add-RecipientPermission "mailbox name " -AccessRights SendAs -Trustee "username"

Add-MailboxPermission -Identity <MailboxIdentity> -User <DelegateIdentity> -AccessRights FullAccess

Set-Mailbox -Identity seanc@contoso.com -GrantSendOnBehalfTo hollyh

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients-in-exchange-online/manage-permissions-for-recipients

upvoted 6 times

syougun200x 1 year, 5 months ago

Referring to your link, Add-recipientpermission seems to be for only SendAs. Am I missing something?

-AccessRights

The AccessRights parameter specifies the permission that you want to add for the trustee on the target recipient. The only valid value for this parameter is SendAs.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Users report that they cannot view attachments from Outlook on the web from their home computer.

The Outlook Web App policy has the following settings.

```
ClassicAttachmentsEnabled                             : True
ReferenceAttachmentsEnabled                           : True
SaveAttachmentsToCloudEnabled                         : True
MessagePreviewDisabled                                : False
ForceWebReadyDocumentViewingFirstOnPublicComputers    : False
ForceWebReadyDocumentViewingFirstOnPrivateComputers   : False
ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes                      : Block
OWALightEnabled                                       : False
ForceSaveAttachmentFilteringEnabled                   : False
ConditionalAccessPolicy                               : ReadOnlyPlusAttachmentsBlocked
```

You need to ensure that the users can view attachments when they access Outlook on the web from their home computer.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
Set-OWAMailboxPolicy –identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default [                                              ▼] [        ▼]
                                              -ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes              Allow
                                              -ConditionalAccessPolicy                      False
                                              -ForceWebReadyDocumentViewingFirstOnPublicComputers   ForceSave
                                              -MessagePreviewsDisabled                      ReadOnly
                                              -OWALightEnabled                              True
```

Suggested Answer:

```
Set-OWAMailboxPolicy –identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default [                                              ▼] [        ▼]
                                              -ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes              Allow
                                              -ConditionalAccessPolicy                      False
                                              -ForceWebReadyDocumentViewingFirstOnPublicComputers   ForceSave
                                              -MessagePreviewsDisabled                      ReadOnly
                                              -OWALightEnabled                              True
```

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps

---

☐ 👤 **Beitran** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 6 months ago

Set-OWAMailboxPolicy -Identity OwaMailboxPolicy-Default -ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnly

The question asks for which command would allow users to view attachments in the OWA, and this would allow for that.
upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 3 months ago

Thank you for sharing, youre right.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-owamailboxpolicy?view=exchange-ps
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

ConditionalAccesPolicy-Read only
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Andrutzzza** 1 year, 7 months ago

Parameters

-ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes

The ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes parameter specifies how to handle file types that aren't specified in the Allow, Block, and Force Save lists for file types and MIME types. Valid values are:

Allow (This is the default value.)

ForceSave

Block

So allow exists.

As 99redeyeflights says, maybe the CA policy is not enabled?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RichardBill** 1 year, 8 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/holds/litigation-holds?view=exchserver-2019

Its ReadOnly not Allow! Allow doesnt even exist

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 10 months ago

The user is using a home computer = not enrolled in Intune = not compliant

Per -ConditionalAccessPolicy ReadOnlyPlusAttachmentsBlocked = can't download or even view attachments on non-compliant devices

However, we dont know if their is a CA set and -ConditionalAccessPolicy doesn't take "False" as a value (it would be "Off")

-ActionForUnknownFileAndMIMETypes only specifies file types that aren't specified in -AllowedFileTypes (which contains many default normal extension types). so the user must be trying to open an attachment with a weird extension..

So the given answer is possible and seems correct, but not great..

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You run the following PowerShell command in a Microsoft 365 environment.

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> Get-OrganizationConfig | fl *group*

DistributionGroupDefaultOU              :
DistributionGroupNameBlockedWordsList   : {}
DistributionGroupNamingPolicy           :
MailTipsGroupMetricsEnabled             : True
DirectReportsGroupAutoCreationEnabled   : False
GroupsCreationEnabled                   : False
HiddenMembershipGroupsCreationEnabled   : False
GroupsUsageGuidelinesLink               :
DefaultGroupAccessType                  : Private
IsMIPLabelForGroupsEnabled              : False
OcmGroupId                              :
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the command.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] can view the list of members in a group   ▼

| Only administrators |
| Only administrators and group owners |
| All users |

[Answer choice] can view the contents of a group mailbox   ▼

| Only administrators |
| Only administrators and group owners |
| All users |

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] can view the list of members in a group   ▼

| Only administrators |
| Only administrators and group owners |
| All users | ← (highlighted)

[Answer choice] can view the contents of a group mailbox   ▼

| Only administrators |
| Only administrators and group owners | ← (highlighted)
| All users |

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

HiddenMembershipGroupsCreationEnabled = FALSE => All users can view members

DefaultGroupAccessType = PRIVATE => Only Approved members can view contents

https://petri.com/office-365-groups-private-default/

Jagomsah 1 year, 1 month ago

>> First option is clear, as it's linked to " HiddenGroupMembershipEnabled"

https://m365scripts.com/exchange-online/hide-office-365-group-members-and-groups-from-gal-to-protect-sensitive-data/

>> Where does the second option come? …. It should be linked to the parameter " AllowGuestsToAccessGroups" …. which is not listed! (Even knowing that the default value is True!!)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-settings-cmdlets#create-settings-for-a-specific-group

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains 200 mailboxes.

You need to add a second email address to each mailbox. The address must have a syntax that uses the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com.

Solution: You create an email address policy that uses the %1g%s@fabrikam.com email address format.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/email-addresses-and-address-books/email-address-policies/email-address-policies?view=exchserver-2019#default- email-address-policy

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Agree, The Answer is NO

%1g%s = the first letter of each user's first name, followed by the user's last name, and then @fabrikam.com. For example, John Smith will get an email address of jsmith@fabrikam.com

%1s%g@fabrikam.com email address format, which will generate email addresses that use the first letter of each user's last name, followed by the user's first name, and then @fabrikam.com. For example, John Smith will get an email address of sjohn@fabrikam.com

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A recipient can only be affected by one email address policy. After the recipient is matched by the filtering properties of the policy, all other policies are ignored.

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Neanderthal** 1 year, 11 months ago

Please ignore last. As I am obviously tired now. Make sure you get your %g and %s's the right way around

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Neanderthal** 1 year, 11 months ago

Don't do exam Tired. You edit the Policy not create a brand new one

  upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to enable Modern Authentication.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

▼		▼
Set-ApplicationAccessPolicy		-ActivityBasedAuthenticationTimeoutWithSingleSignOnEnabled
Set-ExchangeSettings		-BlockLegacyAuthRpc
Set-OrganizationConfig		-ExplicitLogonEnabled
Set-OwaMailboxPolicy		-OAuth2clientProfileEnabled

Suggested Answer:

▼		▼
Set-ApplicationAccessPolicy		-ActivityBasedAuthenticationTimeoutWithSingleSignOnEnabled
Set-ExchangeSettings		-BlockLegacyAuthRpc
Set-OrganizationConfig		-ExplicitLogonEnabled
Set-OwaMailboxPolicy		-OAuth2clientProfileEnabled

Box 1: Set-OrganizationConfig -

To enable or disable modern authentication in Exchange Online for client connections in Outlook 2013 or later using Exchange Online PowerShell.

Run the following command to enable modern authentication connections to Exchange Online by Outlook 2013 or later clients:

Set-OrganizationConfig -OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled $true

Box 2: -OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients-and-mobile-in-exchange-online/enable-or-disable-modern-authentication-in-exchange-online

---

☐ 👤 **PawelNotts** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

So clearly the answer is wrong. Should be Set-OrganizationConfig -OAuth2clientProfileEnabled

upvoted 13 times

　☐ 👤 **SreeSree** 1 year, 8 months ago

　thats Correct

　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- Set-OrganizationConfig

- OAuth2clientProfileEnabled

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

OAuth2clientProfileEnabled Is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mshaty** 1 year ago

the correct answer is in the explanation box

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Should be

Set-OrganizationConfig -OAuth2ClientProfileEnabled $true

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **SreeSree** 1 year, 8 months ago

Seriously the person who selected the answer was having weed... :D
upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a public folder mailbox named ContosoPF. ContosoPF contains a public folder named Folder1.

You need to analyze public folder usage. The solution must meet the following requirements:

☞ Identify the total number of calendar public folders in ContosoPF.

☞ Identify all the email messages in Folder1 that contain an attachment.

Which PowerShell cmdlet should you run for each requirement? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct requirements. Each cmdlet may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

cmdlets

| Get-MailPublicFolder |
| Get-PublicFolder |
| Get-PublicFolderDatabase |
| Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics |
| Get-PublicFolderMailboxDiagnostics |
| Get-PublicFolderStatistics |

Answer Area

Identify the total number of calendar public folders in ContosoPF: [ ]

Identify all the email messages in Folder1 that contain an attachment: [ ]

Suggested Answer:

cmdlets

| Get-MailPublicFolder |
| Get-PublicFolder |
| Get-PublicFolderDatabase |
| Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics |
| Get-PublicFolderMailboxDiagnostics |
| Get-PublicFolderStatistics |

Answer Area

Identify the total number of calendar public folders in ContosoPF: [Get-MailPublicFolder]

Identify all the email messages in Folder1 that contain an attachment: [Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics]

Box 1: Get-MailPublicFolder -

Use the Get-MailPublicFolder cmdlet to retrieve mail-related information about mail-enabled public folders. If you want information about the basic (not mail- related) settings of mail-enabled public folders, use the Get-PublicFolder cmdlet instead.

Box 2: Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics

Use the Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics cmdlet to view information about items within a specified public folder. Information returned includes subject, last modification time, creation time, attachments, message size, and the type of item. You can use this raw information to better understand the distribution of items and item characteristics across public folders.

Incorrect:

* Use the Get-PublicFolder cmdlet to retrieve the attributes of a public folder or a set of public folders.

* Use the Get-PublicFolderStatistics cmdlet to retrieve statistical information about public folders, such as folder size and last logon time.

* Get-PublicFolderMailboxDiagnostics

Use the Get-PublicFolderMailboxDiagnostics cmdlet to view event-level information about a public folder mailbox. This information can be used to troubleshoot public folder issues.

* Use the Get-PublicFolderDatabase cmdlet to view public folder database settings for Microsoft Exchange Server 2010 or earlier public folders.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-mailpublicfolder?view=exchange-ps https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-publicfolderitemstatistics?view=exchange-ps

---

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

To identify the total number of calendar public folders in ContosoPF, run the following PowerShell cmdlet:

Get-PublicFolder -Recurse | Where-Object {$_.FolderClass -eq "IPF.Appointment"} | Select-Object Name | Measure-Object

To identify all the email messages in Folder1 that contain an attachment, run the following PowerShell cmdlet:

Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics -Identity "\ContosoPF\Folder1" | Where-Object {$_.HasAttachments -eq $true} | Select-Object Subject

This command retrieves the statistics of all items in Folder1, filters the items that have attachments, and then displays the subject of the email messages.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **EXC01** 1 year, 5 months ago

First Answer: How about: Get-PublicFolderMailboxDIiagnostics -Identity "ContosoPF" -IncludeHierarchyInfo as it includeds: (CalendarFolderCount: The number of calendar public folders.)

  upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 5 months ago

   Seems you are right. I will second that. Here is what I got after creating one calendar folder in two public folders each.

   HierarchyInfo : TotalFolderCount: 6

   MailPublicFolderCount: 2

   MaxFolderChildCount: 2

   HierarchyDepth: 3

   CalendarFolderCount: 2

   ContactFolderCount: 0

   InfoPathFolderCount: 0

   JournalFolderCount:: 0

   NoteFolderCount: 3

   StickyNoteFolderCount: 0

   TaskFolderCount: 0

   OtherFolderCount: 1

    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RohitPSingh** 1 year, 8 months ago

A- Get-MailPublicFolder

B- Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics -Identity "\ContosoPF" | Format-List

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

A- Get-PublicFolder

b- Get-PublicFolderItemStatistics

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-publicfolder?view=exchange-ps

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago

I dont believe the first answer is correct as ContosoPF is a PF mailbox, not a PF

Second answer is correct:

Get-PublicFolderitemStatistics -Identity "name of PF" | where {$_.hasattachments -eq $true}

Get-PublicFolderitemStatistics -Identity "name of PF" | where {$_.hasattachments -eq $false}

  upvoted 2 times

   ☐ 👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago

   Box A: Get-PublicFolder -identity ContosoPF | where {$_.FolderClass -eq "IPF.Appointment"}

   Box B: As above.

    upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that does NOT contain any public folders.

You need to create a public folder named PF1 that will be managed by a user named User1.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

| Grant a public folder permission. |
| Mail-enable a public folder. |
| Configure public folder hierarchy synchronization. |
| Create a public folder. |
| Create a Microsoft 365 group. |
| Grant the public folder root permissions. |
| Create a public folder mailbox. |

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Actions

| Mail-enable a public folder. |
| Configure public folder hierarchy synchronization. |
| Create a Microsoft 365 group. |
| Grant the public folder root permissions. |

Answer Area

| Create a public folder mailbox. |
| Create a public folder. |
| Grant a public folder permission. |

Step 1: Create a public folder mailbox

Before you can create a public folder, you must first create a public folder mailbox. Public folder mailboxes contain the hierarchy information plus the content for public folders. The first public folder mailbox you create will be the primary hierarchy mailbox, which contains the only writable copy of the hierarchy. Any additional public folder mailboxes you create will be secondary mailboxes, which contain a read-only copy of the hierarchy.

Step 2: Create a public folder -

Step 3: Grant a public folder permission

After you create the public folder, you'll need to assign the Owner permissions level so that at least one user can access the public folder from the client and create subfolders.

Public folder permissions for Exchange Server.

Many permissions can be granted to a public folder. The following list describes client permissions:

FolderOwner - The user is the owner of the specified public folder. The user can view and move the public folder, create subfolders, and set permissions for the folder. The user cannot read, edit, delete, or create items.

Note: and the following -

ReadItems - The user can read items in the specified public folder.

CreateItems - The user can create items in the specified public folder and send email messages to the public folder if it is mail-enabled.

EditOwnedItems - The user can edit the items that the user owns in the specified public folder.

DeleteOwnedItems - The user can delete items that the user owns in the specified public folder.

EditAllItems - The user can edit all items in the specified public folder.

DeleteAllItems - The user can delete all items in the specified public folder.

CreateSubfolders - The user can create subfolders in the specified public folder.

FolderOwner - The user is the owner of the specified public folder. The user can view and move the public folder, create subfolders, and set permissions for the folder. The user cannot read, edit, delete, or create items.

FolderContact - The user is the contact for the specified public folder.

FolderVisible - The user can view the specified public folder but cannot read or edit items in the folder.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/set-up-public-folders https://docs.microsoft.com/en-

us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/create-public-folder-mailbox https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/create-public-folder

99redeyeflight 10 months ago

agreed

upvoted 1 times

MSExch11 10 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

99redeyeflight 10 months ago

agreed

MSExch11 10 months ago

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to create a new public folder. The solution must ensure that users can create new post by sending an email to the folder.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Create a public folder.		
Create a mail flow rule.		
Edit the properties of the public folder mailbox.		
Edit the properties of the public folder.		
Create a public folder mailbox.		
Create a Microsoft 365 group.		

Suggested Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
		Create a public folder mailbox.
Create a mail flow rule.		Create a public folder.
Edit the properties of the public folder mailbox.		Edit the properties of the public folder.
Create a Microsoft 365 group.		

Step 1: Create a public folder mailbox

Before you can create a public folder, you must first create a public folder mailbox. Public folder mailboxes contain the hierarchy information plus the content for public folders. The first public folder mailbox you create will be the primary hierarchy mailbox, which contains the only writable copy of the hierarchy. Any additional public folder mailboxes you create will be secondary mailboxes, which contain a read-only copy of the hierarchy.

Step 2: Create a public folder -

Step 3: Edit the properties of the public folder.

(Optional): Mail-enable the public folder

If you want users to send mail to the public folder, you can mail-enable it. This step is optional. If you don't mail-enable the public folder, users can post messages to the public folder by dragging items into it from within Outlook.

1. In the EAC, navigate to Public folders > Public folders.

2. In the list view, select the public folder you want to mail-enable.

3. In the details pane, under Mail settings - Disabled, click Enable.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/set-up-public-folders

---

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Fikefanu** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 10 months ago

agree with the answer

the other 3 options do not make any sense

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

A user named User1 no longer receives email in Outlook for Windows, but can see new messages in Outlook on the web.

You plan to use the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer to run a connectivity test to verify whether MAPI over HTTP is failing.

Which test should you run?

    A. Exchange ActiveSync

    B. Outlook Connectivity

    C. Inbound SMTP Email

    D. Office 365 Single Sign-on Test

    E. Synchronization, Notification, Availability, and Automatic Replies

---

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://testconnectivity.microsoft.com/tests/o365

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **MSExch11** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Defenetely B

upvoted 9 times

👤 **[Removed]** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

I'm sure that was B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Amir1909** 1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **BigTAus** 1 year, 2 months ago

obviously B, we are troubleshooting outlook issues, SMTP is already working fine as mail is received by server and viewable in OWA. This should be corrected, its a paid service...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Outlook Connectivity

This test walks through the steps Outlook uses to connect from the internet. It tests connectivity using both the RPC over HTTP and the MAPI over HTTP protocols.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mshaty** 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Outlook Connectivity

This test walks through the steps Outlook uses to connect from the internet. It tests connectivity using both the RPC over HTTP and the MAPI over HTTP protocols.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Ayham_J** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

This test walks through the steps Outlook uses to connect from the internet. It tests connectivity using both the RPC over HTTP and the MAPI over HTTP protocols.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B. Outlook Connectivity.

If the user is no longer receiving email in Outlook for Windows but can see new messages in Outlook on the web, you should run an Outlook Connectivity test using the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer. This test will verify whether MAPI over HTTP, which is the protocol used by Outlook for Windows to access Exchange Online mailboxes, is failing. By running this test, you can determine the cause of the issue and take appropriate action to resolve it.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Fikefanu** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SreeSree** 2 years, 2 months ago

Ofcoz its B..!!!

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **PawelNotts** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

https://testconnectivity.microsoft.com/tests/o365 -> Outlook Connectivity. Description of this test literally spells out that it will test both RPC over HTTP and the MAPI over HTTP protocols.

upvoted 3 times

Question #83   *Topic 1*

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a public folder named CustomerSupport.

You need to access CustomerSupport by using Outlook on the web.

Which section in Outlook on the web should you add CustomerSupport?

    A. Favorites

    B. Folders

    C. Groups

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (57%)	B (43%)
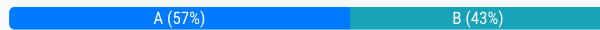
☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A was correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can access it from Folders, but you only can add it to Favorites

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mshaty** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

its a Public Group and its not mentioned that it has been added to favorites

upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **Mshaty** 1 year, 6 months ago

    You need to access CustomerSupport by using Outlook on the web. Key words

    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Meenous** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I believe the answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CarlosTech99** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To add CustomerSupport - Answer A Favorites

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **NAT_ORA** 1 year, 7 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/use-favorite-public-folders

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **FrancisVo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To access the CustomerSupport public folder in Outlook on the web, you should go to the Folders section in Outlook on the web. The public folders are stored in the Folders section, along with the user's other mailbox folders. You can expand the Public Folders section to view the available public folders, and then select the CustomerSupport public folder to access it.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **reyrey** 1 year, 9 months ago

To add a public folder in Outlook on the web or the new Outlook for Windows, right-click Folders, and then choose Add public folder to Favorites. Locate the folder and click Add

upvoted 2 times

Iasha 1 year, 11 months ago

B. Folders.

To access the CustomerSupport public folder in Outlook on the web, you should go to the Folders section in Outlook on the web. The public folders are stored in the Folders section, along with the user's other mailbox folders. You can expand the Public Folders section to view the available public folders, and then select the CustomerSupport public folder to access it.

upvoted 1 times

Noie 2 years ago

A. Favorites

upvoted 2 times

Schuble 2 years, 3 months ago

+1 Answer is favourites

upvoted 3 times

99redeyeflight 2 years, 3 months ago

The "Add public folders to favorites" option is available when right clicking Folders, not Favorites, so answer should be B

upvoted 3 times

MalikShaikh 2 years, 2 months ago

The question is which section the CustomerSupport should be added in OWA ? Answer is Favorites Section not the Folder section. I agree that we have to right click on Folder section to add public folder to favorites.

upvoted 3 times

MSExch11 2 years, 4 months ago

Should be A:

Right click on folders -> add public folder to favorites

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription that contains a public folder named Folder1 and two users named User1 and User2.

You need to ensure that the users can perform the actions shown in the following table.

User	Action
User1	• Create new items. • Delete items created by User1. • Only modify items created by User1. • Read existing items. • View folders.
User2	• Create subfolders. • Read all items. • Delete all items. • Only modify items created by User2.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize administrative effort.

Which folder permission should you grant to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate permissions to the correct users. Each permission may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Permissions

Author
Custom
Editor
Non-Editing Author
Owner
PublishingEditor
PublishingAuthor

Answer Area

User1: [   ]

User2: [   ]

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

User1: Author

User2: PublishingAuthor

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

User1 is Author

User2 is custom

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

The key statements here are both "least privilege", and "minimize administrative effort".

So Custom permission is not satisfying the second requirement.

It would be safer to select:

User1: Author
user2: PublishingEditor
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

PublishingAuthor   CreateItems, ReadItems, CreateSubfolders, FolderVisible, EditOwnedItems, DeleteOwnedItems

Author   CreateItems, ReadItems, FolderVisible, EditOwnedItems, DeleteOwnedItems
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Owner   CreateItems, ReadItems, CreateSubfolders, FolderOwner, FolderContact, FolderVisible, EditOwnedItems, EditAllItems, DeleteOwnedItems, DeleteAllItems

PublishingEditor   CreateItems, ReadItems, CreateSubfolders, FolderVisible, EditOwnedItems, EditAllItems, DeleteOwnedItems, DeleteAllItems
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Segundo a documentação Correto é:
User1: AUTHOR
User 2: PUBLISHINGEDITOR

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/public-folders/public-folder-permissions-for-exchange-server#public-folder-roles-with-permissions
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 4 months ago

User 1: author
User 2: publishing editor
  upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Ladio21** 1 year, 3 months ago

Not correct. Publishing editor can edit All items, and question said "can only modify own items". The answer for User 2 is "custom".
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/public-folders/public-folder-permissions-for-exchange-server#public-folder-roles-with-permissions
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Mathne** 1 year, 4 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/public-folders/public-folder-permissions-for-exchange-server#public-folder-roles-with-permissions

Did see this one on the exam.
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Mathne** 1 year, 4 months ago

According to the chart above, user1 is an Author. But user2 can't be a publishing author, that would not give them DeleteAllItems access. I'm pretty sure it needs to be Custom, because there is no prebuilt role that has exactly what user2 requires. So either the answer is wrong or the question is.
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Faheem2020** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct, Second one has to be custom. Can't find a role where somebody can can have access to delete all items but can only modify own items.
  upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1 and a shared mailbox named Project1.

You plan to delegate User1 permission to send email messages from Project1.

You need to ensure that the messages appear to come directly from Project1.

Which permission should you assign to User1?

A. Full Access

B. Contributor

C. Send As

D. Send on Behalf

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

[Removed] 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

I think it was C (Send As)

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a group named Tier1ServiceDesk.

You have an Azure AD administrative unit named US that contains only users in the United States.

You need to ensure that Tier1ServiceDesk can manage recipient email addresses for only the users in US. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
┌──────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐ -Role   ┌────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐ -SecurityGroup
│ Add-ManagementRoleEntry      │         │ "Organization Management"  │
│ New-ManagementRoleAssignment │         │ "Recipient Management"     │
│ Set-ManagementScope          │         │ "Security Administrator"   │
│ Set-RoleGroup                │         └────────────────────────────┘
└──────────────────────────────┘
      "Tier1ServiceDesk"  -RecipientAdministrativeUnitScope "US"
```

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

```
┌──────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐ -Role   ┌────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐ -SecurityGroup
│ Add-ManagementRoleEntry      │         │ "Organization Management"  │
│ New-ManagementRoleAssignment │         │ "Recipient Management"     │
│ Set-ManagementScope          │         │ "Security Administrator"   │
│ Set-RoleGroup                │         └────────────────────────────┘
└──────────────────────────────┘
      "Tier1ServiceDesk"  -RecipientAdministrativeUnitScope "US"
```

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

Right >> https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-managementroleassignment?view=exchange-ps

" Use the New-ManagementRoleAssignment cmdlet to assign a management role to a management role group, management role assignment policy, user, or universal security group (USG)"

Note: Use the Set-RoleGroup cmdlet to modify who can add or remove members to or from management role groups or change the name of the role group

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains a server named Server1 and uses an email address of contoso.com.

You purchase a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You plan to use the Hybrid Configuration wizard to configure a hybrid deployment between Exchange Online and the on-premises Exchange organization.

You need to configure a certificate request from a public certification authority (CA).

How should you configure the values of the subject name and the subject alternative name (SAN) for the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Subject name:
- contoso.com
- server1.contoso.com
- autodiscover.contoso.com
- contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

SAN:
- contoso.com
- server1.contoso.com
- autodiscover.contoso.com
- contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Subject name:
- **contoso.com**
- server1.contoso.com
- autodiscover.contoso.com
- contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

SAN:
- contoso.com
- server1.contoso.com
- **autodiscover.contoso.com**
- contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/certificate-requirements

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/180618/exchange-certificate-renewal-subject-alternative-n

"I would get a SAN cert and include all the required FQDNs as subject names"

"You should include autodiscover.<domain> for each SMTP domain that is set as potential primary Reply address for an account."

You dont need the local hostname unless for some reason, internal users connect to that as a client endpoint.

If you are using split DNS, that would eliminate the need for the .local as a subject name.

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Archive mailboxes are enabled for all users.

You need to ensure that the default size of each user's archive mailbox increases automatically when the mailbox approaches the storage limit. The solution must apply automatically to all current and future mailboxes.

How should you complete the PowerShell command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

▼	▼
Enable-Mailbox	-ArchiveQuota unlimited
Set-CASMailbox	-AutoEnableArchiveMailbox $true
Set-Mailbox	-AutoExpandingArchive
Set-OrganizationConfig	-IssueWarningQuota unlimited

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

▼	▼
Enable-Mailbox	-ArchiveQuota unlimited
Set-CASMailbox	-AutoEnableArchiveMailbox $true
Set-Mailbox	**-AutoExpandingArchive**
Set-OrganizationConfig	-IssueWarningQuota unlimited

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jager1025** 11 months ago

The answer is correct.

Using the Set-OrganizationConfig will set it for every Mailbox in your org. If you want to apply it to specific mailboxes, you need to use Enable-Mailbox.

Some more notes about the AutoExpanding command: you need to be a member of the Global Admin, Organization Management or the Mail Recipients Role to use the feature.

You must use the powershell command, you can't use an admin center.

It can be applied to shared mailboxes.

The mailbox has to have archiving enabled before autoexpanding can be activated.

Source:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/enable-autoexpanding-archiving

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft 365 E3 subscription that uses Microsoft Exchange Online and contains a global administrator named Admin1.

Admin1 plans to use Attack simulation training to simulate a Malware Attachment attack. However, when a simulation is launched, only the Credential Harvest technique is available.

You need to ensure that Admin1can run the Malware Attachment simulation.

What should you do?

    A. Create an anti-malware policy.

    B. Create an anti-phishing policy.

    C. Assign a Microsoft 365 E5 license to Admin1.

    D. Assign the Attack simulation administrator role to Admin1.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 [Removed] 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct, need M365 E5 licenses

upvoted 1 times

 Amir1909 1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 bullet091 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Microsoft give you the Credential Harvest technique in Attack Simulation Training as a 'teaser', even if you're not licensed. You need an M365 E5 license to actually use it for anything else. C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

A user reports that when she signs in to her mailbox, the Microsoft Outlook desktop client often stops responding and crashes.

You need to troubleshoot the issue.

What should you use?

   A. the Microsoft 365 network connectivity test tool

   B. the Microsoft Support and Recovery Assistant

   C. E-mail delivery troubleshooter from the Microsoft 365 admin center

   D. the Outlook Connectivity test from the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, the answer is B
the best option to troubleshoot the issue is B. the Microsoft Support and Recovery Assistant. This tool can diagnose and fix many common Outlook problems, such as crashes, hangs, or account issues

references :
https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/outlook-crashes-or-stops-responding-when-used-with-office-365-bd61bbce-36a5-44d8-a521-9440e5418337
  upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a mail-enabled public folder named folder1.

You need to prevent users from creating posts by sending email to folder1. The solution must ensure that the users can create new items in folder1 by using Microsoft Outlook.

Which command should you run?

A. Add-PublicFolderClientPermission "\folder1" -AccessRights None

B. Disable-MailPublicFolder -Identity "\folder1"

C. Enable-MailPublicFolder -Identity "\folder1" -HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled $True

D. Set-MailPublicFolder -Identity "\folder1" -AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (50%)	B (50%)

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

I believe that was C
Enabling the mail public folder with the HiddenFromAddressListsEnabled parameter set to $True will prevent users from sending email to the folder by hiding it from the address book, but will still allow users to create new items in the folder by using Outlook

reference :
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration-exo/public-folders/enable-or-disable-mail-for-public-folder

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago

Acording chat GP :

To prevent users from creating posts by sending email to a mail-enabled public folder named folder1 while still allowing them to create new items in folder1 using Microsoft Outlook, you should use the following command:

D. Set-MailPublicFolder -Identity "\folder1" -AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers

This command sets the mail-enabled public folder to accept messages only from distribution list (DL) members, effectively preventing users from sending email directly to the folder while still allowing them to create new items in the folder via Outlook.

Ansver D is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

and then it keeps accepting messages from DL members...

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **bullet091** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer should be B

Use the Disable-MailPublicFolder cmdlet to mail-disable a public folder.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/disable-mailpublicfolder?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

Selected Answer: B

I think this should be B, you need to block email posting, but allow posting through the app.

Answer D would only allow messages from DLMember, by post or app

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

Selected Answer: B

DRAG DROP
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the recipients shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User account with a mailbox
User2	User account with a mailbox
Mailbox1	Shared mailbox

You need to use PowerShell to configure delegation for Mailbox1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• User1 must be granted the Send on Behalf permission.
• User2 must be granted the Send As permission.

Which cmdlet should you use for each user? To answer, drag the appropriate cmdlets to the correct users. Each cmdlet may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Cmdlets

Add-MailboxFolderPermission

Add-MailboxPermission

Add-RecipientPermission

Set-Mailbox

Set-MailboxFolderPermission

Answer Area

User1: [   ]

User2: [   ]

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

User1: Set-Mailbox

User2: Add-RecipientPermission

☐ 👤 **Jager1025** 11 months ago

User 1: Set-Mailbox

User 2: Add-ADPermission

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/mailbox-permissions?view=exchserver-2019&source=recommendations

upvoted 2 times

　　☐ 👤 **OJ0628** 10 months ago

　　Add-ADPermission is available only in on-premises Exchange.

　　Add-RecipientPermission is correct.

　　https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/add-recipientpermission?view=exchange-ps

　　upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You have the following Microsoft Outlook clients:

• Outlook
• Outlook for iOS
• Outlook on the web

What is the maximum message size supported by each Outlook client? To answer, drag the appropriate sizes to the correct clients. Each size may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Sizes   **Answer Area**

| 25 MB |

| 33 MB | Outlook: [Size]

| 112 MB | Outlook for iOS: [Size]

| 150 MB | Outlook on the web: [Size]

| 250 MB |

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Outlook: 150 MB
Outlook for iOS: 33 MB
Outlook on the web: 112 MB

  Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

  yaboo1617 9 months, 2 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#message-limits-1

  upvoted 1 times

  Cooljoy7777 10 months ago

Correct and you can find the info under Message Limits.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#exchange-activesync-limits

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jager1025** 11 months ago

Could not find the info on a official Microsoft website, but this confirms the info anway:

https://its.uiowa.edu/support/article/103894

I had this in the exam, taken on 25/07/23 so make sure you learn this.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** 10 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/servicedescriptions/exchange-online-service-description/exchange-online-limits#exchange-activesync-limits

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a public folder named PF1.

You need to ensure that email sent to pf1@contoso.com is posted to F1.

What should you do?

    A. Create a shared mailbox.

    B. Mail-enable the public folder.

    C. Create a public folder mailbox.

    D. Create a mail flow rule.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

Mail-enabling the public folder allows it to receive emails sent to the specified email address (pf1@contoso.com). This will ensure that the emails are delivered to the public folder PF1.

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1 and a shared mailbox named Mailbox1.

You plan to use PowerShell to grant User1 the Send As permission for Mailbox1.

Which cmdlet should you run?

    A. Add-RecipientPermission

    B. Add-MailboxPermission

    C. Set-MailboxFolderPermission

    D. Add-MailboxFolderPermission

    E. Set-Mailbox

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

◻ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer is A

The Add-RecipientPermission cmdlet allows you to assign the Send As permission to a user or group for a mailbox or group. The Send As permission allows the delegate to send email messages that appear to come from the mailbox or group

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year ago

A is correct

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **AmineRach** 1 year, 2 months ago

correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/add-recipientpermission?view=exchange-ps

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **Abdallah01** 1 year, 4 months ago

No option called add-ADPrmission?!

  upvoted 1 times

◻ 👤 **Jager1025** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer should be Add-ADPermission.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/mailbox-permissions?view=exchserver-
2019#:~:text=Use%20the%20Exchange%20Management%20Shell%20to%20assign%20the%20Send%20As%20permission%20to%20mailboxes%20and%20grou

  upvoted 1 times

  ◻ 👤 **norelissme** 1 year, 4 months ago

  Answer A is correct. Add-ADPermission is available only in on-premise Exchange

    upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have a hybrid deployment between a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You plan to block legacy authentication for the on-premises Exchange organization.

You need to validate the configuration on 10 test users, and then apply the configuration to all users.

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

Cmdlets   **Answer Area**

```
Set-User
```

```
New-AuthenticationPolicy
```
                                                              1

                                                              2
```
Set-HybridConfiguration
```
                                                              3
```
Set-AuthConfig
```

```
Set-OrganizationConfig
```

```
Set-Mailbox
```

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

1	New-AuthenticationPolicy
2	Set-User
3	Set-OrganizationConfig

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

Just to explain:

The New-AuthenticationPolicy blocks legacy authentication for the specified client protocols

Then you assign it for the 10 test users via Set-User -Identity <UserIdentity> -AuthenticationPolicy <PolicyIdentity>

When finished testing, you assign it for the whole org via Set-OrganizationConfig -DefaultAuthenticationPolicy <PolicyIdentity>

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment/block-legacy-auth-2019-hybrid

upvoted 4 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to ensure that all new mailboxes can send and receive messages that are up to a maximum of 50 MB.

What should you do in the Exchange admin center?

A. From Manage mailboxes, configure the Message size restriction Mail flow setting.

B. Configure a mail flow rule.

C. From Manage mailboxes, configure the Message delivery restriction Mail flow setting.

D. For each new mailbox, configure the recipient limit.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

the correct answer is A.

From Manage mailboxes, you can configure the default message size restrictions for new mailboxes12. You can set the maximum size for both sending and receiving messages in KB, up to 150 MB3.

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year ago

A is correct

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/user-mailboxes/mailbox-message-size-limits?view=exchserver-2019#use-the-eac-to-set-message-size-limits

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com that contains a resource mailbox named Room1.

You need to configure Room1 to send the following automatic response message: "Thanks for the meeting invite."

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐  -Identity "room1@contoso.com"   ┌──────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐  $true
│ Set-CalendarNotification            │                                   │ -AddAdditionalResponse           │
│ Set-CalendarProcessing              │                                   │ -AutomateProcessing              │
│ Set-MailboxAutoReplyConfiguration   │                                   │ -ExternalMessage                 │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘                                   └──────────────────────────────────┘
        -AdditionalResponse "Thanks for the meeting invite."
```

Suggested Answer:

```
┌────────────────────────────────┬──▼─┐  -Identity "room1@contoso.com"   ┌──────────────────────────┬──▼─┐  $true
│ Set-CalendarNotification           │                                   │ -AddAdditionalResponse       │
│ Set-CalendarProcessing             │                                   │ -AutomateProcessing          │
│ Set-MailboxAutoReplyConfiguration  │                                   │ -ExternalMessage             │
└────────────────────────────────────┘                                   └──────────────────────────────┘
        -AdditionalResponse "Thanks for the meeting invite."
```

👤 **Adh356** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-calendarprocessing?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP

-

Your company has two departments named Dept1 and Dept2.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to deploy custom offline address books (OABs) that contain address lists for each department. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Dept1 and Dept2 must each have its own OAB.
• The users in Dept1 must NOT list the users in Dept2 in its OAB.
• The Dept2 users must NOT list the Dept1 users in its OAB.
• All users must be able to use the global address list (GAL) to search for users in both departments.

Which four 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

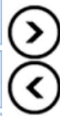| |
|---|
| Run the `New-OfflineAddressBook` cmdlet to create a new OAB for each department. |
| Run the `New-EmailAddressPolicy` cmdlet to create a new address book policy for each department. |
| Run the `New-AddressList` cmdlet to create a custom address list for each department. |
| Run the `New-GlobalAddressList` cmdlet to create a custom address list. |
| Run the `Update-EmailAddressPolicy` cmdlet to assign an address book policy to each department. |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Run the `New-GlobalAddressList` cmdlet to create a custom address list.
Run the `New-OfflineAddressBook` cmdlet to create a new OAB for each department.
Run the `New-EmailAddressPolicy` cmdlet to create a new address book policy for each department.
Run the `Update-EmailAddressPolicy` cmdlet to assign an address book policy to each department.

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

DRAG DROP
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Two users named User1 and User2 have left the company and have inactive mailboxes.

Two new employees named User3 and User4 are hired and must meet the following requirements:

• User3 has the same job role as User1 and requires access to all the items in the User1 mailbox.
• User4 was hired to replace User2 and requires access to the User2 mailbox.

You need to recommend a solution for User3 and User4 to access the inactive mailboxes. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you recommend for each user? To answer, drag the appropriate solutions to the correct users. Each solution may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Solutions

| Convert the mailbox to a shared mailbox |
| Export the contents of the mailbox |
| Recover the mailbox |
| Restore the mailbox |

Answer Area

User3: [   ]

User4: [   ]

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

User3: [Recover the mailbox]

User4: [Restore the mailbox]

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com that contains an inactive mailbox for a user named User1 that left your company.

User1 returns to the company.

You need recover the inactive mailbox.

How should you complete the PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
$InactiveMailbox = Get-Mailbox -InactiveMailboxOnly -Identity user1@contoso.com

$Password = Get-Credential
```

New-Mailbox	▼		-EmailAddresses	▼	$InactiveMailbox.DistinguishedName -MicrosoftOnlineServicesID
New-MailboxRestoreRequest			-InactiveMailbox		
Set-Mailbox			-SourceMailbox		

```
    user1@contoso.com -Password $Password -ResetPasswordOnNextLogon $true
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
$InactiveMailbox = Get-Mailbox -InactiveMailboxOnly -Identity user1@contoso.com

$Password = Get-Credential
```

New-Mailbox	▼		-EmailAddresses	▼	$InactiveMailbox.DistinguishedName -MicrosoftOnlineServicesID
New-MailboxRestoreRequest			-InactiveMailbox		
Set-Mailbox			**-SourceMailbox**		

```
    user1@contoso.com -Password $Password -ResetPasswordOnNextLogon $true
```

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

DRAG DROP
-

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain that syncs with an Azure AD tenant.

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription. All mailboxes are hosted in Microsoft Exchange Online.

You need to create a group that meets the following requirements:

• Only mailbox users that have a custom attribute of EmployeeID can be members of the group.
• Group membership must be updated automatically.

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

| Configure a group membership rule. |
| From the Exchange admin center, create a Microsoft 365 group. |
| From AD DS, create the `EmployeeID` attribute for user objects. |
| From the Exchange admin center, create a distribution list. |
| From the Exchange admin center, create a dynamic distribution list. |
| From the Microsoft Entra admin center, assign the `EmployeeID` attribute to user accounts. |

Answer Area

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

| From AD DS, create the `EmployeeID` attribute for user objects. |
| From the Exchange admin center, create a Microsoft 365 group. |
| Configure a group membership rule. |

🗆 👤 **RIcky** 1 year ago

It should be Dynamic group.

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com that contains the lists shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
HR	Address	ConditionalDepartment = "HR"
Finance	Address	ConditionalDepartment = "Finance"
R&D	Address	ConditionalDepartment = "R&D"
Contoso Rooms	Room	RecipientFilter = {(Company -eq "Contoso")-and (RecipientDisplayType -eq 'ConferenceRoomMailbox')}

You have an address book policy (ABP) named Contoso_ABP as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AddressBookPolicy "Contoso_ABP" | fl

MembershipFilter             :
RecipientFilter              :
PendingChanges               : False
IBPolicyState                : Inactive
IsVisibilityBlocked          : False
IsCommunicationBlocked       : False
AddressLists                 : {\HR, \Finance}
GlobalAddressList            : \Contoso GAL
RoomList                     : \Contoso Rooms
OfflineAddressBook           : \OAB_Contoso
IsInformationBarrierPolicy   : False
InformationBarrierSegment    :
DisplayName                  :
IsDefault                    : False
AdminDisplayName             :
ExchangeVersion              : 0.10 (14.0.100.0)
Name                         : Contoso_ABP
```

Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Department	ABP
User1	HR	Contoso_ABP
User2	Finance	None
User3	R&D	Contoso_ABP

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is wor th one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can view the R&D list.	○	○
User2 can view the Contoso Rooms list.	○	○
User3 can view the HR list.	○	○

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can view the R&D list.	○	◉
User2 can view the Contoso Rooms list.	○	◉
User3 can view the HR list.	◉	○

Correct Answer:

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can view the R&D list.	○	◉
User2 can view the Contoso Rooms list.	○	◉
User3 can view the HR list.	◉	○

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains an inactive mailbox named Mailbox1.

The original owner of Mailbox1 returns to your company and must regain access to Mailbox1 as a primary mailbox.

You need to convert Mailbox1 into an active mailbox. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

    A. Run the Set-Mailbox PowerShell cmdlet.

    B. Recover Mailbox1.

    C. Restore Mailbox1.

    D. Modify the retention policy for Mailbox1.

Suggested Answer: *C*

 Xtian_ar 1 year ago

WRONG. correct answer is to Recover. All answers about this topic are wrong.

"If the former employee returns to your organization, or if a new employee is hired to take on the job responsibilities of the former employee, you can recover the contents of the inactive mailbox." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/recover-an-inactive-mailbox

  upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

A user named User1 reports that an email message sent from an external user two days ago was NOT yet delivered. Other email messages were delivered successfully.

You need to troubleshoot the delivery issue.

What should you do?

A. From the Exchange admin center, start a message trace.

B. From the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer, select Message Analyzer.

C. From the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer, run the Inbound SMTP Email connectivity test.

D. From Microsoft Purview, run a content search.

E. From the device of User1, run the Microsoft Support and Recovery Assistant.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗹 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From the Exchange admin center, start a message trace.

Explanation: The message trace feature in the Exchange admin center allows you to track the delivery of email messages within your organization. By starting a message trace, you can investigate the status and details of the specific email sent from the external user to User1. This will help you identify any issues or delays in the message delivery process.

upvoted 1 times

🗹 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A (MESSAGE TRACE) IS THE CORRECT ANSWER!

upvoted 2 times

You recently migrated all the on-premises mailboxes from Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 to Exchange Online.

You decommission the on-premises Exchange Server 2019 servers.

The finance department at your company reports that email delivery from several printers fails after Exchange Server 2019 is decommissioned.

You need to ensure that the printers can deliver email successfully to the users in the finance department.

What should you do?

    A. Create a resource mailbox for each printer.

    B. Create an Inbound connector that has certificate validation disabled.

    C. Create an Inbound connector that is configured to allow SMTP relay.

    D. Create an Office 365 group for each printer.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **Bobalo** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

Any anonymous applications, or appliance that needs to be able to send mail requires an SMTP relay, given answer is correct.

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer C is in essence the least evil, aka you come to it by principle of exclusion of the other answers: D is completely out of topic; A is wrong because you need a licensed mailbox for SMTP AUTH; B is simply wrongly formulated - you need to configure the inbound connector based on IP addresses.

And no, C is NOT the "Direct Send" option. Believe me, Direct Send would be the best answer here (satisfies the requirement to send to Finance, aka internal users only), but alas it is not available. C is actually the "SMTP relay" option from this documentation: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Bhaveshliya** 1 year, 10 months ago

yes, C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

The finance department at your company reports that email delivery from several printers fails after Exchange Server 2019 is decommissioned. You need to ensure that the printers can deliver email successfully to the users in the finance department.

Based on what question asks you you can go with B or C (YES, B is LESS secure, but still..).

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

It's also called, by Microsoft, as a "Direct Send".

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MichelaF** 2 years, 3 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **scotths** 3 years, 1 month ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

upvoted 2 times

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **scotths** 3 years, 1 month ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses a third-party email hygiene system named Service1. Service1 blocks all encrypted email.

All external email is routed through Service1 by using a connector.

Users classify email by using sensitivity labels. Emails classified as Secret are encrypted automatically.

You need to ensure that the users can send emails classified as Secret to external recipients.

Which two items should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a remote domain
- B. a connector
- C. a data loss prevention (DLP) policy
- D. a mail flow rule
- E. a label policy

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Use an additional Connector and a Mail Flow Rule to bypass the third-party email hygiene system for emails that have the Secret sensitivity label.

Emails with the sensitivity label will use the new connector. All other emails will use the existing connector.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/conditional-mail-routing

Community vote distribution

BD (50%)	AD (50%)

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/data-loss-prevention/integrate-sensitive-information-rules

upvoted 1 times

👤 **norelissme** 10 months ago

Agreed. You first need to create a connector and then a mail flow rule with the following parameters :

- The recipient is located "NotInOrganization"
- The message type is "Encrypted"
- Route the message using the following connector "YourNewConnector"

upvoted 1 times

👤 **lasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

To ensure that users can send emails classified as Secret to external recipients, you need to create a remote domain that allows encrypted email, and a mail flow rule that bypasses the third-party email hygiene system for emails classified as Secret.

Create a remote domain that allows encrypted email to be sent to external recipients. This will allow emails classified as Secret to be sent to external recipients.

Create a mail flow rule that bypasses Service1 for emails classified as Secret. This will ensure that emails classified as Secret are not blocked by Service1 and are delivered to the intended recipient.

By creating these two items, you will ensure that the users can send encrypted emails classified as Secret to external recipients, while still maintaining the email hygiene provided by Service1 for other emails.

upvoted 1 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 9 months ago

Agreed - supplied link describes redirecting mail to a connector using a mail rule. also integrate mail flow rules with sensitivity labels:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/data-loss-prevention/integrate-sensitive-information-rules

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

You need to prevent all users from performing the following tasks:

☞ Sending out-of-office replies to an email domain named fabrikam.com.

☞ Sending automatic replies to an email domain named adatum.com.

The solution must ensure that all the users can send out-of-office replies and automatic replies to other email domains on the internet.

Solution: You create two sharing policies.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

it use remote domain

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

The mail exchanger (MX) record of your company points to a third-party message hygiene provider that forwards email messages to the tenant.

You need to ensure that Exchange Online can filter the email by using the original IP address of the sender's company.
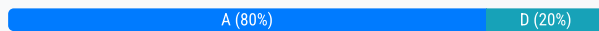
What should you do?

    A. Modify the Inbound connector to use the -EFSkipIPs parameter.

    B. Modify the Receive connector to use the -EFSkipIPs parameter.

    C. Enable DMARC.

    D. Create a remote domain.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/enhanced-filtering-for-connectors

Community vote distribution

A (80%)   D (20%)

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Meenous** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **reyrey** 1 year, 3 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **randomstranger** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A, didn't realize this was a thing until working with a client who uses mimecast before EOP. https://c7solutions.com/2020/09/enable-eop-enhanced-filtering-for-mimecast-users

upvoted 3 times

👤 **lasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is "Create a remote domain." A remote domain in Exchange Online is used to define specific message handling policies for messages sent to or from external domains. This allows administrators to apply different message policies to messages based on the source or destination domains, such as specifying the behavior of message filtering or delivery options. By creating a remote domain, Exchange Online can filter the email messages by using the original IP address of the sender's company and enforce specific policies for messages sent from or to the external domains.

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

    Question refers to inbound, not outbound.

    upvoted 2 times

👤 **Abdou1604** 1 year, 10 months ago

What ! isn't recive connector is inbound connector !same terminolgy !

upvoted 1 times

    👤 **pyramidhead** 1 year, 8 months ago

    Yes. But in Exchange Online they are Inbound/Outbound rather than Send/Receive on Exchange on-prem

    upvoted 2 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Must admit this question in the exam (which I failed 1st time) really bugged me! I never actually heard of the EFSkipIPs parameter. Thanks for the Microsoft reference - I'll check it out!

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Must admit this question in the exam (which I failed 1st time) really bugged me! I never actually heard of the EFSkipIPs parameter. Thanks for the Microsoft reference - I'll check it out!

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

Your company has a partnership with another company named fabrikam.com.

You need to ensure that all email messages sent to and received by the users at fabrikam.com are encrypted by using TLS.

What should you create in the Exchange admin center?

    A. one connector and one remote domain

    B. one remote domain and one accepted domain

    C. one connector and one accepted domain

    D. two connectors

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-for-secure-mail-flow-with-a-partner

---

👤 **Tonio77s** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Encryption is managed by connectors. You need to set two of them, one for inbound and another for outbound connection to ensure encryption is always enforced

upvoted 16 times

👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

The requirement stipulates all mail to be encrypted by TLS which can only be enforced by creating an outbound SMTP connector on Exchange Online. The default one will only provide opportunistic TLS, not enforced.

The Connector to be created on the partners side on premise Exchange is a given.

Therefore 2 connectors required.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **desso99** 3 years, 2 months ago

I think it should be one connector and one accepted domain.

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **3abmula** 2 years, 11 months ago

  If you add fabrikam.com as an accepted domain on contoso.com tenant, emails will not be even delivered to fabrikam.com users.

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **scotths** 3 years, 1 month ago

  To add an accepted domain this needs to be verified and 'owned' by the client. This question refers to a partnership.

  I agree with D: two connectors.

  Neither Remote nor Accepted domains can enforce TLS

  upvoted 5 times

You recently implemented a hybrid deployment that contains a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 server named
Server1. The public IP address of Server1 is 131.107.1.100.
The deployment is configured as shown in the following table.

Object type	Configuration	Location
Accepted domain	Contoso.com	Microsoft 365
Remote domain	*	Microsoft 365
Outbound connector	Uses DNS routing	Microsoft 365
Inbound connector	Default settings	Microsoft 365
Mail exchanger (MX) record	Contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com	Public DNS
Send connector	Uses DNS routing	Exchange Server 2019

Users hosted in Microsoft 365 report that they receive non-delivery reports (NDRs) when they attempt to send email messages to mailboxes hosted in Exchange
Server 2019.
You need to ensure that the email is delivered successfully. The solution must ensure that email delivery is successful for all the users at your company.
What should you do?

    A. Configure the remote domain to use a value of contoso.com.

    B. Modify the MX record to point to the internal Exchange servers.

    C. Configure the Outbound connector to use a smart host of 131.107.1.100.

    D. Configure the accepted domain to use a value of *.

Suggested Answer: *C*

  JR20 `Highly Voted` 3 years, 3 months ago

C does appear to be correct

Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/validate-connectors

  upvoted 6 times

  Amir1909 `Most Recent` 7 months ago

C is correct

  upvoted 1 times

  Noie 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans. C

"Users hosted in Microsoft 365..."

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-to-route-mail

If you have EOP and your own email servers, or if some of your mailboxes are in Microsoft 365 or Office 365 and some are on your email servers, set up connectors to enable mail flow in both directions...

  upvoted 1 times

  FredC 1 year, 11 months ago

but why is setting up the exchange server as a smart host necessary? why doesn't the email get delivered if being sent simply through the internet?

  upvoted 1 times

    99redeyeflight 1 year, 9 months ago

there's not enough info in the question to determine why 365 is not delivering to on prem. all we can infer is that there is an issue with 365 using DNS/the MX record, and the provided answer is the only option to fix it (specify the exchange server public IP explicitly)

    upvoted 2 times

  DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

On April 2022

  upvoted 3 times

  Bacila 3 years, 1 month ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-to-route-mail

Your company named Contoso, Ltd. has a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription.

You have several transport rules. The rules automatically apply a disclaimer to email messages that contain certain keywords in the subject and are sent to recipients in an email domain named fabrikam.com.

You receive a report that some messages are delivered without the disclaimer.

You need to view which transport rules were applied to messages sent to the fabrikam.com recipients.

What should you use?

    A. the SMTP protocol logs

    B. a URL trace

    C. the transport server logs

    D. a message trace

Suggested Answer: *D*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/run-a-message-trace-and-view-results

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

□ 👤 **nikhil9860** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 6 months ago

D is correct.

An extended message trace will show which transport rule was applied.

upvoted 7 times

□ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

You should use the "message trace" option, found in the Exchange admin center, to view which transport rules were applied to messages sent to fabrikam.com recipients. The message trace allows you to track messages that have been sent or received by your Exchange Online tenant, including information about any transport rules that have been applied to the message.

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **RohitPSingh** 1 year, 8 months ago

D. a message trace

upvoted 1 times

You have a hybrid deployment between a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization.

Several users hosted in Microsoft 365 report that when they send email messages to mailboxes hosted in Exchange Server 2019, the messages fail to be delivered.

You need to examine the non-delivery reports (NDRs) sent to the Microsoft 365 mailboxes.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. From an on-premises Exchange server, use the transport logs.

    B. From an on-premises Exchange server, use the SMTP logs.

    C. From the on-premises Exchange admin center, use a message trace.

    D. From the Exchange admin center, use a message trace.

    E. From the Exchange Management Shell, run the Get-Queue cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: *CD*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-faq

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

 Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C and D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 Noie 1 year, 8 months ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/de-de/powershell/module/exchange/get-messagetrackinglog?view=exchange-ps

Use the Get-MessageTrackingLog cmdlet to search for message delivery information stored in the message tracking log.

When "message tracking log" means "transport logs".
Answer A,D

upvoted 1 times

 NHJOEY 2 years, 1 month ago

C,D

you can use on-premise EAC > mail flow > delivery report

upvoted 1 times

  Venusaur 2 years, 1 month ago

Should be A, D

Message Trace is only for Exchange Online. For on-prem, use Get-MessageTrackingLog

upvoted 1 times

 DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

 SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

 maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Definitely A&D

upvoted 3 times

 liamanfield 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Message trace 365 only!

upvoted 4 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

I believe C and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

Franco11 2 years, 10 months ago

I will go with A&D

While Office 365 has its message tracing, which works just fine, on-premises Exchange stores much more data in the logs, which can serve many purposes

upvoted 4 times

Franco11 2 years, 10 months ago

I will go with A&D

While Office 365 has its message tracing, which works just fine, on-premises Exchange stores much more data in the logs, which can serve many purposes

upvoted 3 times

apunkt 3 years, 2 months ago

agree with A&D

upvoted 4 times

daniwel 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct Ans : A and D

upvoted 4 times

adaniel89 3 years, 3 months ago

C. Its called Delivery Reports on EAC, the description needs to be changed.

upvoted 2 times

sohkt 3 years, 4 months ago

C is wrong. There is no message track in on-prem EAC.

upvoted 4 times

Bobalo 2 years, 10 months ago

I completely forgot about that, you can only do message tracking through EMS since Exchange 2013.

upvoted 2 times

Herocert 3 years, 4 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/run-a-message-trace-and-view-results

upvoted 1 times

sarfrazaslam 3 years, 3 months ago

If C is wrong. which one is the correct option?

upvoted 1 times

Exchangist 2 years, 9 months ago

There is Message Tracking in on-prem Exchange, but message trace is unique to EOL. Its an important distinction even though they provide similar functionality.

Agreed, A & D are correct.

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You need to configure the organization to use Exchange Online Protection (EOP) for the message hygiene of all inbound and outbound email.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. Install an Exchange hybrid server.

    B. For the organization, configure an MX record that points to Microsoft 365.

    C. Create a hybrid organization relationship.

    D. From the on-premises organization, create a connector to relay outbound email to Microsoft Office 365.

    E. Create a Microsoft 365 Connector to the on-premises organization.

    F. Create on-premises transport rules to control the outbound message flow.

Suggested Answer: *BDE*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-to-route-mail

Community vote distribution

BDE (100%)

Exchangist `Highly Voted` 👍 2 years, 9 months ago

BDE is correct.

Remember the goal is only to route mail to EOL for message hygiene and mail-flow from EOL->EXCH

upvoted 7 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent` ⊙ 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Jager1025 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: BDE`

BDE is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: BDE`

it only asks for routing mails

upvoted 1 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a distribution group named Car Parking Distribution Group that is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
Machine: EX01.Contoso.com                                                    —  □  ×

[PS] C:\>Get-DistributionGroup carparking | FL *

PSComputerName                             : ex01.contoso.com
RunspaceId                                 : a23089ce-ce35-4f3c-b1cc-fbb8c3cc448a
PSShowComputerName                         : False
GroupType                                  : Universal
SamAccountName                             : Car Parking Distribution Group-11504232075
BypassNestedModerationEnabled              : False
IsDirSynced                                : False
ManagedBy                                  : {Contoso.com/Users/chrisadmin}
MemberJoinRestriction                      : Closed
MemberDepartRestriction                    : Closed
MigrationToUnifiedGroupInProgress          : False
ExpansionServer                            :
ReportToManagerEnabled                     : False
ReportToOriginatorEnabled                  : True
SendDofMessageToOriginatorEnabled          : False
AcceptMessagesOnlyFrom                      : {}
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromDLMembers            : {}
AcceptMessagesOnlyFromSendersOrMembers     : {}
AddressListMembership                      : {\Groups(VLV), \All Groups(VLV), \All Recipients(VLV),
                                             \Default Global Address List, \All Distribution Lists}
AdministrativeUnits                        : {}
Alias                                      : carparking
ArbitrationMailbox                         : Contoso.com/Users/SystemMailbox{1f05a927-c702-45d1-af64-e2b90a692f5b}
BypassModerationFromSendersOrMembers       : {}
OrganizationalUnit                         : contoso.com/Users
CustomAttribute1                           :
CustomAttribute10                          :
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Users [▼]
- can add their own user account to Car Parking Distribution Group
- can only be added to Car Parking Distribution Group by a group owner
- are added automatically to Car Parking Distribution Group when they sign in to their mailbox

The members of Car Parking Distribution Group [▼]
- can remove their own user account from the group
- can only be removed from the group by a group owner
- can only be removed from the group by an Exchange administrator

---

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Users [▼]
- can add their own user account to Car Parking Distribution Group
- **can only be added to Car Parking Distribution Group by a group owner**
- are added automatically to Car Parking Distribution Group when they sign in to their mailbox

The members of Car Parking Distribution Group [▼]
- can remove their own user account from the group
- **can only be removed from the group by a group owner**
- can only be removed from the group by an Exchange administrator

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/users-and-groups/set-distributiongroup?view=exchange-ps

---

☐ 👤 **Ronger** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

The MemberJoinRestriction parameter specifies the restrictions that you put on requests to join the group. Valid values are:

Open: Users can add themselves to the group without approval from a group owner. You can't use this value on universal security groups.

Closed: Users can't add themselves to the group, and requests to join the group are rejected automatically. Group membership is controlled by the

group owners. This is the default value on universal security groups and universal distribution groups.

ApprovalRequired: Users can request to join the group. The user is added to the group after the request is approved by one of the group owners. Although you can use this value on universal security groups, user requests to join the group aren't sent to the group owners, so this setting is only effective on universal distribution groups.

upvoted 20 times

KennethYY `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Actually, i believe Exchange Admin also could remove the membership

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 4 times

Budakkan 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 3 times

dddaaa 2 years, 5 months ago

exchange adm can manage membership of any group

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You are migrating mailboxes from a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization to Exchange Online. The mailbox migrations are configured to suspend, and you plan to perform a coordinated cutover.

Which PowerShell command should you run to complete all the suspended mailbox migrations? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	−MoveStatus Suspended |	
Get-ADUser		New-MoveRequest
Get-Mailbox		Resume-MoveRequest
Get-MigrationUser		Set-MoveRequest
Get-MoveRequest		Start-MigrationUser

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

	−MoveStatus Suspended |	
Get-ADUser		New-MoveRequest
Get-Mailbox		**Resume-MoveRequest**
Get-MigrationUser		Set-MoveRequest
Get-MoveRequest		Start-MigrationUser

Box 1: Get-MoveRequest -

The Get-MoveRequest cmdlet gets the status of an ongoing asynchronous mailbox move that was initiated by using the New-MoveRequest cmdlet.

Box 2: Resume-MoveRequest -

The Resume-MoveRequest cmdlet is used to resume a move request that has been suspended or has failed.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/move-and-migration/get-moverequest?view=exchange-ps

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/move-and-migration/resume-moverequest?view=exchange-ps

---

JR20 `Highly Voted` 3 years, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct according to provided references

upvoted 7 times

LuanFelixCoelho `Highly Voted` 3 years, 3 months ago

A resposta esta correta!

The answer is correct!

upvoted 6 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

The company has a finance department.

You need to move all the on-premises mailboxes of the finance department to Exchange Online. The bulk of the move operation must occur during a weekend when the company's Internet traffic is lowest. The move must then be finalized the following Monday. The solution must minimize disruption to end users.

What should you do first?

    A. Create a batch migration and select the Automatically complete the migration batch check box.

    B. Run the New-MigrationBatch cmdlet and specify the StartAfter parameter.

    C. Run the New-MigrationBatch cmdlet and specify the CompleteAfter parameter.

    D. Create a script that moves most of the mailboxes on Friday at 22:00 and the remaining mailboxes on Monday at 09:00.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (80%)	C (20%)
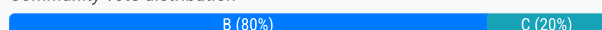
👤 **semipro** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

B is the correct answer. You don't want the migration to actually start until the weekend. By using the -StartAfter switch, you can set the migration to start on the weekend. You would then finalize the migration Monday morning using the Complete-MigrationBatch command

If you selected C, the batch would start immediately and wouldn't satisfy the requirement of running over the weekend. You could use a combination of B and C to have the batch start on the weekend and automatically complete Monday morning, however, B is the "first step" to satisfy the requirements.

upvoted 15 times

    👤 **J4U** 2 years, 3 months ago

    Correct. First step, the batch has to be started during the weekend using Start After. Then the batch can be completed manually on Monday.

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **Harshul** 2 years ago

    B is Correct

    #StartAfter

    The StartAfter parameter specifies a delay before the data migration for the users within the batch is started. The migration will be prepared, but the actual data migration for the user won't start until the date/time you specify with this parameter.

    #CompleteAfter

    The CompleteAfter parameter specifies a delay before the batch is completed. Data migration for the batch will start, but completion won't start until the date/time you specify with this parameter.

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-migrationbatch?view=exchange-ps

    upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

C seems like the best answer, but it seems to be missing a component. It needs to run on the weekend, so this would work if you ran this command on the weekend and not before. The CompleteAfter parameter specifies a delay before the batch is completed. Data migration for the batch will start, but completion won't start until the date/time you specify with this parameter. So setting it to complete Monday is correct.

A.

A. NO - Create a batch migration and select the Automatically complete the migration batch check box. - Starts it automatically, with no complete time

B. NO - Run the New-MigrationBatch cmdlet and specify the StartAfter parameter. - would allow it to start when setup, but would complete it when it's done.

C. BEST BUT NOT PERFECT - Run the New-MigrationBatch cmdlet and specify the CompleteAfter parameter. Seems like best answer, but is missing the component to start on the weekend.

D. NO - Create a script that moves most of the mailboxes on Friday at 22:00 and the remaining mailboxes on Monday at 09:00. - not correct

upvoted 10 times

J4U 2 years, 3 months ago

I would go with B. The batch won't complete unless you specify it to complete automatically.

upvoted 1 times

ding29 2 years ago

Sorry - I disagree. The question says 'what must you do *first*' - that implies that there will be multiple steps involved. Of course there is nothing to stop you using -StartAfter and --CompleteAfter in the same cmdlet in the real world, but we don't have that option here. So you must schedule the migration with -StartAfter, then use Set-MigrationBatch -CompleteAfter to finalise on Monday morning. The answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

Fabien92330 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree with you. Dft not B as others say

upvoted 1 times

CarlosTech99 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

This cmdlet will create a new migration batch, and the migration process will start after the specified date and time. By scheduling the migration to start during a weekend when the company's Internet traffic is lowest, you can minimize the impact on end users.

New-MigrationBatch -Local -Remote -RemoteHostName "<ExchangeOnlineEndpoint>" -RemoteCredential (Get-Credential) -TargetDeliveryDomain "<ExchangeOnlineDomain>" -StartAfter "<DateTime>" Run the following command to create a new migration batch and specify the StartAfter parameter to schedule the start of the migration during a weekend when the company's Internet traffic is lowest

upvoted 1 times

CTP24 9 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Question is a tricky one, it says the bulk of the data must be done when network less busy, so you'd then do -StartAfter and select Friday evening.

But.... if you have larger mailboxes, you run the risk of them not completing in time for Monday, so -completedafter would make sense as it will move the majority of the data over, then complete the final few percent after the date you choose in time for Monday.

upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 11 months ago

I would start the batch on Saturday and specify -CompleteAfter.

upvoted 1 times

Noie 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C seems like the best answer

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: B`

what should do FIRST is B, to not use the internet traffic

upvoted 1 times

SkyGurl 1 year, 9 months ago

The question give the scenario but the question is "What should you do first?" So thinking B is the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

delight_1 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The StartAfter parameter specifies a delay before the data migration for the users within the batch is started. The migration will be prepared, but the actual data migration for the user won't start until the date/time you specify with this parameter

CompleteAfter
Data migration for the batch will start, but won't complete until [date specified here].

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-migrationbatch?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

JerT 1 year, 10 months ago

The CompleteAfter parameter specifies a delay before the batch is completed. Data migration for the batch will start, but completion won't start until the date/time you specify with this parameter. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-migrationbatch?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **maxustermann** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct, it wont end the batch automatically

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21 answer A was duplicated with select and unselect the auto complete instead of answer C

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Nickels** 2 years, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct based on example 8:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-migrationbatch?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 3 months ago

Be careful with this question in the exam as I believe the test may have slightly different versions. Pay attention to whether the requirement is MUST start at weekend or (the version I saw) whether the migration switch MUST be completed manually Monday morning. So its possible there are two questions which are quite similar, but with different requirements and therefore answers.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **XXXX** 1 year, 8 months ago

Good point, in this question here i support C, because the Migration can be created on Weekend and completion can be set to Monday

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription for an email domain named contoso.com.

The company works with a partner company that uses an email domain named tailspintoys.com.

You need to configure the environment only to accept email from tailspintoys.com if the email is sent from an IP address of 131.107.12.85.

How should you configure the connector from the Exchange admin center? To answer, drag the appropriate options to the correct message settings. Each option may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Options

Office 365
Your organization's email server
Partner organization
Internet

Answer Area

To: Option

From: Option

Suggested Answer:

Options

Office 365
Your organization's email server
Partner organization
Internet

Answer Area

To: Office 365

From: Partner organization

☐ 👤 **Budakkan** 11 months, 1 week ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Domza** 1 year, 2 months ago

Found it here: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow?redirectedfrom=MSDN#when-do-i-need-a-connector

Answer is correct!~

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Domza** 1 year, 2 months ago

Question is How should you configure the connector from the Exchange admin center?

You cant configure partners side?!

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Cbruce** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is correct. This is an INBOUND connector. "You need to configure the environment only to ACCEPT email from tailspintoys.com if the email is sent from an IP address of 131.107.12.85."

To O365 from Partner

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **bamboo** 1 year, 12 months ago

Answer:- Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AADapson** 1 year, 12 months ago

Answer should

Partner Organization to Office 365. Since you are configuring inbound connector and this option will provide you the option to specify Sender's IP Address.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **donathon** 2 years ago

Office 365: Your cloud email subscription.

Your organization's email server: This is an email server that you manage. It's often called an on-premises server.

Partner organization: A partner can be an organization you do business with, such as a bank. It can also be a cloud email service provider that provides services such as archiving, anti-spam, and so on.

Internet: For inbound email, this refers to email that's sent from the Internet to Office 365 (not to your email server or partner organization). For outbound email, it refers to email that's sent from Office 365 to the Internet (not to your email server or partner organization).

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **donathon** 2 years ago

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription for an email domain named contoso.com.

A partner company has an Exchange Online subscription for an email domain named fabrikam.com.

You need to prevent out-of-office messages sent by users in contoso.com from being sent to users in fabrikam.com.

What is the best way to achieve the goal from the Exchange admin center? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. (Choose the best answer.)

      A. Create a connector

      B. Create a mail flow rule

      C. Create a remote domain

      D. Create an accepted domain

Suggested Answer: *C*
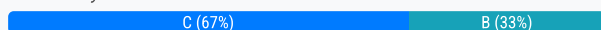
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

Community vote distribution

C (67%)	B (33%)

🗆 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **Noie** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Best is C

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Both B & C are right

Best is C

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Both B and C can be used to achieve. For the best I'd go with C.

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **Thor123** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Remote Domain

Out-of-office messages Specify whether an out-of-office message should be sent to people on the remote domain, and if so, which message to use.

upvoted 1 times

🗆 👤 **AyKy** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Remote domain is correct and easiest way but mail flow rule work too.

"The following options allow you to limit the type of client automatic replies (Out of Office) to internal or external domains. Selecting none stops all out of office messages from being delivered to the remote domain."

upvoted 2 times

🗆 👤 **maxustermann** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in dev tenant

upvoted 2 times

🗆 👤 **Laxreasoning** 2 years, 4 months ago

remote domain

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 4 times

□ 👤 **maxustermann** 2 years, 5 months ago

Its C, I tested it in my dev tenant

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **learnerearner** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems to work

upvoted 4 times

□ 👤 **monteirovitor** 2 years, 5 months ago

https://www.codetwo.com/admins-blog/how-to-block-sending-out-of-office-messages-on-exchange-server-for-external-recipients/

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Ruben18Montero** 2 years, 11 months ago

I agree with the answer, it's one of the best practices, but the option B also may achieve the goal.

upvoted 4 times

You have a hybrid deployment that contains a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 server named Server1. Server1 uses a certificate from a third-party certification authority (CA). The certificate is enabled for the SMTP service.

You replace the certificate with a new certificate.

You discover that delivery fails for all email messages sent from Server1 to your Microsoft 365 tenant.

You receive the following error message for all the queued email messages: `450 4.4.101 Proxy session setup failed on Frontend with 451 4.4.0 Primary target IP address responded with 451 5.7.3 STARTTLS is required to send mail.`

You need to ensure that the messages are delivered successfully from Server1 to the Microsoft 365 tenant.

What should you do?

    A. From the Exchange admin center, update the certificate thumbprint in the properties of a connector

    B. From Server1, regenerate the certificate and select Make private keys exportable

    C. From the firewall, disable SMTP content inspection

    D. From Server1, enable the new certificate for the IMAP4 service

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (73%)	C (27%)
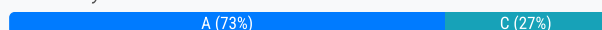
☐ 👤 **PuneetRana05** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

C is definitely not a correct answer

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

It's a bit of strange wording to say "update the thumbprint" but realistically you are updating the connector with the new certificate, which would in-turn update the thumbprint the connector refers to. So I believe the answer is A. I don't think C would ever be the right course of action, you can't just start disabling security features on your firewall because the new certificate isn't applied correctly in Exchange yet.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **BigTone** 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The answer is A, Check this URL https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/email-delivery/cannot-receive-mail-with-new-certificate

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **KerrAvon** 1 year ago

A since its the certificate on the connector. C implies a Firewall/UTM device. Re running the HCW after renewing the certificate works as it modifies the connector with the new certificate for you.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CarlosTech99** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Option C, disabling SMTP content inspection on the firewall, may also help in certain scenarios where the firewall is interfering with the SMTP traffic. However, the recommended solution in this case is to update the certificate thumbprint in the connector properties.

Therefore, the best course of action is to update the certificate thumbprint in the properties of the connector from the Exchange admin center.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **reyrey** 1 year, 3 months ago

A makes no sense. C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **randomstranger** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think it's A, I had this problem before after updating a cert and rerunning the hcw fixed it.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **empperador** 2 years, 1 month ago

C is a valid andwer: http://azuredummies.com/2016/06/21/451-5-7-3-starttls-is-required-to-send-mail-office-365/

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago

Actually we must enable the certificate smtp for the connector then set the certificate name then rerun HCW

So actually non of answers are correct except the firewall answer cause maybe it is related to new thumb on firewall so C is the only remaining answer

Rerun the Hybrid Configuration wizard to update the receive connector on the hybrid server that has the newly installed certificate information.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **maxustermann** 2 years, 4 months ago

I will go with A

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **JerT** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer C is a valid answer https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/0cf2f11d-857a-42fd-9f43-7cb70bfe2a7a/573-starttls-is-required-to-send-mail?forum=Exch2016GD

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **learnerearner** 2 years, 5 months ago

I will go with A as well. even though MS doc mention powershell, we can also ran the HCW to update the thumbprint i believe

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **Cbruce** 2 years, 11 months ago

No answer is correct. The thumbprint needs updated on SMTP, but it must be done through PowerShell not in the console.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **J4U** 2 years, 9 months ago

Can't we enable the SMTP services for the new certificate and remove it from old certificate. This should automatically update the thumbprint as well. I also go with A.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kariimu** 3 years ago

Answer is A

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/email-delivery/cannot-receive-mail-with-new-certificate

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **Abdou1604** 2 years, 3 months ago

using powershell :

example for EX2016SRV1 server :

#Get the new certificat Thumbprint

[PS]cert= C:\>Get-ExchangeCertificate -Thumbprint DE67EC3C8D679AA35D17678FEC51907272B1BAE2

#Get the issuer and the subject

[PS] C:\>$tlscertificatename = "<i>$($cert.Issuer)<s>$($cert.Subject)"

#Set the connector with the values

[PS] C:\>Set-ReceiveConnector "EX2016SRV1\Client Frontend EX2016SRV1" -TlsCertificateName $tlscertificatename

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **terences** 3 years ago

you have to use powershell, you cannot link the thumbprint of a cert to a connector from the exchange admin center

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 6 months ago

The TlsCertificateName property is set correctly when the Hybrid Configuration wizard (HCW) is run after a new Exchange certificate is installed.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/email-delivery/cannot-receive-mail-with-new-certificate

upvoted 3 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

All users use an email address suffix of @contoso.com.

You need to ensure that all the email messages sent to users who use an email address suffix of @fabrikam.com are encrypted automatically. The solution must ensure that the messages can be inspected for data loss prevention (DLP) rules before they are encrypted.

What should you create?

    A. an Outbound connector

    B. a safe attachments policy

    C. a remote domain

    D. a mail flow rule

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/define-mail-flow-rules-to-encrypt-email?view=o365-worldwide

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/data-loss-prevention/data-loss-prevention

Community vote distribution

D (86%)	14%
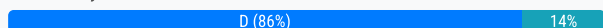
Seph1981 `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Correct Answer is D, Mail Flow Rule. A connector dont encrypt messages (message content), just the connection itself (TLS).

upvoted 23 times

    Cbruce 2 years, 11 months ago

    Yes, D is correct. A connector will not encrypt messages.

    upvoted 4 times

    VictorSaiz 2 years, 10 months ago

    Disagree: "You can create a connector to enforce encryption via transport layer security (TLS)". Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-for-secure-mail-flow-with-a-partner

    upvoted 5 times

        MalikShaikh 1 year, 8 months ago

        I disagree to you. TLS encryption is the connection encryption. Question is about email encryption which can be done by Transport rule only not the Outbound connector.

        upvoted 3 times

J4U `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Outbound connector can encrypt emails using "Always use Transport Layer Security (TLS) to secure the connection (recommended)". All Exchange mail flow rules are processed first, and then the DLP rules from the Security & Compliance Center are processed. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/how-dlp-works-between-admin-centers?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 9 times

    J4U 2 years, 8 months ago

    So based on the question, Outbound connector is correct.

    upvoted 4 times

    Harshul 2 years, 6 months ago

    Good explaination!

    upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Nyamnyam 8 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Agree that D would be better, especially when it states that messages need to be encrypted (and not specifically in transport). But if I think twice about the requirement that the messages need to be inspected by DLP I come back to answer A. This is because DLP mail flow rule is already in place

- most probably for all domains, so you cannot edit this one. Instead you'll create a new one for Fabrikam. And here comes the catch: "In the transport pipeline, mail flow rules evaluate and act on message before DLP rules."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/mail-flow-rules/configuration-best-practices#dont-chain-dlp-rule-actions-and-mail-flow-rule-conditions

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ServerBrain** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The question asks for the solution to satisfy two requirements: messages to go through DLP rules before Encryption. How do you do this using a connector?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mshaty** 1 year ago

the link to the reference shows Mail flow rules and these are used to encrypt messages

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Forkbeard** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

You can create DLP policies in the Microsoft Purview compliance portal, but also in the Exchange admin center. DLP policies from the Admin center resemble those in Purview but have more options specific to handling mail. Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/how-dlp-works-between-admin-centers?view=o365-worldwide

The order in which the rules are processed:
1. DLP + mail flow rules from Exchange
2. DLP from Purview

Within the Exchange admin center you can create a data loss prevention policy (tested it with one that scans for mail containing credit card numbers), lets say give it prio 3, and then create a mail flow rule that encrypts mail to fabrikam.com or whatever and give it prio 4.

This will meet the requirement of encrypting the message itself while allowing for DLP before the encryption.

Based on this the answer should be D.

As stated by more people here, an outbound connector can only encrypt the connection, not the message itself; therefor A is wrong.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **EGZAMSY** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

You can create a mail flow rule which encrypts based on DLP inspection results:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/ome-sensitive-info-types?view=o365-worldwide

Example mail flow rule created with PowerShell when you want to encrypt a message if the email or attachment contains sensitive information:

Set-IRMConfiguration -DecryptAttachmentForEncryptOnly $true

New-TransportRule -Name "Encrypt outbound sensitive emails (out of box rule)" -SentToScope NotInOrganization -ApplyRightsProtectionTemplate "Encrypt" -MessageContainsDataClassifications @(@{Name="ABA Routing Number"; minCount="1"},@{Name="Credit Card Number"; minCount="1"},@{Name="Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Number"; minCount="1"},@{Name="U.S. / U.K. Passport Number"; minCount="1"},@{Name="U.S. Bank Account Number"; minCount="1"},@{Name="U.S. Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN)"; minCount="1"},@{Name="U.S. Social Security Number (SSN)"; minCount="1"}) -SenderNotificationType "NotifyOnly"

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Solozero** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

AyKy 2 years, 4 months ago

I think this is tricky verbiage question. It doesn't say ome or rms encryption. Note if you use mail flow rules and encrypt you won't be able to inspect messages for dlp.

upvoted 4 times

maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Only a mailflow rule can encrypt a message itself, a connector can encrypt the connection. So answer is D

upvoted 4 times

lss83 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Connectors encrypt the traffic betwen endpoints only on the transport layer not the message itself.

Based on Microsoft documentation it must be D.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/define-mail-flow-rules-to-encrypt-email?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

Laxreasoning 2 years, 4 months ago

"However, if you forward a message that was sent through a TLS-encrypted connection, that message isn't necessarily encrypted. TLS doesn't encrypt the message, just the connection."

So yes connector will encrypt it during transport but it will not leave it encrypted at destination like mail flow encryption setting would

upvoted 1 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 5 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Little hint. Microsoft Exchange Online - you don't configure outbound setting.

~Server Exchange does~ Read the question, its say Exchange Online. Very little configuration on Connectors, there is no security or encryption.

Transport Rule OR Mail Flow Rule there you have encryption and TLS.

With Love~

upvoted 2 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

By the way, provided link says Mail flow rules or transport rule lol

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You create a transport rule as shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name                           : Rule1
State                          : Enabled
Mode                           : AuditAndNotify
Priority                       : 1
SentTo                         : {User1@contoso.com}
StopRuleProcessing             : True
DeleteMessage                  : False
Disconnect                     : False
RedirectMessageTo              :
RejectMessageEnhancedStatusCode : 5.7.1
RejectMessageReasonText        : Please forward all sales enquiries to 'Sales@Contoso.com'.
Quarantine                     : False
SubjectOrBodyContainsWords     : {Quote, Enquiry, Sales}
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If an email message sent to User1 contains the word
Quote, [answer choice]

▼
the message will be rejected
the message will be delivered
the message will be redirected to sales@contoso.com

The transport rule has **[answer choice]**

▼
the highest priority and cannot be superseded by another rule
the lowest priority. Another rule can supersede Rule1
the medium priority. Another rule can supersede Rule1

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

If an email message sent to User1 contains the word
Quote, [answer choice]

▼
the message will be rejected
the message will be delivered
the message will be redirected to sales@contoso.com

The transport rule has **[answer choice]**

▼
the highest priority and cannot be superseded by another rule
the lowest priority. Another rule can supersede Rule1
the medium priority. Another rule can supersede Rule1

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/policy-and-compliance/new-transportrule?view=exchange-ps

---

👤 **Nyuknyuk_13** 🔵 Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 4 months ago

This is incorrect. The message will be delivered.

From the quoted link (https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-transportrule?view=exchange-ps):

Audit: The actions that the rule would have taken are written to the message tracking log, but no any action is taken on the message that would impact delivery.

AuditAndNotify: The rule operates the same as in Audit mode, but notifications are also enabled.

Enforce: All actions specified in the rule are taken. This is the default value.

As the mode is Audit and Notify, the action that the rule would have taken is written to the message tracking log, notifications are sent but 'no action is taken on the message that would impact delivery'.

upvoted 39 times

Franco11 2 years, 10 months ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

marianp 3 years, 4 months ago

correct, also second option is incorrect, this rule is highest priority

upvoted 1 times

VanHighlander 3 years, 4 months ago

'0' is the highest rule priority

upvoted 24 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Agreed with Audit mode. No action is taken

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Founds it:

0 - highest priority

1- medium

2- low

upvoted 5 times

Harshul 2 years, 6 months ago

Anser is correct, you got the right link but please understand the explanation.

AuditAndNotify has nothing to do with action either allow/block, they just record the actions/record and notify, Here it will record the action of a rule and notify for the same.

Actually, action on the message is mentioned in "RejectMessageReasonText".

upvoted 1 times

nikhil9860 2 years, 1 month ago

The message will be delivered. Action is specified as RejectMessageReasonText. But the entire transport rule is not applied/enforced yet. It is set to Audit and Notify.

upvoted 1 times

Venusaur 2 years, 1 month ago

The Mode parameter specifies how the rule operates. Valid values are:

Audit: The actions that the rule would have taken are written to the message tracking log, but no any action is taken on the message that would impact delivery.

AuditAndNotify: The rule operates the same as in Audit mode, but notifications are also enabled.

Enforce: All actions specified in the rule are taken. This is the default value.

No action of the transport rules. Message still delivered to user1@contoso.com

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

the message will be delivered - medium

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

-The Massage will be delivered

-The medium priority….

upvoted 1 times

NAT_ORA 1 year, 1 month ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-rule-actions-in-exchange-2013-exchange-2013-help

upvoted 1 times

NAT_ORA 1 year, 1 month ago

The message will be rejected because of the "RejectMessageReasonText" parameter, which returns the message back to the sender in a NDR with specified text as a reason.

upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 2 times

Iceman1 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/mail-flow-rules/actions?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 2 times

Exchangist 2 years, 9 months ago

Nyuknyuk_13 & VanHighlander are correct.

The message will actually be delivered since only Audit & Notify is the action taken. Also, as per Microsoft documentation '0' is actually the highest priority, not '1'. This caught me out in my 1st attempt of the exam! Ref:https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/policy-and-compliance/mail-flow-rules/mail-flow-rules?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 2 times

Stev_M 3 years ago

The message will be delivered and medium priority are the correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

adaniel89 3 years, 3 months ago

The email will be rejected, the sender will receive an automatic email sayaing " Please forward ....." (as per rejection message text)

upvoted 1 times

MFT88 3 years, 3 months ago

Mode for this rule is AuditandNotify - this does not block mail delivery. Mail will be delivered

upvoted 4 times

Peter728 3 years, 4 months ago

I think the message will be rejected because o fthe status code in the rule: 5.7.1

If you or a user is getting this 5.7.1 error, it means the message has been blocked for violating the Sender Policy Framework (SPF)

upvoted 1 times

MFT88 3 years, 3 months ago

Mode for this rule is AuditandNotify - this does not block mail delivery. Mail will be delivered

upvoted 5 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains 1,000 users.

A user recently sent an email message that was never received by a recipient on the internet.

From the Exchange admin center, you successfully run a message trace but cannot see the message in the trace.

What is the most likely reason why the message fails to appear in the message trace?

    A. The user addressed the message to multiple internal and external recipients.

    B. The message is in the user's Outbox folder.

    C. Your administrative user account requires additional rights.

    D. The user encrypted the email message.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **donathon** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

B

The mail was never sent.

A: Assuming the search is based on the sender which should show up regardless.

C: Then the message trace would not be successful.

D: It would still show regardless.

  upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **Gboy** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

B

The message sits in the outbox

  upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

Is correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

mail stuck in user outbox folder so no records on logs

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

You have to understand how Outlook (CLIENT) works.

Someone tries to send via Outlook an E-Mail.

Outlook moves Item to Outbox and tries to send it right away (or after specified time/date if you set an option to deliver e-mail only after specified date and time).

Now until Outlook successfully delivers your E-Mail (Item) to the Server (Exchange Online) it will never remove the item from the Outbox.

As Outlook successfully delivers your E-mail to the Server it will move Item from Outbox to Send Items folder.

Also - note that in message trace you can see EVERYTHING that's related to e-mails. so if you cannot find anything in there - you either searching incorrectly or the e-mail never arrived to the server.

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes, how many times have we as Mail Admins seen this behaviour by Outlook for users with mail sitting in the Outbox lol!

  upvoted 5 times

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription for a company named Fabrikam, Inc. The company uses an Exchange Online tenant that has an email domain named fabrikam.com.

Fabrikam works with a partner company named Contoso, Ltd. that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

A new security policy at Contoso states that any email sent from partners to Contoso employees must use TLS encryption.

You need to ensure that email sent from Fabrikam to Contoso uses TLS.

What should you create in the tenant?

    A. a new connector that specifies the contoso.com SMTP domain

    B. a new connector that specifies the fabrikam.com SMTP domain

    C. a remote domain named fabrikam.com

    D. a remote domain named contoso.com

Suggested Answer: *A*

Configure a Send connector in Fabrikam to point to Contoso.

☐ 👤 **bamboo** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- A

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

100% A

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **donathon** 3 years, 6 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-for-secure-mail-flow-with-a-partner

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription that uses a namespace of litwareinc.com.

You create a connector in Exchange Online that is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name:                            : Contoso
Enabled                          : True
UseMXRecord                      : True
ConnectorType                    : Partner
RecipientDomains                 : {Contoso.com}
SmartHosts                       : {}
TlsDomain                        : Contoso.com
TlsSettings                      : DomainValidation
IsTransportRuleScoped            : False
RouteAllMessagesViaOnPremises    : False
CloudServicesMailEnabled         : False
AllAcceptedDomains               : False
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If an email message is sent to info@contoso.com, the message **[answer choice]**.

- will always be delivered by using TLS
- will never be delivered by using TLS
- will sometimes be delivered by using TLS

If a user attempts to send an email message to info@contoso.com, and the receiving server does not have a certificate that contains the name contoso.com, **[answer choice]**.

- the message will be delivered unencrypted
- the message will not be delivered
- the message will be delivered by using TLS

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

If an email message is sent to info@contoso.com, the message **[answer choice]**.

- will always be delivered by using TLS
- will never be delivered by using TLS
- will sometimes be delivered by using TLS

If a user attempts to send an email message to info@contoso.com, and the receiving server does not have a certificate that contains the name contoso.com, **[answer choice]**.

- the message will be delivered unencrypted
- the message will not be delivered
- the message will be delivered by using TLS

☐ 👤 **Carlos1787** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Tested in lab, validated the answers given are correct

upvoted 20 times

☐ 👤 **donathon** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 6 months ago

The TlsDomain parameter specifies the domain name that the Outbound connector uses to verify the FQDN of the target certificate when establishing a TLS secured connection. This parameter is only used if the TlsSettings parameter is set to DomainValidation.

The TlsSettings parameter specifies the TLS authentication level that's used for outbound TLS connections established by this Outbound connector. Valid values are:

• EncryptionOnly: TLS is used only to encrypt the communication channel. No certificate authentication is performed.

• CertificateValidation: TLS is used to encrypt the channel and certificate chain validation and revocation lists checks are performed.

• DomainValidation: In addition to channel encryption and certificate validation, the Outbound connector also verifies that the FQDN of the target certificate matches the domain specified in the TlsDomain parameter.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-outboundconnector?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 7 months ago

correct answer

You have a hybrid deployment that contains a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 server named Server1.
All users use an email address suffix of @contoso.com.
On Server1, you create a new mailbox that uses an email address of user1@contoso.com.
Users hosted in Exchange Online report that they receive a non-delivery report (NDR) when they attempt to send email messages to
user1@contoso.com. The
NDR contains the following text: `User1 wasn't found at contoso.com.`
You verify that the Exchange Online users can send email successfully to the other mailboxes hosted on Server1. Users hosted on Server1 can
send email to user1@contoso.com successfully.
You need to identify what causes the email delivery to fail.
What should you use?

    A. the Exchange admin center

    B. the on-premises Exchange admin center

    C. Azure AD Connect Health

    D. the Azure Active Directory admin center

Suggested Answer: *C*

It's likely that the new user account hasn't replicated to Azure Active Directory. Azure AD Connect is responsible for account replication between on-prem AD and
Azure AD.

Community vote distribution

C (92%)   8%
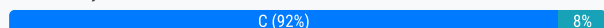
👤 **Jejechu** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

I think the answer is A. I would check first on EXO Admin Center if user1 appears as a Mail User. If not, I would check AD Connect and launch a delta sync if everything is correct with the synced OUs

upvoted 14 times

    👤 **J4U** 2 years, 9 months ago

    If A is correct, D is also a feasible choice to verify whether the account is synced. IMO, the NDR saying user not found, means this user isn't available in cloud. The next step is to verify whether this account is synced or not in AAD Connect.

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **FlyG6** 2 years, 10 months ago

    I would agree with jejechu. The answer should be A, if you want to know the cause of the error.

    upvoted 1 times

    👤 **Abdou1604** 2 years, 3 months ago

    but users can exchange mails in server1 , so user health state and mailbox is good so it must be synchro issue ! so its D !

    upvoted 1 times

👤 **Seph1981** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 1 month ago

In a real world scenario, both answers A and C would be viable. Is completely natural to search in the EAC first to see if the mail user is there, and if not, then move to check if there is any problem with the synchronization of the user. But we can only choose one, and the question states that "User1 was not found" from the NDR message. With this information it is redundant to check the EAC for the User1, because if a mail user exists in Exchange Online for User1 the NDR message should not be the one mentioned. So choosing just one, i would point directly to a sync for user1 as the cause of the error.

upvoted 11 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ServerBrain** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Since it's a new mailbox that has just been created on On-Prem Server1, it's a synch issue!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

User doesn't exist in 365/Azure, gotta check the reason il AD Connect Health

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Its Correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

new user not synced yet

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **XXXX** 2 years, 2 months ago

I had this issue, where AD Connect was not synching after server was upgraded from Server 212 to Server 216, so I know for sure its caused by AD Connect health

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **hubran** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The description says: "On Server1, you create a new mailbox that uses an email address of user1@contoso.com", so mailbox is already created on-prem and you need to check if it is synched to the cloud.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **learnerearner** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

since its on-premise mailbox, it needs to be sync with Azure before exchange online users can send the email to it. i would go with C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **emlch** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

of course checking if the user appears on exo admin center would be the first thing that most of people would do but they are looking for WHERE IS THE PROBLEM that it seems to be on ad connect.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Agreed its an ambiguous scenario question, but the clue is:

- mail-flow is working for all other users

- mailbox was recently created and the NDR is unique to this user

- The NDR actually says the user can't be found which is typically a directory AD issue

Best answer is C based on information provided.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **albie101** 3 years ago

Braindump2 says A

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **mackypatio** 3 years, 1 month ago

If a recipient is not found, i would say i would go to EAC first on exchange online and search for it. I dont know if that is the best way to do it, but that is what i do first all the time. That is the first thing that comes to my mind.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com.

Several users report that email messages sent to the users at another company named fabrikam.com contain a Winmail.dat attachment.

You need to prevent the fabrikam.com users from receiving Winmail.dat attachments.
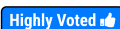
What should you do?

A. Create an Outbound connector that has the ValidationRecipients parameter set to fabrikam.com.

B. Create an Outbound connector that has the ValidationRecipients parameter set to contoso.com.

C. Configure a remote domain that has the TrustedMailOutboundEnabled parameter set to $False.

D. Configure a remote domain that has the TNEFEnabled parameter set to $False.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://gcits.com/knowledge-base/how-to-fix-the-winmail-dat-attachment-issue/

Exchangist `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Wow the old winmail.dat issue! Now there's a blast from the past!

D all the way!

upvoted 6 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

KerrAvon 1 year ago

D: had to set this one up in real-life

upvoted 2 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

Fundiso 2 years, 10 months ago

Agreed, answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- D

upvoted 1 times

Thanos 3 years, 6 months ago

Check it in live environment, answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

waseemsmr 3 years, 7 months ago

More Info:

https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/290809/how-e-mail-message-formats-affect-internet-e-mail-messages-in-outlook

upvoted 3 times

Krkr_2020 3 years, 7 months ago

That is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Ronnie123 3 years, 7 months ago

Additional info: https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2487954/how-to-specify-the-email-message-format-that-s-used-for-external-recip

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online subscription.

You need to generate a CSV file containing all the email messages that failed to send from the user1@contoso.com email address during the last 30 days.

What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. From the Security & Compliance center, run a message trace.

    B. From the Exchange admin center, run a message trace.

    C. From Exchange Online PowerShell, run the Get-MessageTrace cmdlet.

    D. From the Security & Compliance center, export the mailbox audit logs.

    E. From Exchange Online PowerShell, run the Get-MessagetraceDetail cmdlet.

Suggested Answer: *BC*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/run-a-message-trace-and-view-results

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/mail-flow/get-messagetracedetail?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

👤 **Ronnie123** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct anwser is A and B.

Get-MessageTrace only returns mails from last 10 days.

"To search for message data that is greater than 10 days old, use the Start-HistoricalSearch and Get-HistoricalSearch cmdlets."

upvoted 26 times

   👤 **jeffangel28** 3 years, 3 months ago

Agree, reference to support the answer https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-messagetrace?view=exchange-ps#description

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Carlos1787** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer, run a message trace from security and compliance center https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/message-trace-scc?view=o365-worldwide

Run a message trace from EAC https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/run-a-message-trace-and-view-results#view-message-trace-results-for-messages-more-than-7-days-old

upvoted 8 times

   👤 **waseemsmr** 3 years, 7 months ago

That's correct, The answer is A & B

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A and B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Noie** 1 year, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

Correct anwser is A and B.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RagehAmmar** 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

A: Since we have an option in S&C Admin Center to run a message trace (Normally a redirection to ECP).

B: Regular Message Trace.

upvoted 3 times

UWSFish 2 years, 2 months ago

Message trace these days is in M365D portal...but really only as a link to Exchange admin center...still, if past is prologue the legacy answers would apply

upvoted 3 times

---

maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Correct anwser is A and B.

upvoted 2 times

---

learnerearner 2 years, 5 months ago

A and B are correct.

upvoted 2 times

---

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

---

mackypatio 3 years, 1 month ago

I do this a lot. A and B. get-messagetrace cannot show more than 10days. If you run this command and you put a start date that is more than 10days ago, there will be an error and will return no results.

The correct command to trace emails that are more that 10 days ago is Start-HistoricalSearch and Get-HistoricalSearch. else, use the admin portal either S&C or Exchange admin center.

upvoted 4 times

---

m2L 3 years, 5 months ago

A&B are the good answers I think

upvoted 2 times

Stan007 3 years, 5 months ago

I select Security & Compliance admin center and Exchange admin center.
Get-MessageTrace is limited to 7 days.

Start-HistoricalSearch will allow you to search the full 90 days.
https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/ce0252af-fec7-40e5-8935-1dbe70ee4fe1/getmessagetrace-look-back-period?
forum=onlineservicesexchange

upvoted 3 times

Jfran 3 years, 5 months ago

this is what appears in the MS-203 official book:
For example, to perform the same search for messages sent by don@adatum.com in a specific time interval, you would run the following cmdlet:
Get-MessageTrace -SenderAddress "don@adatum.com" '
-StartDate "01/08/2019 10:00:00" '
-EndDate "01/09/2019 11:00:00"
Note: There is often a delay of 5 to 30 minutes before message trace information is available after a message is sent. This applies to both the EAC and Windows PowerShell.

upvoted 1 times

> **Dimonchik** 3 years, 5 months ago
>
> Try yourself, there is no info for 30 days there.
> https://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/msoffice/forum/msoffice_o365admin/get-messagetrace-returning-last-30-days/99e4f692-db88-4981-b4d5-36e02ca79a6b
>
> upvoted 1 times
>
> > **Dimonchik** 3 years, 5 months ago
> >
> > Or
> > https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/office-docs-powershell/pull/4658
> >
> > upvoted 1 times

Gboy19 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer should be A and B since you need to search for 30 days trace. You can use Get-MessagetraceDetail and Get-MessageTrace to search message data for the last 10 days. If you enter a time period that's older than 10 days, you will receive an error and the command will return no results.

upvoted 3 times

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- A,B

upvoted 2 times

Bryan 3 years, 6 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/get-messagetrace?view=exchange-ps.

This is a URL that works the one on the Question doesn't

upvoted 1 times

Tumbrik 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer A is also wrong as you can't export failed messages from the Security & Compliance admin center

upvoted 1 times

2511 3 years, 7 months ago

Yes you can. If you select the time range for more then 10 days you get this message:

If you choose a time range of more than 10 days, you'll only be able to view the results in a downloadable CSV file. So A is correct.

upvoted 8 times

Theoter 3 years, 7 months ago

@2511, you are very correct https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/new-message-trace-in-office-365-security-038-compliance-center/ba-p/607893

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

You need to prevent all users from performing the following tasks:

☞ Sending out-of-office replies to an email domain named fabrikam.com.

☞ Sending automatic replies to an email domain named adatum.com.

The solution must ensure that all the users can send out-of-office replies and automatic replies to other email domains on the internet.

Solution: You create one mail flow rule.

Does this meet the goal?

   A. Yes

   B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

---

⊟ 👤 **042** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
remote domain is the key
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kodeblack** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
ON exam - 4/18/2022
All 3 case studies were also on exam
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Budakkan** 11 months, 1 week ago
exam dated 26-jan-22
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **gta33578** 1 year, 1 month ago
on exam 11-27-21
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **emlch** 1 year, 1 month ago
yes, remote domain would be a solution
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iCobretti** 1 year, 1 month ago
Correct, you need to create a remote domain
  upvoted 3 times

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☞ Sending out-of-office replies to an email domain named fabrikam.com.

☞ Sending automatic replies to an email domain named adatum.com.

The solution must ensure that all the users can send out-of-office replies and automatic replies to other email domains on the internet.

Solution: You create two new remote domains.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes
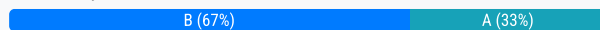
    B. No

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

---

⊟   👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

  upvoted 5 times

⊟   👤 **Kodeblack** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

  upvoted 1 times

⊟   👤 **Budakkan** 11 months, 1 week ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

  upvoted 4 times

⊟   👤 **gta33578** 1 year, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21

  upvoted 3 times

Question #26

Topic 2

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses a third-party email gateway device.

You discover that inbound email messages are delayed.

The gateway device receives the following error message when sending email to the tenant.

4.7.500 Server busy, please try again later.

You need to prevent inbound email delays.

What should you configure?

    A. Organization Sharing

    B. an MX record for the domain

    C. a transport rule

    D. a connector

Suggested Answer: *D*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow

---

ZetaZeti `Highly Voted` 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

The slow down is caused by the fact that the mails arrive to Exchange through the gateway. Since Exchange is unaware that the gateway is the only source of mails, when too many of them arrive contemporarily, it become suspicious and activates the throttle mechanism.

If you set up a connector that warns Exchange of the gateway presence, no throttling is activated.

upvoted 17 times

HGD545 `Highly Voted` 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You need to prevent all users from performing the following tasks:

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☞ Sending automatic replies to an email domain named adatum.com.

The solution must ensure that all the users can send out-of-office replies and automatic replies to other email domains on the internet.

Solution: You modify the default remote domain.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/remote-domains

Community vote distribution

B (67%)	A (33%)

☐ 👤 **katvik001** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

correct, editing default domain will prevent for all domain.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Michman** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

You need to create 2 new remote domains.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **lasha** 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is the correct answer because this solution meets the goal of preventing all users from sending out-of-office replies and automatic replies to the specified domains, while still allowing them to send out-of-office replies and automatic replies to other email domains on the internet.

upvoted 1 times

    ☐ 👤 **randomstranger** 10 months ago

    You need to create 2 new remote domains.

    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kodeblack** 1 year, 8 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Budakkan** 1 year, 11 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com.

Email messages from a remote domain named fabrikam.com are received from a server that uses a wildcard certificate for fabrikam.com and are encrypted by using TLS.

Fabrikam.com is switching to a third-party cloud filtering service for inbound and outbound email. The IP address used by the third-party service is 131.107.200.10.

You need to reconfigure the connector to only accept messages from fabrikam.com that are encrypted and received from the third-party service.

Which two settings should you modify for the connector? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Edit Connector

What security restrictions do you want to apply?

☑ Reject email messages if they aren't sent over TLS.

☑ And require that the subject name on the certificate that the partner uses to authenticate with Office 365 matches this domain name

*.fabrikam.com

☑ Reject email messages if they aren't sent from within this IP address range

\+   ✎   —

Back   Next   Cancel

Answer Area

Edit Connector

What security restrictions do you want to apply?

☑ Reject email messages if they aren't sent over TLS.

☑ And require that the subject name on the certificate that the partner uses to authenticate with Office 365 matches this domain name

*.fabrikam.com

☑ Reject email messages if they aren't sent from within this IP address range

[+] [✎] [—]

[Back] [Next] [Cancel]

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-for-secure-mail-flow-with-a-partner

---

learnerearner `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

So basically, add the IP address and remove the wildcard certificate option ?

upvoted 10 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

MarkusSan 1 year, 5 months ago

1.st Box is correct

2.nd Box should be the "+" sign to add the IP from the 3rd Party!

upvoted 2 times

SkyGurl 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 3 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Alexandersss 2 years, 8 months ago

in fact, could someone explain the answer in more detail?

upvoted 1 times

morito 2 years, 7 months ago

I'll try. Given best practises, you should never send a Wildcard certificate to any external it service partner. What should be done is they send a certificate with a scoped SAN Name, which will require to specify the exact subdomain in the settings for TLS. Therefore, that setting must be changed as well.

Exchangist 2 years, 9 months ago

Hmm...can anyone provide a more detailed explanation for the choice of these answers?

morito 2 years, 7 months ago

I'll try. Given best practises, you should never send a Wildcard certificate to any external it service partner. What should be done is they send a certificate with a scoped SAN Name, which will require to specify the exact subdomain in the settings for TLS. Therefore, that setting must be changed as well.

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Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the following email domains:

☞ Adatum.com

☞ Contoso.com

☞ Fabrikam.com

When external recipients receive email messages from the users in the tenant, all the messages are delivered by using the @contoso.com email domain.

You need to ensure that the users send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.

Solution: You modify the properties of the fabrikam.com accepted domain.

Does this meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow/accepted-domains/accepted-domains?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

A (75%)	B (25%)
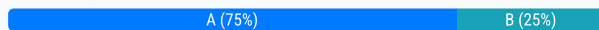
☐ 👤 **ServerBrain** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A = No
B = Yes
Usually A is yes and B no ??

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **lasha** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes, this meets the goal because modifying the properties of the fabrikam.com accepted domain will allow the users to send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **GoldenPapa** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Modify the email address properties inside user mailbox to use fabrikam.com. Properties inside the accepted domain do not have much option to play

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Abdou1604** 2 years, 3 months ago

modifie the fabrikom.com as accepted domain or modifie the email address policy to use smtp name fabrikom.com so it must be true

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **katvik001** 2 years, 7 months ago

guess, need to set fabrikam.com as accepted domain.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **neerajmishra1986** 2 years, 8 months ago

I think we have to set fabrikam.com as the default domain.

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the following email domains:

☞ Adatum.com

☞ Contoso.com

☞ Fabrikam.com

When external recipients receive email messages from the users in the tenant, all the messages are delivered by using the @contoso.com email domain.

You need to ensure that the users send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.

Solution: From the Microsoft 365 portal, you set fabrikam.com as the default domain.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. No

    B. Yes

Suggested Answer: *A*

Changing the default domain would only affect new users. To affect existing users, you need to run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide#how-do-i-set-or-change-the-default-domain-in-microsoft-365

Community vote distribution

A (67%) | B (33%)
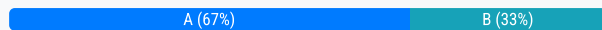
☐ 👤 **ghogh** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 1 month ago

For me Answer is NO. You have to modify "email address policy"

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **KennethYY** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 3 months ago

the default domain only apply to new user, so i think the answer is no for this question

upvoted 9 times

   ☐ 👤 **J4U** 2 years, 3 months ago

You are correct.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

      ☐ 👤 **kazaki** 1 year, 9 months ago

The link you provided doesn't tell anything about default domain applies to new users

upvoted 1 times

         ☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Default domain applies only to NEW mailboxes (does not affected existing ones).

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

should modify the email address policy

The first default domain is used as the primary address for all recipients in the default email address policy. If you configure another accepted domain as the default domain, the default email address policy isn't automatically updated.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **miul84** 1 year, 5 months ago

I added a domain to a Test-Tenant, made it default and all the existing Cloud-Users with mailboxes did not change their Email-Address or their UPN to the new default Domain. So its cleary NO.

How every Exchange Online has no E-Mail Address Policies, so you would either need to script this or use the OnPrem Email-Address-Policies and AzureAD-Sync

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **FredC** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If there is no email address policy assigned then all users, including existing are assigned the default email address policy. the answer is yes.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Default domain applies only to NEW mailboxes (does not affected existing ones).

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **J4U** 2 years, 3 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/setup/domains-faq?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

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☞ Fabrikam.com

When external recipients receive email messages from the users in the tenant, all the messages are delivered by using the @contoso.com email domain.

You need to ensure that the users send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.

Solution: You create an email address policy.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. No

    B. Yes

Suggested Answer: *A*

This would work in Exchange on-premise but you cannot create email address policies for user mailboxes in Exchange Online.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

Hmmm, I'm puzzled. Agreeing that this answer should be No, but then how about question 30 in (same) section 2? There you change the default domain in the MS365 portal and correct answer is still No. So WHEN will a correct answer be Yes, aka how to complete a transition from old default domain to new one? MSFT is not clear on that, IMHO.

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

OK, Question 37 in this section states that Set-Mailbox command is the proper solution, aka there the answer is Yes. According to comments, the reference itself is not correct, but fabrikam.com should do the trick. Still puzzled, though what effect does setting a different domain in MS365 admin portal to default have.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Bulldozzer** 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is A because Email address policy feature exists for Exchange Online but only for M365 groups.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago

EnabledPrimarySMTPAddressTemplate Is the only accepted parameter in powershell for exchange

upvoted 1 times

👤 **rocknsalt** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Half Yes and half No. After you created a new address policy, you have to update it to apply new policy to recipients:

"After you use the New-EmailAddressPolicy cmdlet to create an email address policy in an on-premises Exchange organization, you need to use the Update-EmailAddressPolicy cmdlet to apply the new policy to recipients."

upvoted 2 times

   👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago

This is not correct cause it's exchange online not on prem address policies only apply to on prem

upvoted 1 times

     👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago

EnabledPrimarySMTPAddressTemplate Is the only accepted parameter in powershell for exchange

upvoted 1 times

👤 **nikhil9860** 2 years, 6 months ago

Use the New-EmailAddressPolicy cmdlet to create email address policies. In Exchange Online, email address policies are only available for Microsoft 365 Groups.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 3 months ago

EnabledPrimarySMTPAddressTemplate Is the only accepted parameter in powershell for exchange

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Nickels** 2 years, 7 months ago

In Exchange Online, email address policies are only available for Microsoft 365 Groups.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-emailaddresspolicy?view=exchange-ps

- second paragraph

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ghogh** 2 years, 7 months ago

For me it is YES. EmailAddresspolicy are also in Exchange online

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-emailaddresspolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 2 times

👤 **KennethYY** 2 years, 9 months ago

no email address policy on 365 but not sure why ps have so werid.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-emailaddresspolicy?view=exchange-ps

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You have an on-premises scanner that emails scanned documents by using SMTP.

You need to create a Microsoft Office 365 SMTP relay to route email from the scanner to the internet. The solution must ensure that the connector accepts only email sent by the scanner.

How should you configure the connector? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Select your mail flow scenario

Specify your mail flow scenario, and we'll let you know if you need to set up a connector.
Learn more

From:

Internet
Office 365
Partner organization
Your organization's email server

To:

Internet
Office 365
Partner organization
Your organization's email server

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Select your mail flow scenario

Specify your mail flow scenario, and we'll let you know if you need to set up a connector.
Learn more

From:

Internet
Office 365
Partner organization
Your organization's email server

To:

Internet
Office 365
Partner organization
Your organization's email server

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or- office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

UWSFish 2 years, 2 months ago

In English...Full article

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365

SMTP relay...

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#step-by-step-configuration-instructions-for-smtp-relay

upvoted 3 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct. Please see provided link.

upvoted 4 times

Alexandersss 2 years, 8 months ago

https://docs.microsoft.com/it-it/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-to-route-mail

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to create a report to display messages that have a delivery status of Quarantined.

From the modern Exchange admin center, you create a new message trace.

How should you configure the message trace? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Time range:

| Last 7 days |
| Last 15 days |
| Last 30 days |
| Last 90 days |

Report type:

| Extended report |
| Summary report |
| Enhanced summary report |

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Time range:

| Last 7 days |
| Last 15 days |
| Last 30 days |
| Last 90 days |

Report type:

| Extended report |
| Summary report |
| Enhanced summary report |

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/run-a-message-trace-and-view-results

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-modern-eac

□ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Supreem** 1 year, 3 months ago

These damned questions though.

upvoted 4 times

Mercer 1 year, 10 months ago

You are looking for all Quarantined messages not specific to a sender or recipient.

7 Days: The values Pending, Quarantined, and Filter as spam are only available for searches less than 10 days.

Summary: Available if the time range is less than 10 days, and requires no additional filtering options. (Other report types require sender/recipient info)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-modern-eac

upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 1 times

delight_1 2 years, 3 months ago

Summary: Available if the time range is less than 10 days, and requires no additional filtering options. The results are available almost immediately after you click Search. The report returns up to 20000 results.

So, if you are looking for emails tagged as Quarantined, you can select Summary--but this will only give you a result of 10 days back.

upvoted 2 times

neerajmishra1986 2 years, 8 months ago

Agree with Domza

upvoted 1 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

Basically, Summary report includes it all with 7 days as default.

upvoted 3 times

Shoo1597864 2 years, 9 months ago

The values Pending, Quarantined, and Filter as spam are only available for searches less than 10 days.

upvoted 4 times

Domza 2 years, 8 months ago

You mean after you hit search button? :)

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com.

You create a partnership with two other companies named fabrikam.com and wingtiptoys.com. All the mailboxes of fabrikam.com are hosted in Microsoft 365. All the mailboxes of wingtiptoys.com are hosted in an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You need to ensure that all the email messages sent from contoso.com to fabrikam.com and wingtiptoys.com is encrypted by using TLS.

What should you do?

    A. Create an organizational relationship.

    B. Create two remote domains.

    C. Configure two mail flow rules.

    D. Run the Office 365 Exchange Hybrid Configuration wizard.

    E. Configure one connector.

Suggested Answer: *E*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/set-up-connectors-for-secure-mail-flow-with-a-partner

---

slimeycat `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct O365 to O365 have TLS already set, so only O365 to Partner needs connector to force TLS

upvoted 16 times

VanHighlander `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 4 months ago

"... you only need to create a connector if you want to enforce certain security restrictions - for example, you always want TLS applied ..." May be you need configure only one connector because you can add both domains in this connector?

upvoted 6 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

E is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

---

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

HGD545 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

---

bamboo 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer:- E

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant as shown in the following exhibit.

All email recipients have an email address that uses an SMTP suffix of @contoso.com.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

131.107.100.200 will route [▼]
- all email messages from Exchange Online to any contoso.com recipients.
- all email from Exchange Online to any external recipients
- all email messages from Exchange Online to recipients hosted on Server1 only

The Exchange Online tenant [▼]
- cannot receive email messages from the internet
- can receive email messages from server1.contoso.com only
- can receive email messages from any email host on the internet

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

131.107.100.200 will route [▼]
- all email messages from Exchange Online to any contoso.com recipients.
- all email from Exchange Online to any external recipients
- all email messages from Exchange Online to recipients hosted on Server1 only

The Exchange Online tenant [▼]
- cannot receive email messages from the internet
- can receive email messages from server1.contoso.com only
- can receive email messages from any email host on the internet

Box 1:

Under ϽWhen to use this connectorϽ, it says ϽUse only for email sent to these domains: *Ͻ
The asterisk means all domains so any external email will use the connector.
Box 2:
With Exchange Online, you don't need to configure a receive connector as you would with on-premises Exchange. Therefore, the server by default will be able to receive emails from any email host.

⊟ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago
ON exam - 4/18/2022
All 3 case studies were also on exam
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 7 months ago
On the test Nov 3,2021
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft 365 E5 tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Sales
User2	Managers

You have a connector for a remote domain named contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

Mail flow scenario

From: Office 365

To: Partner organization

Name

TLS to Contoso

Description

None

Status

Turn it on after saving

When to use the connector

Use only when I have a transport rule set up that redirects
messages to this connector.

Routing method

Use the MX record associated with the partner's domain.

Security restrictions

You have a transport rule as shown in the following exhibit.

new rule

Name:

| TLS to Contoso |

* Apply this rule if...

× | A recipient's domain is... ▾ | 'Contoso.com'

and

× | The subject or body includes... ▾ | 'Confidential'

| add condition |

* Do the following...

| Use the following connector... ▾ | TLS to Contoso

| add action |

Except if...

× | The sender is a member of... ▾ | 'Managers'

| add exception |

Properties of this rule:

☑ Audit this rule with severity level:

| Medium ▾ |

User1 sends an email message to user3@contoso.com that has a subject line containing the word Confidential.

User2 sends an email message to user4@contoso.com that has a subject line of New report. The body of the message contains the word confidential.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
All email sent to contoso.com is TLS-encrypted.	○	○
The message sent by User1 uses the TLS to Contoso connector.	○	○
The message sent by User2 uses the TLS to Contoso connector.	○	○

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
All email sent to contoso.com is TLS-encrypted.	○	○
The message sent by User1 uses the TLS to Contoso connector.	○	○
The message sent by User2 uses the TLS to Contoso connector.	○	○

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/compliance/assurance/assurance-encryption-in-transit

They are mutually exclusive.

I also think it should be No,Yes,No

upvoted 17 times

ARYMBS 2 years, 3 months ago

No - we're not sure if client server accepts TLS.

Yes - in this example YES (Mail flow will force to use TLS Connector).

No - in this example NO (Mail flow exception applies).

upvoted 4 times

Venusaur 2 years, 1 month ago

First answer should be Yes. Even we are not sure the client accepts TLS, but Exchange Online by default will encrypt first.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 Most Recent ⊙ 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes Yes No correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer displayed yes, yes, no is correct.

Yes- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/compliance/assurance/assurance-encryption-in-transit all messages sent from the exchange online tenant will be encrypted using tls.

Yes - the message will be routed through the connector because the message meets the conditions.

No- The message will not be routed through the connector because the user is a part of the manager group.

upvoted 11 times

Venusaur 2 years, 1 month ago

Agree with this.

upvoted 1 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

I believe is: No, Yes, No

upvoted 4 times

Stev_M 3 years ago

Doesn't Exchange online use TLS encryption by default, therefore first answer is "Yes"? TLS encryption only isn't used if the partner organisation does not accept it.

upvoted 3 times

Cbruce 2 years, 11 months ago

Only sends all messages TLS if the partner is also in Exchange online. Then the connector is not needed. If it was sending everything as TLS, why create the connector and rule? I think it should be No Yes No.

upvoted 5 times

semipro 2 years, 10 months ago

Exchange will use opportunistic TLS. The means if the TLS handshake with the remote server is successful, TLS will be used. If is isn't successful, the message will be sent unencrypted. You setup a connector to force TLS. When TLS is forced, delivery will fail if the TLS handshake fails. This guarantees emails sent over this connector will never be sent unencrypted.

upvoted 7 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 10 months ago

correct - answer is NYN

that's the reason there is no option for an o365 > o365 connector - it always uses TLS

if it's a 3rd party email server, it will attempt tls but still deliver if the other end doesn't support it (unless a connector is forces it).

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/exchange-online-uses-tls-to-secure-email-connections?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

prasah 1 year ago

I totally agree with the opportunistic TLS, if we assume the recipient is accepting TLS handshake then YYY will be the answer.

If we are going to ignore opportunistic TLS and consider only the Rule then

N - Only when subject or body includes "Confidential"

N - Again Only when subject or body includes "Confidential"

N - User 2 is part of Managers group.

Please correct me if I am wrong.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Nelson2080** 3 years, 1 month ago

No Yes No

I also wondering if the first answer should be No. It appears that the mailflow rule is governed by the transport rule. If a message is sent without Confidential in the subject or body I think it would sent clear-text.

upvoted 7 times

⊟ 👤 **chimpAntzee** 3 years, 2 months ago

Shouldn't the third answer be "yes" as well? The criteria is "the subject or body" includes "confidential", which the email from user2 does in the body of the message.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **chimpAntzee** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correction: I missed that their is an exception for members of the Managers group, so the posted solution of yes, yes, no is correct.

upvoted 5 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the following email domains:

☞ Adatum.com

☞ Contoso.com

☞ Fabrikam.com

When external recipients receive email messages from the users in the tenant, all the messages are delivered by using the @contoso.com email domain.

You need to ensure that the users send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.

Solution: From the Exchange Management Shell, you run Set-Mailbox cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

   A. No

   B. Yes

Suggested Answer: *B*

Set-Mailbox -PrimarySmtpAddress <SmtpAddress>

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailbox?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  ⊟ 👤 **Forkbeard** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

can only be added to Car Parking Distribution Group by a group owner
The answer's explanation is wrong but the answer is correct.

Set-Mailbox is applicable to Exchange Online. -PrimarySmtpAddress is not. However, you can set a user's primary SMTP address with the Set-Mailbox commandlet in Exchange Online PowerShell using the -EmailAddresses parameter.

I have a user Johanna Lorenz with primary email address JohannaL@vtqgl.onmicrosoft.com.

I do:
set-mailbox "Johanna Lorenz" -EmailAddresses SMTP:JohannaL@vorkbaard.eu,JohannaL@vtqgl.onmicrosoft.com

This will set the user's primary email address to johannal@vorkbaard.eu.

Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-mailbox?view=exchange-ps - search for -EmailAddresses.

The answer is B - Yes.
  upvoted 2 times

    ⊟ 👤 **Forkbeard** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

     Please ignore the first two lines of my response; they were on my clipboard from another question :D
     upvoted 4 times

  ⊟ 👤 **HaroonQamar** 1 year, 2 months ago

It should be NO (A)
  upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 3 months ago

-PrimarySMTPAddress is only available on-prem
should be:

```
Set-Mailbox <alias> -EmailAddresses SMTP:alias@domain.com
```

You have a hybrid deployment between a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant and an on-premises Exchange Server 2019 organization.

Users report that emails sent from Exchange Online mailboxes to the on-premises Exchange Server mailboxes are undelivered.

You need to review the non-delivery report (NDR) for each undelivered email.

What should you use?

    A. message trace in the Exchange admin center

    B. auditing in the Exchange admin center

    C. the SMTP protocol logs in Exchange Server

    D. the transport logs in Exchange Server

Correct Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-faq

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

DRAG DROP -

You plan to migrate to Microsoft Exchange Online. The solution must meet the following requirements.

☞ Messages sent by the research & development department at your company must be routed to the internet through an on-premises data loss prevention (DLP) appliance.

☞ The actual source of the messages received by Exchange Online from a third-party cloud filtering service must be identified.

What features should you use to meet the requirements? To answer, drag the appropriate options to the correct requirements. Each option may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Exchange Features

Conditional mail routing

Directory Based Edge Blocking (DBEB)

Enhanced Filtering

Remote domains

Answer Area

Messages sent by the research & development department must be routed to the internet through an on-premises data loss prevention (DLP) appliance:

The actual source of the messages received by Exchange Online from a third-party cloud filtering service must be identified:

Suggested Answer:

Exchange Features

Conditional mail routing

Directory Based Edge Blocking (DBEB)

Enhanced Filtering

Remote domains

Answer Area

Messages sent by the research & development department must be routed to the internet through an on-premises data loss prevention (DLP) appliance:

Conditional mail routing

The actual source of the messages received by Exchange Online from a third-party cloud filtering service must be identified:

Enhanced Filtering

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/conditional-mail-routing

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/enhanced-filtering-for-connectors

---

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** 10 months ago

1Conditional mail routing

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/conditional-mail-routing

2 enhanced filtering

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/enhanced-filtering-for-connectors
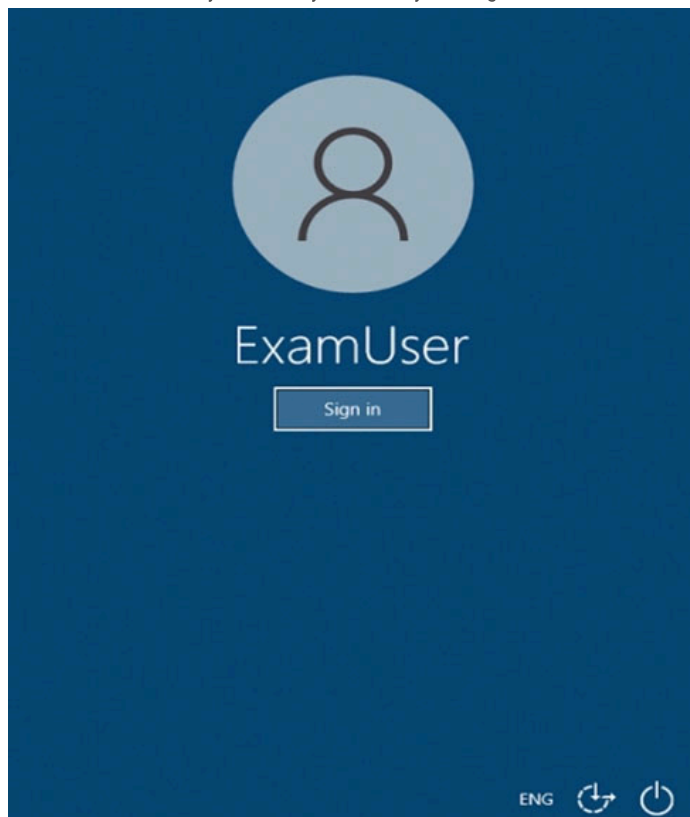
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to prevent users in your company from sending out-of-office replies to users who use an email address suffix of @contoso.com. The solution must NOT use mail flow rules.

To complete this task, sign in to the Exchange admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. In the Exchange admin center, go to Mail flow > Remote domains.

2. Click + Add a remote domain. The Name the domain screen appears.

3. In the Name text box, enter a descriptive name for the domain.

4. In the Remote Domain text box, enter the full domain name. Use the wildcard character (*) for all subdomains of a specified domain, for example,

*.contoso.com.

5. Click Next. The Email reply types screen appears.

6. Define the following settings:

- In the Out of Office reply types section, specify which type of out-of-office replies should be sent to people at this domain.

- In the Automatic replies section, specify whether you want to allow automatic replies, automatic forwarding, or both.

7. Click Next. The Message reporting screen appears.

8. Specify whether you want to allow delivery reports and non-delivery reports by checking the respective check boxes.

9. Click Next. The Text and character set screen appears.

10.Define the following settings:

- In the Use Rich-text format pane, specify whether to follow each user's message settings, or whether to always or never preserve RTF formatting.

Selecting Never means that RTF messages are sent as plain text or HTML.

- In the Supported Character Set pane, specify which character set to use (if the message doesn't specify the character set) by choosing from the MIME character set or Non-MIME character set drop-down list.

11.Click Next. The Review screen appears.

12.Review the remote domain settings, and click Save.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/remote-domains/manage-remote-domains

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/troubleshoot/email-delivery/understand-troubleshoot-oof-replies

---

◻ 👤 **MSExch11** 10 months ago

Add a remote Domain

upvoted 3 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

Another administrator at contoso.com plans to deploy an SMTP smart host that uses an IP address of 131.107.2.200.

You need to prepare a solution to route all emails sent to users in the @contoso.com domain from your organization by using the SMTP host. The solution must have a status set to Off until the administrator deploys the smart host.

To complete this task, sign in to the Exchange admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

+

1. In the EAC, navigate to Mail flow > Send connectors, and then click Add

. This starts the New Send connector wizard.

2. On the first page, enter the following information:

- Name: Enter a descriptive name for the Send connector, for example, Smart host to Internet.
- Type: Select a descriptive value. For example, Internet or Custom.

When you're finished, click Next.

+

3. On the next page, select Route mail through smart hosts, and then click Add
. In the Add smart host dialog box that appears, identify the smart host by using one of the following values:
- IP address: For example, 192.168.3.2.
- Fully qualified domain name (FQDN): For example, securitydevice01.contoso.com. Note that the Exchange source servers for the Send connector must be able to resolve the smart host in DNS by using this FQDN.

When you're finished, click Save.

4. You can enter multiple smart hosts by repeating Step 3. When you're finished, click Next.

5. On the next page, in the Route mail through smart hosts section, select the authentication method that's required by the smart host. Valid values are:

TABLE 1

Authentication mechanism	Description
None	No authentication. For example, when access to the smart host is restricted by the source IP address.
Basic authentication	Basic authentication. Requires a username and password. The username and password are sent in clear text.
Offer basic authentication only after starting TLS	Basic authentication that's encrypted with TLS. This requires a server certificate on the smart host that contains the exact FQDN of the smart host that's defined on the Send connector.
Exchange Server authentication	Generic Security Services application programming interface (GSSAPI) and Mutual GSSAPI authentication.
Externally secured	The connection is presumed to be secured by using a security mechanism that's external to Exchange. The connection may be an Internet Protocol security (IPsec) association or a virtual private network (VPN). Alternatively, the servers may reside in a trusted, physically controlled network.

6. When you're finished, click Next.

+

7. On the next page, in the Address space section, click Add
. In the Add domain dialog box that appears, enter the following information:
- Type: Verify SMTP is entered.
- Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN): Enter an asterisk (*) to indicate the Send connector applies to messages addressed to all external domains.
Alternatively, you can enter a specific external domain (for example, contoso.com), or a domain and all subdomains (for example, *.contoso.com).
- Cost: Verify 1 is entered. A lower value indicates a more preferred route for the domains you specified.

When you're finished, click Save.

8. Back on the previous page, the Scoped send connector setting is important if your organization has Exchange servers installed in multiple Active Directory sites:
- If you don't select Scoped send connector, the connector is usable by all transport servers (Exchange 2013 or later Mailbox servers and Exchange 2010
Hub Transport servers) in the entire Active Directory forest. This is the default value.
- If you select Scoped send connector, the connector is only usable by other transport servers in the same Active Directory site.

When you're finished, click Next.

+

9. On the next page, in the Source server section, click Add
. In the Select a Server dialog box that appears, select one or more Mailbox servers that you want to use to send outbound mail to the smart host. If you have multiple Mailbox servers in your environment, select the ones that can route mail to the smart host.
If you have only one Mailbox server, select that one. After you've selected at least one Mailbox server, click Add, click OK, and then click Finish.
After you create the Send connector, it appears in the Send connector list.
From the Send connector list, you can turn the connector on or off.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow/connectors/outbound-smart-host-routing?view=exchserver-2019#how-do-you-know-this-worked

⊟   **99redeyeflight** 9 months, 1 week ago

the instructions in the answer are for on-prem 2019 exchange connector setup. the question is for EX Online connectors which is way simpler

upvoted 3 times

⊟   **MSExch11** 10 months ago
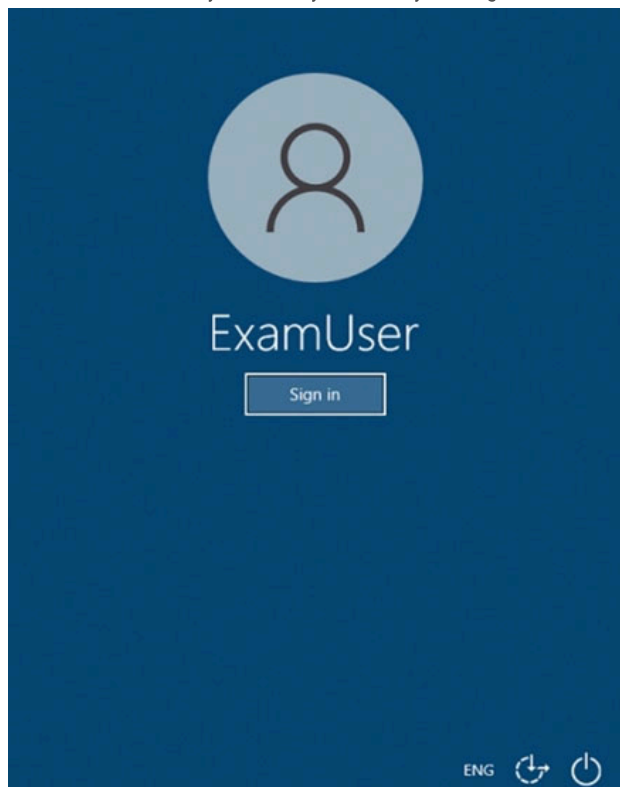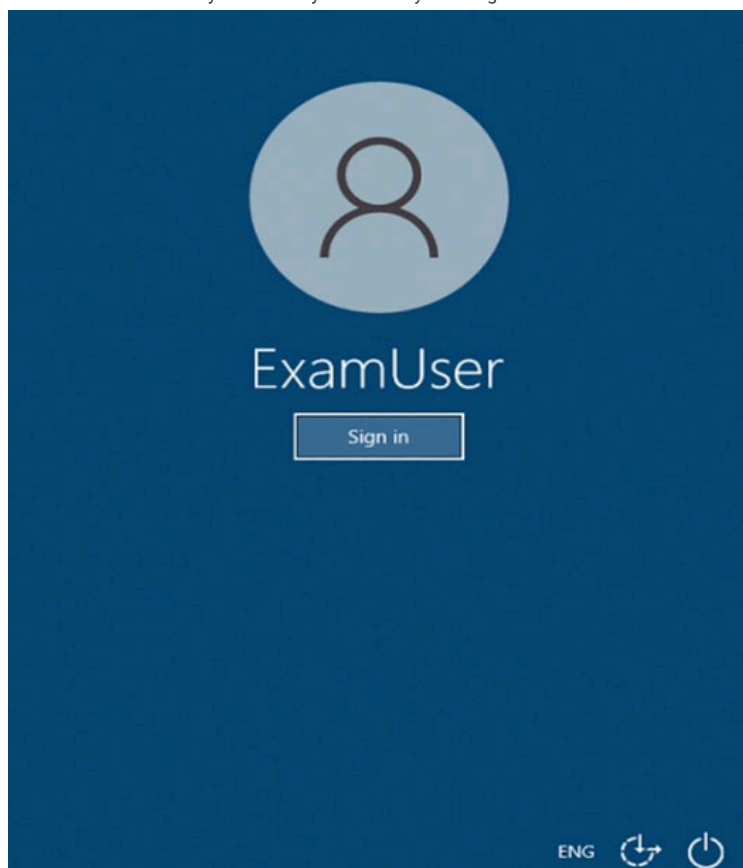
Create a Connector

upvoted 2 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

Users report that email disclaimers are no longer being appended to email messages sent to external recipients.

You need to ensure that all email sent to external recipients contains your corporate disclaimer.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. In the Microsoft 365 admin center, choose Admin centers > Exchange.

2. Open the EAC and go to Mail flow > Rules.

3. Click Add

, and then click Apply disclaimers.

Exchange admin center

dashboard	rules message trace url trace accepted domains remote domains connectors
recipients	
permissions	
compliance management	Create a new rule...
	Apply rights protection to messages...
organization	Apply disclaimers...
protection	Bypass spam filtering...
	Filter messages by size...
mail flow	Generate an incident report when sensitive information is detected...
mobile	Modify messages...
	Restrict managers and their direct reports...
public folders	Restrict messages by sender or recipient...
unified messaging	Send messages to a moderator...
	Send messages and save a copy for review...
hybrid	

PRIORITY ▲

4. In the New rule window that appears, enter a unique name the rule.

5. In the Apply this rule if box, select the conditions for displaying the disclaimer. For example, select The recipient is located condition, and then select Outside the organization. If you want this rule to apply to every message that enters or leaves your organization, select [Apply to all messages].

6. Next to the Do the following box, select Enter text to enter the text of your disclaimer.

7. Click Select one, and select one of the Fallback options if the disclaimer can't be added.

8. Specify the audit severity level to assign the severity level that appears in the message log.

9. Select the mode for the rule. Select Enforce to turn on the disclaimer immediately, or select Test without Policy Tips to put a message in the message tracking log instead of adding the disclaimer.

10.If you have additional conditions or exceptions that you want to add, select More options at the bottom of the page, which will show additional settings. For example, to add the exception that prevents multiple disclaimers being added in an email conversation, select Add exception and then select The subject or body > Subject or body matches these text patterns, and then specify the words or phrases in your disclaimer. Or, to put your disclaimer at the top of the email message instead of the bottom, in Do the following, select Apply a disclaimer to the message > prepend a disclaimer.

11. When you're finished, click Save.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/mail-flow-rules/disclaimers-signatures-footers-or-headers

🔲 👤 **Forkbeard** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Don't forget to enable the rule!

upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

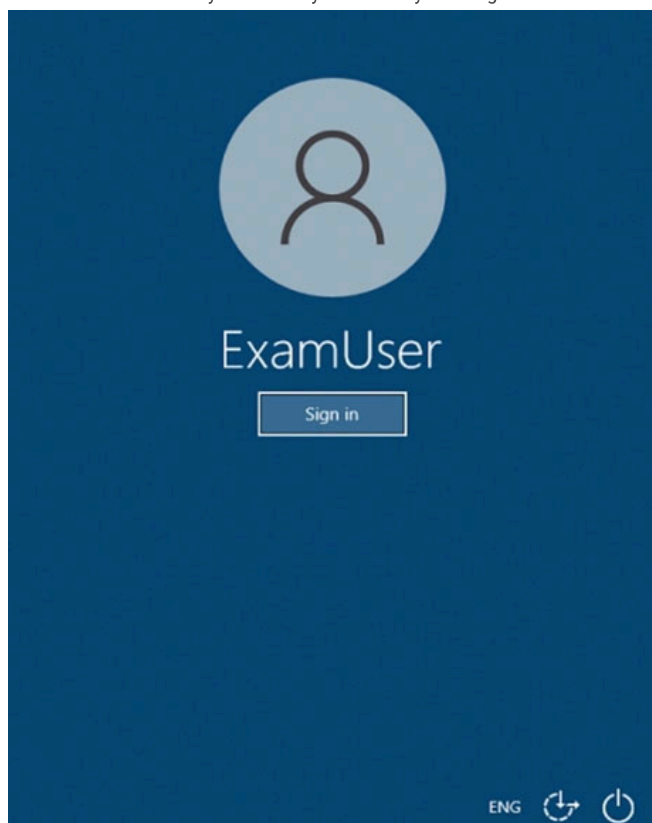Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that a user named Lee Gu can view all the Exchange Online configurations of your organization. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. Open the Microsoft 365 administration centre

This can be done at: https://admin.microsoft.com

2. Create a new user

Please enter a first name -

Last name -

Display name -

Username -
3. Add the necessary licence
For admin roles you sometimes need a licence. Especially in the security stack within Microsoft 365.
4. Add the Global Reader role via Roles
You can give multiple roles to the person you want.
Reference:
https://365tips.be/en/how-to-create-a-global-reader-account-for-your-it-supplier/

MSExch11 `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 4 months ago
Solution is wrong.
Correct is:
1. Go to Exchange Admin Center
2. Permissions -> Admin Roles
3. Add the User to the Group "Viel-Only Organization Management"
upvoted 8 times

   PawelNotts 1 year, 3 months ago
   If you prefer modern Exchange Admin Center you'll find this under Roles -> Admin Roles
   upvoted 2 times

   MSExch11 1 year, 4 months ago
   View-Only*
   upvoted 2 times

Jagomsah `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago
Jus tested in lab.

"View-only Organization Management" can read all info in EAC Online (including roles assignation, settings, Org Sharing,….)
upvoted 1 times

pyramidhead 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Wrong. Global Reader has the right to view all configuration set in the tenant in all admin centers. Least privilege so "View-Only Organization Management" from EAC
upvoted 1 times

SIMULATION -

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

To enter your username, place your cursor in the Sign in box and click on the username below.

To enter your password, place your cursor in the Enter password box and click on the password below.

Microsoft 365 Username: admin@abc.com

Microsoft 365 Password: xxxxxx -

If the Microsoft 365 portal does not load successfully in the browser, press CTRL-K to reload the portal in a new browser tab.

The following information is for technical support purposes only.

Lab Instance: XXXXXX -

You need to ensure that a user named Miriam Graham has the required rights to create new recipients by using the Exchange Online admin center. Miriam must be prevented from managing recipients. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To complete this task, sign in to the Microsoft 365 admin center.

Suggested Answer: *See explanation below.*

1. From the Microsoft 365 admin center dashboard, go to Admin > Exchange.

2. In the Exchange admin center, go to Roles > Admin roles, select the Recipient Management role group.

3. In Assigned section, add Miriam Graham to the role group.

4. When you're finished, click Save.

Reference:

MSExch11 `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 4 months ago

Wrong Solution.

Correct is:

1. Go To Exchange Admin Center

2. Permissions -> Admin Rolles

3. CREATE NEW Role Group and only assign the Role "Mail Recipient Creation"

upvoted 7 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

totally agree

upvoted 1 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 3 months ago

correct. you can also select Recipient Management group, then "Copy Role Group" option at the top, and then remove all the roles except the creation role. either will get you to the right answer

upvoted 1 times

reyrey `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 1 week ago

the below is wrong, roles, admin roles, recipient management, assigned (the user)

upvoted 1 times

Michman 8 months, 3 weeks ago

disagree.. its said that you need to prevent the user from managing recipients - ONLY create new ones

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You run the following command.

New-AddressList `"Name `List1` `" RecipientFilter {(RecipientType `"eq 'UserMailbox') -and (Title -like '*Sales*' -or Title -like '*Marketing*') -and (CountryOrRegion -eq 'Canada' -or CountryOrRegion -eq 'Mexico')}

You have the users shown in the following table.

Name	Email address	Title	Country
User1	User1@contoso.com	Sales & Marketing Director	Canada
User2	User2@contoso.com	Sales Manager	France
User3	User3@sales.contoso.com	Marketing	Canada

You have the shared mailboxes shown in the following table.

Name	Title	Country
Meeting Room 1	Sales Office MR1	Canada
Meeting Room 2	Marketing Partner	Mexico

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 is included on the address list.	○	○
User3 is included on the address list.	○	○
Meeting Room 1 and Meeting Room 2 are included on the address list.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User2 is included on the address list.	○	●
User3 is included on the address list.	●	○
Meeting Room 1 and Meeting Room 2 are included on the address list.	●	○

Box 1: No -

User2 is from France. Only users from Canada or Mexico are included.
Note: Use the New-AddressList cmdlet to create address lists and apply them to recipients.
To create flexible filters that use any available recipient property and that aren't subject to these limitations, you can use the RecipientFilter parameter to create an
OPath filter.

Box 2: Yes -
Marketing is in the Title and User3 is from Canada.

Box 3: Yes -
Meeting Room 1 has Sales in the Title and Country is Canada.
Meeting Room 2 has Marketing in the Title and Country is Mexico.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-addresslist

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🔲 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago
Correct
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago
Hohoho, MSFT even have this error in their manpage: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/new-addresslist?view=exchange-ps
See Examples 1 and 3 with incorrect code including 'RecipientType'. I submitted a change request in Github.
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Adh356** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
https://o365info.com/introduction-various-type-exchange-online-recipients-powershell-cmdlets-office-365-part-8-13/

For example, the RecipientType Shared mailbox is UserMailbox, because Shared mailbox is realized as a user account that is associated with Exchange Online mailbox
  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Andrutzzza** 1 year, 7 months ago
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/recipients/recipients?view=exchserver-2019

user mailbox and shared mailbox are different recipient types
  upvoted 2 times

  🔲 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago
  Well, yes, but in your reference it is also written "unique value in the RecipientTypeDetails property". So Ash356 is correct: RecipientType is the same for all - User, Shared, Room, Equipment - mailboxes.
    upvoted 1 times

  🔲 👤 **Andrutzzza** 1 year, 7 months ago
  actually shared mailbox would be in the recipienttypedetails attribute so answer is correct
    upvoted 3 times

    🔲 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 3 months ago
    Think youre right.
    Below is returned fora shared mailbox in my lab tenant.

    PS C:\Windows\system32> Get-Mailbox -Identity 365shared1 |fl *type*
    ResourceType :
    RemoteRecipientType : None
    RecipientType : UserMailbox
    RecipientTypeDetails : SharedMailbox
      upvoted 1 times

    🔲 👤 **Mathne** 1 year, 4 months ago
    SO confused on this one. I think you may be right though. Went from here (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/exchange/recipientfilter-properties?view=exchange-ps) to here (https://learn.microsoft.com/en-

us/powershell/module/exchange/get-recipient?view=exchange-ps#:~:text=%2D-,RecipientType,-The%20RecipientType%20parameter). And under the recipienttype filter, there is no SharedMailbox option. So maybe UserMailbox does include shared mailboxes? If so that is SO confusing and such a powershell deep dive/tricky question. Thank goodness for these discussion pages or else I'd have said No, Yes, No.

upvoted 3 times

MSExch11 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct, since Room 1 and Room 2 are Shared Mailboxes and not Ressources.

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains a sensitivity label named Confidential and a data loss prevention (DLP) policy named Policy1. Policy1 contains a rule named Rule1. Policy1 is applied to the Exchange email location. Rule1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Setting	Value
Conditions	• The Confidential sensitivity label is applied. • Content is shared with people outside my organization.
Actions	• Restrict access to the content for external users. • Notify users by using email and policy tips. • Send alerts to administrators.

You need to ensure that when a user applies the Confidential sensitivity label to an email and sends the email to an external recipient, the message is forwarded to the user's manager for approval.

What should you do?

    A. Modify the protection settings of the Confidential sensitivity label.

    B. Add a user override to Rule1.

    C. Add an action to Rule1.

    D. Modify the policy settings of the Confidential sensitivity label policy.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Data loss prevention (DLP) helps you prevent the unintentional or accidental sharing of sensitive information.

DLP examines email messages and files for sensitive information, like a credit card number. Using DLP you can detect sensitive information, and take action.

When editing a rule within a DLP policy, you can change:

* The actions that are taken, such as restricting access to the content.

* Etc.

Actions included in the DLP policy tips: Forward the message for approval to sender's manager.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/dlp-policy-reference https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/dlp-policy-tips-reference

---

  ☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct - the option to add an approver is within the "Actions" section of the DLP Rule Creation. User Override is a different section and appears to allow the user themselves to override the action

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You deploy a new management computer.

You need to use PowerShell to run Exchange Online cmdlets on the new computer.

Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence to connect to Exchange Online? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Cmdlets

| Import-Module ExchangeOnlineManagement |
| Connect-ExchangeOnline |
| Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned |
| Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent |
| Install-Module -name Exchangeonlinemanagement |
| Set-AuthConfig |

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Cmdlets

| Import-Module ExchangeOnlineManagement |
| |
| |
| Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent |
| |
| |

Answer Area

| Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned |
| Install-Module -name Exchangeonlinemanagement |
| Set-AuthConfig |
| Connect-ExchangeOnline |

Step 1: Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned

You only need to set this once per computer. If haven't set the execution policy and try to connect to Exchange Online you will get an error:

Files cannot be loaded because running scripts is disabled on this system. Provide a valid certificate with which to sign the files.

To manage Exchange Online, the local execution policy for PowerShell must be set to RemoteSigned instead of Restricted.

Step 2: Import-Module -name ExchangeOnlineManagement

In a PowerShell window, load the EXO V2 module by running the following command:

Import-Module -name ExchangeOnlineManagement

-Name

Specifies the names of the modules to import.

Step 3: Set-AuthConfig -

Use the Set-AuthConfig cmdlet to modify the authorization configuration for your Exchange organization.

The Set-AuthConfig parameter defines Microsoft Exchange as a partner application for server-to-server authentication with other partner applications such as

Microsoft SharePoint 2013 and Microsoft Lync 2013 or Skype for Business Server 2015, including the certificate used for signing tokens. It's generally not required for this configuration to be modified except in some cases where you must use a different certificate instead of the self-signed certificate created by Exchange

Setup or to use a new certificate after the old one has expired.

Step 4: Connect-ExchangeOnline -

This example connects to Exchange Online PowerShell in a Microsoft 365 or Microsoft 365 GCC organization:

Connect-ExchangeOnline -UserPrincipalName navin@contoso.com

Incorrect:

* Import-Module ExchangeOnlineManagement

Need to use the -name parameter.

* Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent

Cmdlet extension agents are used by Exchange cmdlets in Exchange Server 2010 and later. Cmdlets provided by other Microsoft or third-party products can't use cmdlet extension agents.

When you enable a cmdlet extension agent, the agent is run on every Exchange server in the organization. When an agent is enabled, it's made available to cmdlets that can then use the agent to perform additional operations.

Reference:

PawelNotts `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is definitely not correct.

Set-Authconfig and Enable-CmdletExtensionAgent are an on-prem only cmdlets, here we have an ExO environment

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-authconfig?view=exchange-ps

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/enable-cmdletextensionagent?view=exchange-ps

I believe it should be:

Set-ExecutionPolicy
Install-Module
Import-Module
Connect-ExchangeOnline

upvoted 17 times

  syougun200x 1 year, 11 months ago

  Thank you for the tips. When I checked on my lab import-module did not need but does not look like any other choice here.

  upvoted 2 times

  Nyamnyam 1 year, 2 months ago

  Dto, furthermore Set-Authconfig has nothing to do with connecting me to EXO: it is a server-to-server authentication cmdlet.

  upvoted 1 times

QaisFM `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

Set-ExecutionPolicy
Install-Module
Import-Module
Connect-ExchangeOnline
Tested in lab 100%

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year ago

Set-ExecutionPolicy
Install-Module
Import-Module
Connect-ExchangeOnline

upvoted 1 times

Noie 2 years, 2 months ago

"Set-AuthConfig" cannot be used for exchange Online.

"https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/set-authconfig?view=exchange-ps"

upvoted 2 times

  Noie 2 years, 2 months ago

  Changed question without adjusting the answer.

  upvoted 2 times

99redeyeflight 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer says Install-Module but the answer description says Import-Module?

upvoted 1 times

  99redeyeflight 2 years, 3 months ago

  According to the links provided , Install-Module seems correct as this is a necessary prereq. Import-Module is usually not needed anymore as the needed module will be imported automatically when running a command requiring it, as long as the module is installed on the computer first

  upvoted 1 times

MSExch11 2 years, 4 months ago

Seems to be correct, even if I never had to use Set-AuthConfig.

You have 1,000 user accounts that are each licensed for Microsoft 365. Each user account has a Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox.

Ten of the user accounts are configured as service accounts for applications. The applications send event notifications to the mailboxes of the service accounts by using SMTP. The developers of each application have delegated access to the mailbox of their respective application.

You need to ensure that all the event notifications sent by the applications are retained in the service account mailboxes so that new developers can review older notifications. The developers must be able to view only the notifications for their respective application. The solution must minimize licensing costs.

What should you do?

    A. Convert the service account mailboxes into shared mailboxes.

    B. Replace the service account mailboxes with a mail-enabled group.

    C. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled contacts.

    D. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled users.

> **Suggested Answer:** *A*
>
> When you convert a user's mailbox to a shared mailbox, all of the existing email and calendar is retained. Only now it's in a shared mailbox where several people will be able to access it instead of one person.
> Reference:
> https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/email/convert-user-mailbox-to-shared-mailbox?view=o365-worldwide

  👤 **Iyokus** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Converting to shared mailboxes would meet the needs as they are still delegated, and require no licenses. Although you can't sign into a shared mailbox without a license, the question doesn't specify that the applications are using authenticated SMTP with the service account's credentials. The assumption here is that the applications are using another email relay to send email to the service accounts.

  upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can only manage eDiscovery cases that she creates and export the search results. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

To which role should you add User1?

    A. Communications Compliance

    B. Compliance Administrator

    C. eDiscovery Manager

    D. eDiscovery Administrator

Suggested Answer: *C*

An eDiscovery Manager can use eDiscovery search tools to search content locations in the organization, and perform various search-related actions such as preview and export search results. Members can also create and manage cases in Microsoft Purview eDiscovery (Standard) and Microsoft Purview eDiscovery

(Premium), add and remove members to a case, create case holds, run searches associated with a case, and access case data. eDiscovery Managers can only access and manage the cases they create. They can't access or manage cases created by other eDiscovery Managers.

Incorrect:

Not B: eDiscovery Administrator - An eDiscovery Administrator is a member of the eDiscovery Manager role group, and can perform the same content search and case management-related tasks that an eDiscovery Manager can perform. Additionally, an eDiscovery Administrator can:

Access all cases that are listed on the eDiscovery (Standard) and eDiscovery (Premium) pages in the compliance portal.

Etc.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/assign-ediscovery-permissions

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

e-Discovery manager can access only cases created by account

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

User1 reports that an email message marked as high priority was undelivered.

You need to trace the email messages sent by User1 during the last 15 days. The solution must include the DeliveryPriority property of the messages.

Which report should you use?

  A. Outbound messages

  B. Summary

  C. Enhanced summary

  D. Extended

Correct Answer: *C*

Enhanced summary reports -

Available (completed) Enhanced summary reports are available in the Downloadable reports section at the beginning message trace. The following information is available in the report:

* Delivery_priority*: Whether the message was sent with High, Low, or Normal priority.

* origin_timestamp*: The date and time when the message was initially received by the service, using the configured UTC time zone.

* sender_address: The sender's email address (alias@domain).

Etc.

Incorrect:

Not A: The Outbound messages report displays information about email leaving your organization to the internet and over connectors.

Not B: The summary report contains the following information:

Date: The date and time at which the message was received by the service, using the configured UTC time zone.

Sender: The email address of the sender (alias@domain).

Recipient: The email address of the recipient or recipients. For a message sent to multiple recipients, there's one line per recipient. If the recipient is a distribution group, dynamic distribution group, or mail-enabled security group, the group will be the first recipient, and then each member of the group is on a separate line.

Subject: The first 256 characters of the message's Subject: field.

Status: These values are described in the Delivery status section.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-modern-eac

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You create a connector to a partner company named Contoso as shown in the following exhibit.

Mail flow scenario

From: Office 365

To: Partner organization

Name

TLS to Contoso

Description

None

Status

Turn it on after saving

When to use the connector

Use only when I have a transport rule set up that redirects messages to this connector.

Routing method

Use the MX record associated with the partner's domain.

Security restrictions

Always use Transport Layer Security (TLS) and connect only if the recipient's email server has a digital certificate.

You need to ensure that email messages containing the word Confidential and sent to contoso.com recipients are sent by using the TLS to Contoso connector.

What should you do?

    A. Create a data loss prevention (DLP) policy.

    B. Configure a new rule.

    C. Configure Organization Sharing.

    D. Add contoso.com as a remote domain.

Suggested Answer: *B*

When to use the connector.

Use only when I have transport rule set up that redirections messages to this connector.

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Amir1909 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 MarkusSan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 MSExch11 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

All incoming email messages route through an external third-party cloud filtering service named Filter1 to an incoming connector named Connector1.

You discover that the incoming messages contain headers that specify the source IP address as Filter1.

You need to ensure that incoming email messages contain headers that specify the source IP address of the original sender. The solution must prevent any changes to the external third-party cloud filtering service.

What should you do?

    A. From the Microsoft 365 Defender portal, configure enhanced filtering for Connector.

    B. Configure the MX record of contoso.com to point to contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com.

    C. Configure Connector1 to authenticate incoming messages by using the IP address of the Filter1 service.

    D. From the Exchange admin center, create a transport rule to rewrite the header for incoming messages.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. You will see the following header with Enhanced Filtering enabled for the connector: "X-MS-Exchange-ExternalOriginalInternetSender" ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/enhanced-filtering-for-connectors

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Mathne** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. Enhanced filtering on the connector, can't be done in the EAC.

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to be notified when more than 1,000 email messages are queued in Exchange for more than one hour.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Configure:

Alert policies
Insights
Message trace
Rules

In portal:

Exchange admin center
Microsoft 365 admin center
Microsoft 365 Defender portal
Microsoft Purview compliance portal

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Configure:

Alert policies
Insights
Message trace
Rules

In portal:

Exchange admin center
Microsoft 365 admin center
Microsoft 365 Defender portal
Microsoft Purview compliance portal

👤 **Mathne** `Highly Voted` 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct. In the EAC > Mail Flow > Alert Policies.

upvoted 5 times

  👤 **Iyokus** 1 year, 1 month ago

  Confirmed this is correct. The rule is often there by default now and can be modified.

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 2 months ago

  I agree. got the below on Defender.

  Alert policy

  Mail flow alerts have moved to the new Exchange admin center. Starting Oct 2021, customers will only be able to create/view/edit mail flow alerts
  in the new Exchange admin center.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- Alert policies

- Microsoft 365 Defender portal

upvoted 1 times

👤 **certacc** 1 year, 3 months ago

This is wrong. You cannot create a rule in the EAC to monitor Exchange queues. What you need to do is go into the Defender portal and drop the value of the "Messages have been delayed" default rule from 2,000 to 1,000. The rule monitors the queues in for emails which have been queued for over 1 hour and alerts if the threshold is breached.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **certacc** 1 year, 3 months ago

One caveat to this. I just noticed that if you create a connector, EXO seems to automatically create an alert rule in EAC automatically to monitor any backlog in the connectors specifically. But I still think it is Defender as that monitors all queues, not just environments where there are connectors and it is there by default, the value just needs to be decreased.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **certacc** 1 year, 3 months ago

One caveat to this. I just noticed that if you create a connector, EXO seems to automatically create an alert rule in EAC automatically to monitor any backlog in the connectors specifically. But I still think it is Defender as that monitors all queues, not just environments where there are connectors and it is there by default, the value just needs to be decreased.

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You plan to implement an on-premises alarm system that will send email alerts by using SMTP. The alarm system will NOT support TLS.

You need to ensure that the alarm system can send the alerts to both internal and external recipients by using Exchange Online.

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

    A. Configure the alarm system settings to use a TXT record of the tenant.

    B. Configure SMTP AUTH client submission.

    C. Configure the alarm system settings to use an MX record of the tenant.

    D. Configure direct send.

    E. Create a connector.

Suggested Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

  👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B and E is correct

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

Right … Option 3 in >> https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Iyokus** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E is correct. Device points to MX record to relay email. Connector is required, as direct send does not allow email to be sent to external recipients.

  upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

A user reports that an expected email message from an internet recipient was never delivered, and the sender never received a non-delivery report (NDR).

You need to troubleshoot inbound message delivery to meet the following requirements:

• Verify DNS and MX connectivity for the target domain.
• Verify whether the message was quarantined.

What should you use for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Verify DNS and MX connectivity for the target domain: [▼]
- Message trace
- Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer
- The Inbound messages mail flow report

Verify whether the message was quarantined: [▼]
- Message trace
- Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer
- The Inbound messages mail flow report

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Verify DNS and MX connectivity for the target domain: [▼]
- Message trace
- **Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer**
- The Inbound messages mail flow report

Verify whether the message was quarantined: [▼]
- **Message trace**
- Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer
- The Inbound messages mail flow report

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

All mailboxes use a suffix of @contoso.com.

All email is routed to and from the tenant through a third-party email filtering service.

You have the following network-connected scanners:

• Public IP addresses are used via NAT when connecting to the internet.
• SMTP AUTH is disabled.

You need to ensure that the scanners can send email messages to external recipients via Exchange. The solution must NOT require that credentials be managed from the scanners.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Create in Exchange:
- A mail flow rule
- A shared mailbox
- An inbound connector
- An outbound connector

On the scanner, configure the SMTP smart host as:
- smtp.outlook.com
- smtp.office365.com
- The MX record of contoso.com
- contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Create in Exchange:
- A mail flow rule
- A shared mailbox
- An inbound connector
- **An outbound connector**

On the scanner, configure the SMTP smart host as:
- smtp.outlook.com
- smtp.office365.com
- The MX record of contoso.com
- **contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com**

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- An inbound connector

- contoso-com.mail.protection.Outlook.com

upvoted 1 times

👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

This should be an Inbound connector not an Outbound connector.

2nd box is correct.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **ServerBrain** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Why inbound connector?? when you to ensure that the scanners can SEND email messages to EXTERNAL recipients via Exchange

upvoted 3 times

Nyamnyam 8 months, 1 week ago

Certainly Inbound - this "listens" to your on-prem devices based on static IPs. The sending to external is what SMTP relay stays for, and is a natural part of EXO.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

upvoted 1 times

Nyamnyam 8 months, 1 week ago

Certainly Inbound - this "listens" to your on-prem devices based on static IPs. The sending to external is what SMTP relay stays for, and is a natural part of EXO.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/how-to-set-up-a-multifunction-device-or-application-to-send-email-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365#option-3-configure-a-connector-to-send-mail-using-microsoft-365-or-office-365-smtp-relay

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

User1 has the Department attribute set to Procurement.

You create the connector shown in the Connector exhibit. (Click the Connector tab.)

Connector

-

Contoso Secured Outbound Mail

⊘   ↻   🗑

Mail flow scenario

From: Office 365

To: Partner organization

Name

Contoso Secured Outbound Mail

Status

On

Edit name or status

Use of connector

Use only when I have a transport rule set up that redirects messages to this connector.

Edit use

Routing

Route email messages through these smart hosts: mail.contoso.com

Edit routing

Security restrictions

None

Edit restrictions

You create the transport rule shown in the Transport rule exhibit. (Click the Transport rule tab.)

Transport rule

-

Procurement Contoso Secured Mail

If the message...

recipients's address domain portion belongs to any of these domains: 'contoso.com'
and sender's specified properties contain these words: 'Department:Procurement'

Do the following...

Route the message using the connector named 'Contoso Secured Outbound Mail'.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Email messages from User1 to user2@contoso.com are sent to mail.contoso.com.	○	○
Email messages from User to user2@contoso.com are delivered only if a TLS connection is established.	○	○
Email messages from User1 to user3@europe.contoso.com are delivered by using the Contoso Secured Outbound Mail connector.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Email messages from User1 to user2@contoso.com are sent to mail.contoso.com.	◉	○
Email messages from User to user2@contoso.com are delivered only if a TLS connection is established.	○	◉
Email messages from User1 to user3@europe.contoso.com are delivered by using the Contoso Secured Outbound Mail connector.	○	◉

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes No No

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

YNN

To use the connector on the third condition, the filter should point to "*.contoso.com"

upvoted 2 times

You have 1,000 user accounts that are each licensed for Microsoft 365. Each user account has a Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox.

Ten of the user accounts are configured as service accounts for applications. The applications send event notifications to the mailboxes of the service accounts by using SMTP. The developers of each application have delegated access to the mailbox of their respective application.

You need to ensure that all the event notifications sent by the applications are retained in the service account mailboxes so that new developers can review older notifications. The developers must be able to view only the notifications for their respective application. The solution must minimize licensing costs.

What should you do?

    A. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled users.

    B. Replace the service account mailboxes with a single user mailbox that contains a folder for each application.

    C. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled contacts.

    D. Convert the service account mailboxes into shared mailboxes.

Correct Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

HOTSPOT
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to add a custom domain named contoso.com that meets the following requirements:

• All email messages from the internet must first be filtered by a third-party cloud service before being delivered to Exchange Online.
• Recipient email systems must validate the messaging server for contoso.com.

Which type of DNS record should you use for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

All email messages from the internet must first be filtered by a third-party
cloud service before being delivered to Exchange Online: [▼]
  CNAME
  MX
  SPF TXT
  SRV

Recipient email systems must validate the messaging server for contoso.com: [▼]
  CNAME
  MX
  SPF TXT
  SRV

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

All email messages from the internet must first be filtered by a third-party
cloud service before being delivered to Exchange Online: [▼]
  CNAME
  [MX]
  SPF TXT
  SRV

Recipient email systems must validate the messaging server for contoso.com: [▼]
  CNAME
  MX
  [SPF TXT]
  SRV

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named @contoso.com.

You recently configured Microsoft 365 to use a new email domain named @fabrikam.com instead of @contoso.com.

Users report that when they send email messages to external recipients, the messages are often erroneously identified as SPAM.

You verify that all the users can receive email successfully from other companies.

You need to reduce the likelihood that the email will be identified as SPAM by the external recipients.

What should you modify?

- A. a text (TXT) record
- B. a mail exchanger (MX) record
- C. a remote domain
- D. a mail flow rule
- E. a safe attachments policy

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗹 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗹 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/get-help-with-domains/create-dns-records-at-any-dns-hosting-provider?view=o365-worldwide#add-or-edit-an-spf-txt-record-to-help-prevent-email-spam-outlook-exchange-online

upvoted 1 times

🗹 👤 **AmineRach** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Modify SPF (TXT) record

upvoted 2 times

🗹 👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Modify SPF (TXT) record, answer should be A.

upvoted 2 times

🗹 👤 **Vinu111** 12 months ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

🗹 👤 **CarlosTech99** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

To reduce the likelihood of email messages being identified as SPAM by external recipients, you should:

A. Modify a text (TXT) record.

upvoted 3 times

🗹 👤 **Iyokus** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be A. The issue here is likely the SPF TXT record for the new domain, and that Exchange Online has not been identified as a validated sender for this domain. Adjusting mail rules in answer D will not change how the recipient interprets this.

🔲 👤 **v0jak** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why D not A?

HOTSPOT
-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You plan to create a mail flow rule that will forward email messages containing specific words to a user's manager for approval.

You need to test the rule. The solution must meet the following requirements:

• Prevent users from being notified that their message was forwarded to their manager.
• Support the tracking of messages that match the rule by using message tracing.

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

new rule

Name:

rule1

*Apply this rule if...

✖ | The sender is located... ▼ |

and

✖ | The subject or body includes... ▼ |

add condition

*Do the following...

| Forward to the sender's manager for approval ▼ |

add action

Except if...

add exception

Properties of this rule:

☐ Audit this rule with severity level:

Not specified ▼

Choose a mode for this rule:

◉ Enforce
◯ Test with Policy Tips
◯ Test without Policy Tips

☐ Activate this rule on the following date:

Wed 29/09/2021 ▼ | 10:30 PM ▼

☐ Deactivate this rule on the following date:

Wed 29/09/2021 ▼ | 10:30 PM ▼

☐ Stop processing more rules

☐ Defer the message if rule processing doesn't complete

Match sender address in message:

Header ▼

new rule

Name:

rule1

*Apply this rule if...

✖ The sender is located... ▾

and

✖ The subject or body includes... ▾

add condition

*Do the following...

Forward to the sender's manager for approval ▾

add action

Except if...

add exception

Properties of this rule:

☐ Audit this rule with severity level

Not specified ▾

Choose a mode for this rule:

🔘 Enforce
⚪ Test with Policy Tips
⚪ Test without Policy Tips

☐ Activate this rule on the following date:

Wed 29/09/2021 ▾   10:30 PM ▾

☐ Deactivate this rule on the following date:

Wed 29/09/2021 ▾   10:30 PM ▾

☐ Stop processing more rules

☐ Defer the message if rule processing doesn't complete

Match sender address in message:

Header ▾

Suggested Answer:

☐ **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

The subject or body includes... is already selected

Forward to the sender's manager for approval is also selected

Most logical is to complete the missing pieces:

Audit this rile with severity level - this satisfies requirement "tracking of messages that match the rule by using message tracing"

Test without policy tips - this satisfies requirements "You need to test the rule." and "Prevent users from being notified that their message was forwarded"

upvoted 1 times

☐ **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/security-and-compliance/mail-flow-rules/test-mail-flow-rules

upvoted 1 times

☐ **lyokus** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answers should be:

Audit this rule with severity level

Test without Policy Tips

The answer shows "Enforce" being enabled, the question states this must be tested first.

upvoted 3 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named fabrikam.com.

All email sent by the users in fabrikam.com to must be delivered to first for approval.

What should you do?

    A. Create a mail flow rule to send the emails to a moderator.

    B. Configure email forwarding for the mailbox of .

    C. Create a mail flow rule to restrict who can send email to Manager1.

    D. Grant Manager1 the Send On Behalf permission for the mailbox of .

    E. Add contoso.com as a remote domain.

Correct Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a group named Group1.

You need to create a mail flow rule to enforce TLS for all email messages sent from Group1 to a partner company that has an email domain named contoso.com.

What should you do first?

- A. Disable plus addressing.
- B. Create a connector to contoso.com.
- C. Configure enhanced filtering.
- D. Add contoso.com as an accepted domain.
- E. Add contoso.com as a remote domain.

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have an on-premises Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You purchase a Microsoft 365 E5 subscription.

You need to configure a hybrid deployment and move all mailboxes to Exchange Online.

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

Configure and run Azure AD Connect cloud sync.
From the Exchange admin center, add a remote domain.
Configure and run Azure AD Connect.
Configure and run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.
From the Exchange admin center, add a migration batch.

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

From the Exchange admin center, add a remote domain.
Configure and run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.
Configure and run Azure AD Connect.

☐ 👤 **BigTone** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 1 week ago

I don't agree with the answer, why do you need a remote domain, it's a hybrid you are configuring

I believe the answer to be

1. Configure and run Azure AD Connect
2. Configure and run the Hybrid Configuration Wizard
3. From the Exchange Admin Center, add a migration batch

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment-prerequisites
upvoted 11 times

   ☐ 👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

   I agree, the answer to add a remote domain is completely wrong. I believe you are correct.
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- and run Azure AD Connect

- Configure and run the Hybrid Configuration Wizard - From the Exchange Admin Center, add a migration batch
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

You enable DKIM for contoso.com and create the required DNS CNAME record for the first key.

You need to create the second DNS CNAME record required to support DKIM.

How should you complete the second DNS record? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

CNAME record: [▼]
- select2._domainkey
- selector.domainkey
- selector2._dkim
- selector2._domainkey

Points to: [▼] .contosocom.onmicrosoft.com
- select2._domainkey.contoso.com
- selector2.contoso.com._dkim
- selector2.contoso-com._domainkey
- selector2-contoso-com._domainkey

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

CNAME record: [▼]
- select2._domainkey
- selector.domainkey
- selector2._dkim
- **selector2._domainkey**

Points to: [▼] .contosocom.onmicrosoft.com
- select2._domainkey.contoso.com
- selector2.contoso.com._dkim
- selector2.contoso-com._domainkey
- **selector2-contoso-com._domainkey**

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **BigTone** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/email-authentication-dkim-configure?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT
-

Your network contains an Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription. All mailboxes are hosted in Microsoft Exchange Online.

You have the DNS domains shown in the following table.

Name	Description
corp.contoso.com	AD DS domain
contoso.com	Verified custom domain for Azure AD
contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Default Azure AD tenant

You need to ensure that the Autodiscover service can be used to configure Microsoft Outlook settings for devices connecting from the internet.

How should you configure the DNS record for Autodiscover? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Type of DNS record:

A
CNAME
MX
SRV
TXT

In DNS domains:

contoso.com only
corp.contoso.com only
contoso.onmicrosoft.com only
contoso.com and corp.contoso.com
contoso.com and contoso.onmicrosoft.com
corp.contoso.com and contoso.onmicrosoft.com

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Type of DNS record:

- A
- **CNAME**
- MX
- SRV
- TXT

In DNS domains:

- contoso.com only
- corp.contoso.com only
- contoso.onmicrosoft.com only
- contoso.com and corp.contoso.com
- **contoso.com and contoso.onmicrosoft.com**
- corp.contoso.com and contoso.onmicrosoft.com

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

CNAME

contoso.com only

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think you need only contoso.com CNAME since it's the only verified domain for the Tenant, thus the only domain for email autodiscovery from the internet.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **bullet091** 1 year, 4 months ago

I don't agree with the answer, it should be CNAME for contoso.com and corp.contoso.com. You do not have to add any DNS records to your .onmicrosoft.com domain.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **yugiboy932** 1 year ago

"We recommend that you create an Autodiscover CNAME record for every domain on your account, including domain aliases and accepted domains."

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Users report that legitimate email messages are delivered to their Junk Email folder.

You plan to use the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer to identify the cause of the issue.

Which test should you run?

 A. Inbound SMTP Email

 B. Message Analyzer

 C. Outlook Connectivity

 D. Outbound SMTP Email

Suggested Answer: *B*

  👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **AmineRach** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains the following email domains:

• Adatum.com
• Contoso.com
• Fabrikam.com

When external recipients receive email messages from the users in the tenant, all the messages are delivered by using the @contoso.com email domain.

You need to ensure that the users send email by using the @fabrikam.com email domain.
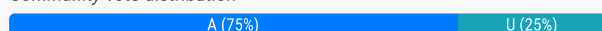
Solution: From the Microsoft 365 admin center, you set fabrikam.com as the default domain.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. No

    B. Yes

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (75%)   U (25%)

⊟ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

Please go to Question #30 in the same topic (2) and see for yourself - for exactly the same question the correct answer is No.

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ColinM34** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Non, ce n'est pas le cas

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

No it does not

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I don't agree with the answer, it should be No, setting the default domain doesn't change sender addresses.

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **BigTone** 11 months, 1 week ago

Not sure this is correct, changing the default domain doesn't automatically update the existing users primary SMTP address. It would use the default domain for new account creation. You would have to run a script to update existing email addresses

  upvoted 3 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You need to configure a solution to receive an email notification whenever the number of queued messages exceeds 1,000, and the messages have been queued for more than one hour. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do in the Exchange admin center?

A. Edit the settings of the Reply-all storm detected alert policy.

B. Review the Queued messages report.

C. Review the Inbound messages report.

D. Create a new alert policy.

E. Edit the settings of the Messages have been delayed alert policy.

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months, 1 week ago

E is the answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Either D or E would work, but the key to the question is to recognise the "The solution must minimize administrative effort." part. Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **bullet091** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Edit: E

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that has an email domain named contoso.com. Contoso.com routes all inbound email messages through a third-party email protection service.

You discover that all the inbound email messages contain the source IP address of the email protection service.

You need to ensure that all the inbound email messages retain the source IP address of the original sender.

What should you do?

A. Modify the SPF TXT record of contoso.com.

B. Enable Enhanced Filtering for Connectors.

C. Configure a mail flow rule.

D. Add an entry for a spoofed sender to Tenant Allow/Block Lists.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

yes, enhanced filtering for connectors

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mail-flow-best-practices/use-connectors-to-configure-mail-flow/enhanced-filtering-for-connectors

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

From a computer named Client1, you run the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer, perform a network test, and receive the results shown in the following exhibit.

Network connectivity test results for your location

Please open this website on a Windows PC and use a modern browser to run the advanced tests.

Summary   **Details**

Here are the detailed connectivity test results for your location. Learn about the tests we run

Your location information

Test	Result
Your location	Madison, AL, United States found by the web browser
Network egress location (the location where your network connects to your ISP)	Copenhagen, Capital Region, Denmark
⚠ Your distance from the network egress location	4,618 miles (7,431 kilometers)
⚠ Customers in your metropolitan area with better performance	58% of people in your area have a better network connection.

Exchange Online

Test	Result
⚠ Exchange service front door location	Staffanstorp, Sweden (119 ms). Potential 108 ms improvement
Best Exchange service front door(s) for your location	Boydton, VA, United States Chicago, IL, United States Des Moines, IA, United States Manassas, VA, United States Phoenix, AZ, United States San Antonio, TX, United States Toronto, ON, Canada

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer reports an issue with traffic **[answer choice]**.

▼
from Microsoft 365 to the user
from the user to Microsoft 365
on the internal Microsoft network

To correct the network connectivity issues, you must **[answer choice]** on Client1.

▼
check the network routing configuration
edit the Location services
validate the default gateway

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

The Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer reports an issue with traffic **[answer choice]**.

▼
from Microsoft 365 to the user
from the user to Microsoft 365
on the internal Microsoft network

To correct the network connectivity issues, you must **[answer choice]** on Client1.

▼
check the network routing configuration
edit the Location services
validate the default gateway

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- from the user to Microsoft 365

- check the Network routing configuration

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/office-365-network-mac-perf-onboarding-tool?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named adatum.com that contains a user named User1.

You plan to perform a new message trace for User1. The message trace must generate an Enhanced summary report.

Which three Delivery status options can be included in the report? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

New message trace

Senders ⓘ

U User1@adatum.com ✕

Recipients ⓘ

All

Time range (UTC-06:00) ⓘ   Custom time range

Last 2 day(s)

90   30   15   10   7   2   1 day   12 hr   6 hr   0

Detailed search options   ⌃

Delivery status ⓘ

All   ⌄

All

Delivered

Expanded

Failed

Pending

Quarantined

Filtered as spam

Getting status

Suggested Answer:

New message trace

Senders ⓘ

| U User1@adatum.com ✕ |

Recipients ⓘ

| All |

Time range (UTC-06:00) ⓘ   Custom time range

Last 2 day(s)

90   30   15   10   7   2   1 day   12 hr   6 hr   0

○─────────────────────────○

Detailed search options   ∧

Delivery status ⓘ

| All   ∨ |

| All |
| Delivered |
| Expanded |
| Failed |
| Pending |
| Quarantined |
| Filtered as spam |
| Getting status |

⊟ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't really understand this question. All delivery status are available and valid.

However, since the report is only 2 days, it can include "Pending, Quarantined, and Filter as spam", as noted here :

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/monitoring/trace-an-email-message/message-trace-modern-eac#delivery-status

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **BigTone** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is wrong, correct answer is

Delivered
Expanded
Failed

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Tyrent** 11 months, 1 week ago

answer is wrong

Delivered, Expanded and Failed are correct

  upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

Users use Microsoft Outlook as their primary email client.

The users report that email messages received from a partner company are often delayed before being delivered.

You need to analyze the message header of one of the delayed messages to identify the cause of the delay.

What are two actions that you can perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From Message trace in the Exchange admin center, create a custom query.
- B. From the Exchange admin center, review the Queued messages report.
- C. Run the Microsoft Remote Connectivity Analyzer.
- D. From Outlook, review the properties of the message.
- E. From the Exchange admin center, review the mail flow rules.

Correct Answer: *CD*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a mailbox named Mailbox1.

You need to ensure that Mailbox1 rejects all external email messages and responds with the following non-delivery report (NDR): "Mailbox1 is an automated system mailbox and does not accept incoming mail."

What should you do?

A. Set a message delivery restriction for Mailbox1.

B. From Mailbox1, create an inbox rule.

C. Create a mail flow rule.

D. Modify the permissions for Mailbox1.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Nyamnyam 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, but the explanation could be better. You can very well reject incoming emails from external users via message delivery restriction and activating the option "Require that all senders are authenticated". But you cannot customize the NDR message.
Therefore mail flow rule is the correct option.

upvoted 1 times

ServerBrain 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

correct. as it is the option to ensure the mailbox rejects only external email messages..

upvoted 1 times

You have 1,000 user accounts that are each licensed for Microsoft 365. Each user account has a Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox.

Ten of the user accounts are configured as service accounts for applications. The applications send event notifications to the mailboxes of the service accounts by using SMTP. The developers of each application have delegated access to the mailbox of their respective application.

You need to ensure that all the event notifications sent by the applications are retained in the service account mailboxes so that new developers can review older notifications. The developers must be able to view only the notifications for their respective application. The solution must minimize licensing costs.

What should you do?

A. Convert the service account mailboxes into mail-enabled users.

B. Replace the service account mailboxes with a single user mailbox that contains Power Automate rules.

C. Replace the service account mailboxes with a single user mailbox that contains a folder for each application.

D. Replace the service account mailboxes with a Microsoft 365 group.

Correct Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant.

You collaborate with a partner company that has a domain named adatum.com and uses a third-party mail service.

You create a partner connector named adatum.com that has the default settings.

You discover that when a user from adatum.com sends an email message to your company, the message is rejected.

You need to ensure that email messages from adatum.com are delivered successfully. The solution must comply with security best practices.

What should you do?

A. Delete and recreate the adatum.com connector.

B. Edit the sent email identity to use the IP address of adatum.com.

C. Require adatum.com to configure TLS for its mail service.

D. Turn off the TLS requirement for the adatum.com connector.

Correct Answer: C

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

User1 reports that several email messages sent to an external recipient were NOT delivered successfully.

You need to verify whether a data loss prevention (DLP) rule blocked the messages from being delivered.

What should you do?

- A. Review the quarantined email of User1.
- B. Create a message trace for messages that have a delivery status of Failed.
- C. Review the Microsoft 365 audit log.
- D. Review the Outbound messages report.

Correct Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 receives an email notification and can take corrective action when the Fix possible mail loop insight is generated.

What should you use, and to which role group should you add User1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Use:
- Alert policies
- Mail flow reports
- Mail flow rules
- Message trace

Role group:
- Compliance Management
- Organization Management
- Records Management
- Security Operator

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Use:
- Alert policies
- **Mail flow reports**
- Mail flow rules
- Message trace

Role group:
- Compliance Management
- **Organization Management**
- Records Management
- Security Operator

☐ 👤 **funklord** 1 year ago

Shouldn't the first answer be Alert Policies?

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You plan to implement Hybrid Modern Authentication (HMA).

You retrieve the Exchange virtual directory settings, and you discover the following output.

```
InternalUrl                 : https://mail.contoso.com
ExternalUrl                 : https://mail.contoso.com
IISAuthenticationMethods    : {Ntlm, Negotiate}
InternalAuthenticationMethods : {Ntlm, Negotiate}
ExternalAuthenticationMethods : {Ntlm, Negotiate}
```

You need to prepare the virtual directories for the planned implementation of HMA.

What should you do?

    A. Add OAuth as an authentication method.

    B. Remove NTLM as an authentication method.

    C. Delete https://mail.contoso.com from the ExternalUrl value.

    D. Modify the InternalUrl value to http://mail.contoso.com.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/configure-exchange-server-for-hybrid-modern-authentication?view=o365-worldwide

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Alexandersss** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

CORRECT

  upvoted 4 times

 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

  upvoted 4 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server hybrid deployment that contains Exchange 2013, Exchange 2016, and Exchange 2019 servers. All the servers have the latest Cumulative Updates (CUs) applied.

You need to implement Hybrid Modern Authentication (HMA). The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do first?

A. Upgrade the Exchange 2013 servers to Exchange 2016 CU7.

B. Add the on-premises web service URLs as Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) service principal names (SPNs).

C. Upgrade all the servers to Exchange 2019.

D. Create an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) conditional access policy for Exchange Online.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/configure-exchange-server-for-hybrid-modern-authentication?view=o365-worldwide#make-sure-you- meet-all-the-prerequisites https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/hybrid-modern-auth-overview?view=o365-worldwide#do-you-meet-modern-authentication-prerequisites

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

As long as there isn't any Exchange 2010, and all servers are running the latest CU, SPN creation is the first step.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

All Mailbox servers and domain controllers are in the same site.

You deploy an Edge Transport server.

You need to ensure that all SMTP traffic between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online is routed through the Edge Transport server.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Copy the Edge Subscription file to a Mailbox server.
On a Mailbox server, run New-EdgeSubscription.
Run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.
On a Mailbox server, modify the accepted domains.
On the Edge Transport server, run New-EdgeSubscription.

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Actions

Copy the Edge Subscription file to a Mailbox server.
On a Mailbox server, run New-EdgeSubscription.
Run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.
On a Mailbox server, modify the accepted domains.
On the Edge Transport server, run New-EdgeSubscription.

Answer Area

On the Edge Transport server, run New-EdgeSubscription.
Copy the Edge Subscription file to a Mailbox server.
On a Mailbox server, run New-EdgeSubscription.
Run the Hybrid Configuration wizard.

👤 **Exchangist** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

On the Edge Transport server, create and export an Edge Subscription file by running the New-EdgeSubscription cmdlet.

Copy the Edge Subscription file to a Mailbox server or a file share that's accessible from the Active Directory site containing your Mailbox servers.

Import the Edge Subscription file to the Active Directory site by running the New-EdgeSubscription cmdlet on the Mailbox server.

Run the HCW to update config in EOL

Answer is correct.
upvoted 10 times

👤 **Kodeblack** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam
upvoted 1 times

👤 **DD2021** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam
upvoted 3 times

👤 **pr0xx** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

On the exam 11/02/2022
upvoted 4 times

👤 **HGD545** 1 year, 1 month ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

upvoted 3 times

Alexandersss 1 year, 3 months ago

yep, answer correct

upvoted 4 times

Alexandersss 1 year, 3 months ago

yep, answer correct

upvoted 4 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment that contains the public folders shown in the following table.

Name	Structure	Mail-enabled
PF1	Hierarchical	Yes
PF2	Flat	No
PF3	Flat	Yes

You plan to migrate the public folders to Exchange Online to improve the collaboration options available to users.

Which public folders can be migrated to Office 365 groups without losing the folders' existing functionality?

A. PF2 and PF3 only

B. PF2 only

C. PF1 and PF2 only

D. PF1 only

E. PF3 only

Suggested Answer: *A*

Not PF1. Office 365 groups are 'flat' so you would lose the folder hierarchy.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/migrate-to-microsoft-365-groups?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **Alexandersss** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** `Most Recent ⊙` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

PF2 and PF3 only, because the structure is flat

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mathne** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes, this is correct.

"While Microsoft 365 Groups offers many advantages, you should be aware of a few major differences that you'll notice after leaving the public folders experience. These differences are primarily:

- Folder hierarchy: While public folders are often used to organize content in a deep-rooted hierarchy, Microsoft 365 Groups has a flat structure. All emails in the group reside in the Conversations space and all the documents go into the Files tab. Also, you can't create subfolders in Microsoft 365 groups."

So they can all be migrated technically, but you'd lose all the hierarchical folders in PF1 that had been assembled. Just so you know!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company has a Microsoft 365 subscription for a domain named contoso.com.

The company acquires a company named Litware, Inc. that uses an IMAP-based messaging system. The SMTP domain of Litware is named litwareinc.com.

You need to migrate the mailboxes of Litware to Microsoft Office 365. The solution must ensure that users from Litware can receive email by using their current email address.

Which four 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.

Select and Place:

Actions

| Add an accepted domain to Microsoft 365. |
| Create a migration endpoint and a migration batch. |
| Create an Office 365 connector. |
| Start the migration batch. |
| Provision a mailbox in Microsoft 365 for each Litware user. |

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Actions

| |
| |
| Create an Office 365 connector. |
| |

Answer Area

| Add an accepted domain to Microsoft 365. |
| Provision a mailbox in Microsoft 365 for each Litware user. |
| Create a migration endpoint and a migration batch. |
| Start the migration batch. |

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mailbox-migration/migrating-imap-mailboxes/migrating-imap-mailboxes

---

⊟ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Abdallah01** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

What are the case

studies that you get? May I contact you by mail or another way?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DD2021** 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **emlch** 2 years, 7 months ago

the doc says that we first need to provide users and assign licenses so i think provide mailbox would be the first thing that we do.

First you have to create your users in Microsoft 365 or Office 365 and assign licenses to them. The mailboxes have to exist in Microsoft 365 or Office 365 to use IMAP migration.

Prepare your IMAP source email system and get the information you need to migrate. If you plan to migrate your domain to Microsoft 365 or Office 365, verify that you own your domain with your domain registrar.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ARYMBS** 2 years, 3 months ago

Given answer IS correct.

Basically you re-explaining everything what was in the answer but in incorrect order (theoretically it can be correct if you want to spend at least twice the time on the same task).

Explanation:

You: If you plan to migrate your domain to Microsoft 365 or Office 365, verify that you own your domain with your domain registrar.

M: You're describing Domain Validation which would be Step 1 in the answer.

You: First you have to create your users in Microsoft 365 or Office 365 and assign licenses to them.

M: You're describing users provisioning which would be Step 2 in the answer.

You: The mailboxes have to exist in Microsoft 365 or Office 365 to use IMAP migration.

Prepare your IMAP source email system and get the information you need to migrate.

M: You're describing migration process which would be Step 3&4 in the answer.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **natazar** 2 years, 9 months ago

Is this one worth 1 point or 4 points?

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **HPaulus** 1 year, 8 months ago

Point is by question not by click lol

upvoted 1 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains two Mailbox servers. The servers are members of a database availability group (DAG).

You plan to implement an Exchange hybrid deployment.

You are evaluating the use of the Exchange Modern Hybrid connection option during the hybrid deployment.

What are two benefits of using Exchange Modern Hybrid instead of Exchange Classic Hybrid? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

   A. allows the use of Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for on-premises users

   B. eliminates the need to purchase publicly trusted certificates for communication between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online

   C. preserves mailbox quotas when mailboxes are moved between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online

   D. uses Organization Configuration Transfer to configure Exchange Online

   E. allows federated sharing between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online

---

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Reference:

https://practical365.com/exchange-online/hybrid-exchange-making-it-easier-and-faster-to-move-to-the-cloud/

Community vote distribution

AB (60%)	BE (20%)	AE (20%)
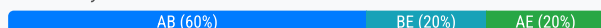
☐ 👤 **Darisha** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

B - E

For B I'm pretty sure that you are eliminate the need to purchase publicly trusted certificates, because Hybrid Agent will do the job. About E, I'm not sure 100%, but OCT has nothing with benefits between Exchange Modern Hybrid and Exchange Classic Hybrid. You are choosing OCT (Organizational Configuration Transfer) at the beginning of setting up Hybrid Configuration...

   upvoted 14 times

☐ 👤 **terences** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Answer AB

Modern hybrid allows for MFA support for on-premises mailboxes.

dont confuse modern hybrid with Full Hybrid

   upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

A and B is correct

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BE`

B for sure. E for calendar free/busy information between exo and exch.

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **andrewkdc97** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Its A&E

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CarlosTech99** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

A. Allows the use of Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for on-premises users: Exchange Modern Hybrid enables you to leverage Azure Multi-Factor Authentication for authentication and security purposes, providing an additional layer of protection for on-premises users accessing Exchange Online services.

E. Allows federated sharing between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online: Exchange Modern Hybrid allows for seamless federated

sharing between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online. This enables users to share calendars, contacts, and free/busy information with external users and organizations more efficiently and securely.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Iasha** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. allows the use of Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for on-premises users: Exchange Modern Hybrid supports Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication, which enables you to use Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for on-premises users. This provides an additional layer of security to help protect the on-premises organization.

B. eliminates the need to purchase publicly trusted certificates for communication between the on-premises organization and Exchange Online: Exchange Modern Hybrid uses certificate-based authentication that does not require the use of publicly trusted certificates. This reduces the cost and complexity of managing certificates, and simplifies the deployment of the hybrid environment.

Therefore, options A and B are the correct answers. Options C, D, and E are not benefits of using Exchange Modern Hybrid.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 3 months ago

I have been thinking third party trusted cert is a must for hybrid. Am I mistaken?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/certificate-requirements

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **pyramidrising** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answe is AB

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **emlch** 2 years, 7 months ago

i'm going with darisha, as you can see on the ms203 free training docs https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/m365-messaging-hybrid-environment/decide-classic-modern

Modern eliminates the need of a certificate (and other security needs) and seems to have a better sharing process than the classical. So B and E.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **semipro** 2 years, 10 months ago

B is the only correct answer here

A - Modern Hybrid Authentication allows MFA for on-premises mailboxes. This is completely separate from Exchange Modern Hybrid Connection

C - This isn't possible

D - OCT is a function of the Hybrid Configuration Wizard, whether you choose a classic or modern setup

E - Federated sharing does not require Exchange Modern Hybrid

upvoted 6 times

⊟ 👤 **Harshul** 2 years, 5 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Beitran** 1 year, 6 months ago

Agreed, there doesn't seem to be much of a difference between Modern Full and Classic Full: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-configuration-wizard-options

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You implement hybrid connectivity to Microsoft 365.

You need to ensure that users can use the Microsoft Outlook mobile app on their device to access their on-premises mailbox.
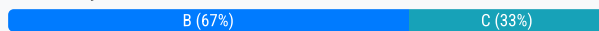
What should you do?

    A. Run Azure AD Connect.

    B. Run Set-CASMailbox -OutlookMobileEnabled for each user.

    C. Enable Hybrid Modern Authentication (HMA).

    D. Configure Multi Factor Authentication (MFA).

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/exchange-team-blog/announcing-hybrid-modern-authentication-for-exchange-on-premises/ba-p/607476

Community vote distribution

B (67%)	C (33%)

👤 **Exchangist** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Yep looks like C is correct:

After hybrid Modern Authentication is enabled, all on-premises mobile users can use Outlook for iOS and Android using the Microsoft 365 or Office 365-based architecture.

Ref https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-for-ios-and-android/use-hybrid-modern-auth?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 8 times

    👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 8 months ago

    not correct because this is hybrid connection not authentication

    upvoted 2 times

    👤 **MSExch11** 1 year, 10 months ago

    B is correct. Users can use Basic Auth to connect do their Mailbox via Outlook for IOS/Android

    Outlook for iOS and Android supports two authentication types in Exchange on-premises environments: Basic authentication and hybrid Modern Authentication.

    https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-for-ios-and-android/outlook-for-ios-and-android?view=exchserver-2019

    upvoted 1 times

        👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago

        Set-CASMailbox -OutlookMobileEnabled is for EXO online so also wrong

        upvoted 3 times

👤 **kazaki** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

users can use their outlook on mobile by default also all the the answers arent correct

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Cooljoy7777** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

OAuth protects users' passwords: Outlook uses hybrid Modern Authentication (OAuth) to protect users' credentials. Hybrid Modern Authentication provides Outlook with a secure mechanism to access the Exchange data without ever touching or storing a user's credentials. At sign-in, the user authenticates directly against an identity platform (either Azure Active Directory or an on-premises identity provider like ADFS) and receives an access token in return, which grants Outlook access to the user's mailbox or files. The service does not have access to the user's password at any point of time.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-for-ios-and-android/use-hybrid-modern-auth?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

Meenous 11 months, 1 week ago

All answers are wrong,

Accessing on-premise emails is available by default from outlook on mobile, and that is what we call (Unmanaged On-premises cloud cache)

Even if you don't have any tenant this should work normally without any requirements

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/clients/outlook-for-ios-and-android/use-basic-auth?view=exchserver-2019#connectivity-requirements

upvoted 1 times

Jagomsah 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The OutlookMobileEnabled parameter enables or disables access to the mailbox using Outlook for iOS and Android.

Parameter only available in the cloud

upvoted 2 times

SreeSree 2 years ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 9 months ago

Set-CASMailbox -OutlookMobileEnabled is for EXO online so also wrong

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You run the Get-WebServicesVirtualDirectory cmdlet as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PowerShell I-preview o(64)                                                              –  □  ×

PS C:\> Get-WebServicesVirtualDirectory | FOPMAT-Table

Identity   MRSProxyEnabled   InternalURL                                ExternalURL
--------   ---------------   -----------                                -----------
MBX1                 False   https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx
MBX2                  True   https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx
MBX3                 False   https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx


PS C:\> Get-ExchangeCertificate | Format-Table

Thumbprint                          RootCAType ISSelfSigned Services
----------                          ---------- ------------ --------
A80VE8IE41OPCANGPTG14VPXYC51H9AGRN72KFZG6 None           True SNTP
TTVQY2WYH851594CZ06ZNWNF5JK98I6N667RF9XK4 ThirdParty    False IIS, IMAP, POP

PS C:\>
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

What should you do to ensure that all mailboxes can be synced successfully?
- Enable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.
- Disable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.
- Update the external URL to outlook.office365.com.

What should you do to ensure that email can be delivered between on-premises users and Microsoft Exchange Online users?
- Configure IMAP to use a self-signed certificate.
- Configure SMTP to use a third-party certificate.
- Disable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

What should you do to ensure that all mailboxes can be synced successfully?
- Enable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.
- Disable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.
- Update the external URL to outlook.office365.com.

What should you do to ensure that email can be delivered between on-premises users and Microsoft Exchange Online users?
- Configure IMAP to use a self-signed certificate.
- Configure SMTP to use a third-party certificate.
- Disable the MRS proxy endpoint on all servers.

Box 1:

The MRS proxy endpoint needs to be enabled on all mailbox servers.

Box 2:

SMTP is used to deliver email between on-premise users and Exchange Online users. This requires a third-party (public CA) certificate.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Exchange/architecture/mailbox-servers/mrs-proxy-endpoint?view=exchserver-2019

☐ 👤 **Darisha** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Olaf187** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The good old SNTP(Simple Network Time Protocol) service.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Paulie69** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam - 12/9/22

upvoted 1 times

You have a hybrid deployment of Microsoft Exchange Server 2019.

Users in your company's sales department have on-premises mailboxes and PST files.

You need to migrate the PST files to archive mailboxes. The archive mailboxes must reside in Exchange Online.

What should you do first?

    A. From Exchange Management Shell, run the Enable-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -Archive parameter.

    B. From Exchange Management Shell, run the New-MoveRequest cmdlet.

    C. From Exchange Online PowerShell, run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -ArchiveStatus parameter.

    D. From Exchange Online PowerShell, run the New-Mailbox cmdlet and specify the -Archive parameter.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/exchange/enable-mailbox?view=exchange-ps

Community vote distribution

B (50%)   A (50%)

Darisha `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

Seems correct:

Enable-Mailbox -Identity ayla@contoso.com -RemoteArchive -ArchiveDomain "archive.contoso.com"

This example creates a remote archive for the existing on-premises user named Ayla. The archive is created in the cloud-based organization that uses the domain archive.contoso.com.

upvoted 10 times

    Tonio77s 2 years, 8 months ago

    You are right. The question is not correct, the switch is -remotearchive vs -archive which would create the archive locally

    upvoted 4 times

        99redeyeflight 1 year, 9 months ago

        Agreed

        In an Exchange hybrid deployment, you can configure an on-premises primary mailbox or an online mailbox with a cloud-based archive mailbox in Exchange Online.The user with the on-premises primary mailbox must have a user account in your Microsoft 365 or Office 365 organization. The user account must be assigned an Exchange Online Archiving license.

        The following example creates a cloud-based archive mailbox for Ayla who has a primary on-premises mailbox:

        Enable-Mailbox -Identity ayla@contoso.com -RemoteArchive -ArchiveDomain "contoso.mail.onmicrosoft.com"

        https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment/create-cloud-based-archive

        upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

WoVic 7 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

New-moverequest moves archives to cloud. Question explicitly says that the archive has to be in the cloud. Does not say that the user has to stay on prem

A is then wrong because its -remotearchive that puts it in the cloud not -archive

upvoted 1 times

➖ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 6 months ago

correct, archive should be enabled fist as it is not enabled by default

upvoted 1 times

➖ 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 2 times

➖ 👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

➖ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Thanks - this one caught me out in my 1st attempt of the exam. Good to know!

upvoted 1 times

➖ 👤 **lollo1234** 3 years, 2 months ago

Enabling Remote Archive Using Exchange Management Shell :

To enable a remote archive through Exchange PowerShell we can run the below on the on-premises Exchange server:

Enable-RemoteMailbox MailboxName –Archive

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that uses an email domain named contoso.com.

You plan to move several mailboxes to Microsoft 365.

You need to configure hybrid mail flow to meet the following requirements:

☞ All email messages received from the internet must be filtered for spam by Microsoft 365.

☞ Your company's on-premises firewall must allow email messages between the on-premises Exchange servers and Microsoft 365.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Mail exchanger (MX) record to configure: ▼

| Mail.contoso.com |
| Contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com |
| Outlook.office365.com |

Firewall port to allow: ▼

| TCP 25 |
| TCP 2525 |
| TCP 587 |
| TCP 993 |

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Mail exchanger (MX) record to configure: ▼

| Mail.contoso.com |
| Contoso-com.mail.protection.outlook.com |
| Outlook.office365.com |

Firewall port to allow: ▼

| TCP 25 |
| TCP 2525 |
| TCP 587 |
| TCP 993 |

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment-prerequisites

---

☐ 👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Yes

contoso.com.mail.protection.outlook.com

TCP 25

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/transport-routing

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You plan to use the Hybrid Agent to integrate your Microsoft Exchange Server 2016 organization and Exchange Online.

The installation of the Hybrid Agent fails.

You validate the following Exchange virtual directory settings.

```
Get-WebServicesVirtualDirectory | fl

ExternalAuthenticationMethods: {Ntlm, WindowsIntegrated, WSSecurity, OAuth}
InternalURL : https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx
ExternalURL: https://mail.contoso.com/EWS/Exchange.asmx
MRSProxyEnabled: False
Server : EX01

Get-MAPIVirtualDirectory | fl

InternalURL : https://autodiscover.contoso.com/mapi
ExternalURL: https//Autodiscover.contoso.com/mapid
Server: EX01

Get-OWAVirtualDirectory | fl

InternalURL : https://mail.contoso.com/owa
ExternalURL: https://mail.contoso.com/owa
Server: EX01
```

You need to install the Hybrid Agent successfully.

What should you do first?

    A. Update the server parameter of WebServicesVirtualDirectory to the FQDN of Exchange instead of the host name.

    B. Set MRSProxyEnabled to True.

    C. Remove WindowsIntegrated from ExternalAuthenticationMethods.

    D. Change the ExternalURL parameter of MAPIVirtualDirectory to https://mail.contoso.com instead of https://autodiscover.contoso.com.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment/hybrid-agent#running-setup

---

☐ 👤 **gta33578** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization.

You need to import an Edge Subscription on a Mailbox server.

Which cmdlet should you run?

    A. New-EdgeSubscription

    B. Start-EdgeSynchronization

    C. Set-EdgeSubscription

    D. Set-TransportAgent

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/architecture/edge-transport-servers/edge-subscriptions?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

SCT `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Cooljoy7777 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

New-EdgeSubscription

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You have the on-premises mailboxes shown in the following table.

Name	Forwarding address
User1	User6
User2	None
User3	None
User4	None
User5	None
User6	None

You add the mailbox permissions shown in the following table.

Mailbox	Permission
User2	Send As for User4
User4	Full Access for User3
User6	Send on Behalf for User5

You plan to migrate the mailboxes to Exchange Online by using remote mailbox move requests. The mailboxes will be migrated according to the schedule shown in the following table.

Week	Mailbox
1	User1, User2, User3, User6
2	User4, User5

Mailboxes migrated the same week will have their mailbox move requests included in the same batch and will be cut over simultaneously.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The mail forwarding settings of the User1 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O	O
The permissions granted to the User2 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O	O
The permissions granted to the User4 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O	O

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The mail forwarding settings of the User1 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O	O (green)
The permissions granted to the User2 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O	O (green)
The permissions granted to the User4 mailbox will be preserved automatically after the migration.	O (green)	O

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/exchange-hybrid

Meenous 7 months ago

Final answer it should be No No Yes

Permissions are maintained as long as the account that has been granted permissions is moved at the same time or has been previously moved. Since User3 was migrated before User4, those permissions are maintained.

upvoted 1 times

Ayham_J 9 months, 1 week ago

NO, YES, YES

https://o365info.com/migrated-permissions-of-migrated-mailboxes-in-exchange-hybrid-based-environment-introduction-part-3-of-5/

upvoted 1 times

DVF 1 year, 1 month ago

Mailbox forwarding settings: Mailboxes can be set up to automatically forward mail sent to them to another mailbox. While mailbox forwarding is supported in Exchange Online, the forwarding configuration isn't copied to Exchange Online when the mailbox is migrated there. Before you migrate a mailbox to Exchange Online, make sure you export the forwarding configuration for each mailbox. The forwarding configuration is stored in the DeliverToMailboxAndForward, ForwardingAddress, and ForwardingSmtpAddress properties on each mailbox.

upvoted 2 times

Asmiin 1 year, 2 months ago

Shouldn't be second option answer YES?

On-premises mailbox permissions such as Send As, Full Access, Send on Behalf, and folder permissions, that are explicitly applied on the mailbox are migrated to Exchange Online. Inherited (non-explicit) mailbox permissions and permissions granted to objects that aren't mail enabled in Exchange Online are not migrated. You should ensure all permissions are explicitly granted and all objects are mail enabled prior to migration. Therefore, you have to plan for configuring these permissions in Exchange Online if applicable for your organization.

upvoted 2 times

> **FelixTC** 1 year, 1 month ago
>
> It will be NO because not in same batch
>
> upvoted 1 times

> **JoeGuan** 1 year, 1 month ago
>
> I agree with you, thats what is written in the article, and what you included. Should be yes.
>
> upvoted 1 times

---

gta33578 2 years, 1 month ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 4 times

Bobalo 2 years, 4 months ago

Given answer is correct, see Microsoft in answer.

upvoted 4 times

---

echino 2 years, 5 months ago

I think, the given answer is correct. FullAccess permissions are correct after migration.

upvoted 3 times

Cbruce 2 years, 5 months ago

All three should be no. N, N, N

The only way to keep the permissions is to move the mailboxes at the same time.

Also Forward As is not kept after migration.

upvoted 2 times

> **semipro** 2 years, 4 months ago
>
> Not exactly. Permissions are maintained as long as the account that has been granted permissions is moved at the same time or has been previously moved. Since User3 was migrated before User4, those permissions are maintained.
>
> upvoted 7 times

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named fabrikam.com.

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains two Mailbox servers in a database availability group (DAG).

You plan to implement a hybrid deployment by using the Exchange Modern Hybrid connection option.

Which three configurations will be transferred automatically from the on-premises organization to Exchange Online? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. the device access rules

    B. the address book policies (ABPs)

    C. the Messaging Records Management (MRM) settings

    D. the mail flow rules

    E. the address lists

Suggested Answer: *ACE*

Reference:

https://practical365.com/hybrid-exchange-making-it-easier-and-faster-to-move-to-the-cloud/

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

👤 **Amir1909** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACE

activesync device access rules + mrm retention policy + address lists

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/org-config-transfer-attributes/org-config-transfer-attributes

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **andrewkdc97** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B,C and E

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **randomstranger** 1 year, 4 months ago

"Now in October 2018, OCT v2 is available which allows you to transfer more Org configurations to Exchange Online:

All OCT v1 objects

Active Sync Device Access Rule

Active Sync Organization Settings

Address List

DLP Policy

Malware Filter Policy

Organization Config

Policy Tip Config "

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **MarkusSan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cannot find source that MRM is being transferred

https://www.techtarget.com/searchwindowsserver/tip/Whats-new-with-the-Exchange-hybrid-configuration-wizard

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Paulie69** 1 year, 6 months ago

on exam - 12/9/22

  upvoted 1 times

RamElbokhary 1 year, 11 months ago

Why (D. the mail flow rules) is Incorrect ?

upvoted 1 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

RamElbokhary 1 year, 11 months ago

Why (D. the mail flow rules) is Incorrect ?

upvoted 1 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company named Contoso, Ltd. has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

A partner company named Fabrikam, Inc. uses an Exchange Online subscription for email.

You need to ensure that all the users at Fabrikam can view the free/busy information of the users at Contoso.

What should you configure? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct companies. Each component may 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Components

A connector
A sharing policy
A remote domain
A federation trust
An organization relationship

Answer Area

For Fabrikam: Component

For Contoso: Component

Suggested Answer:

Components

A connector
A sharing policy
A remote domain
A federation trust
An organization relationship

Answer Area

For Fabrikam: An organization relationship

For Contoso: An organization relationship

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing-exchange-2013-help https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/organization-relationships/organization-relationships

---

👤 **MomoLomo** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

shouldn't the on prem make a federation trust instead of org relationship ?

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Bobalo** 2 years, 11 months ago

I think you're right, only Exchange online can have an org relationship as far as I know.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **FlyG6** 2 years, 10 months ago

But the other one is Hybrid, so it also has Exchange Online. I think the given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **semipro** 2 years, 10 months ago

Since it is hybrid, a federation trust would have already been established with Exchange Online. It isn't federated trust or org relationship, you need both with Exchange on-prem.

   upvoted 8 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

Correct

   upvoted 1 times

Cooljoy7777 9 months, 2 weeks ago

the answer is correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/shared-free-busy

   upvoted 1 times

bullet091 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe the answer would be that Contoso would need to make the Organisation Relationship and that Fabrikam does not need anything. Wording in the question makes it seem like you don't have to actually add a component at all.

   upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 1 year, 4 months ago

"You need to ensure that all the users at Fabrikam can view the free/busy information of the users at Contoso." - The users a Contoso do not need to be able to access free/busy information of the users at Fabrikam hence no organization relationship needs to be configured at Fabrikam, only at Contoso.

Since Contoso has a hybrid deployment, a federation trust already exists.

The correct answer is: for Fabrikam, nothing needs to be configured. For Contoso, an organization relationship needs to be configured.

   upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

   upvoted 2 times

techguy06 2 years, 4 months ago

I think given answer is correct, federation trust would've already been created with the hybrid config. -Organization relationships: Organization relationships are needed for both the on-premises and Exchange Online organization and are configured automatically by the Hybrid Configuration wizard. An organization relationship defines the level of free/busy information shared for an organization.

   upvoted 3 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

   upvoted 3 times

dude9591 2 years, 10 months ago

I think it is correct because one is hybrid and the other is online.

   upvoted 4 times

Bobalo 2 years, 11 months ago

Set up an organization relationship to share calendar information with an external business partner. Microsoft 365 or Office 365 admins can set up an organization relationship with another Microsoft 365 and Office 365 organization or with an Exchange on-premises organization. If you want to share calendars with an on-premises Exchange organization, the on-premises Exchange administrator has to set up an authentication relationship with the cloud (also known as "federation") and must meet minimum software requirements.

   upvoted 3 times

Your company has a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains two servers in a database availability group (DAG).

The customer service department at the company uses public folders to receive customer communications. Only users in the customer service department can read items in the folders.

For a new customer, you create a mail-enabled public folder that has the default settings.

The customer reports that when she sends an email message to the email address of the public folder, she receives a non-delivery report (NDR).

You need to ensure that the public folder can receive email.

Which public permissions should you configure in Microsoft Outlook?

A. Grant the Author permission to the Default group

B. Grant the Author permission to the Anonymous group

C. Grant the Create items permission to the Anonymous group

D. Grant the Create items permission to the Default group

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **ghogh** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019#allow-anonymous-users-to-send-email-to-a-mail-enabled-public-folder

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **HGD545** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

According to article listed:

To ensure that users on the Internet can send e-mail messages to a mail-enabled public folder, the public folder needs to have at least the CreateItems access right granted to the Anonymous account. If you want to learn how to do this, see Allow anonymous users to send email to a mail-enabled public folder later in this article.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is correct

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019#use-the-eac-to-mail-enable-or-mail-disable-a-public-folder

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 hybrid deployment.

You migrate public folders from on-premises to Exchange Online by using the batch migration process.

After the batch migration completes, additional public folders are created on-premises.

You need to migrate the new on-premises public folders to Exchange Online.

What should you do?

    A. Export the contents of the folders to a PST file, and then import the PST files by using Outlook PST export.

    B. Create a new public folder migration batch that contains only the new folders.

    C. Repeat the original batch migration process and add the new folders to the migration batch.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/migrate-to-exchange-online?view=exchserver-2019

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

□ 👤 **Cbruce** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

A appears to be the correct answer. "After a migration batch is completed, no additional data can be synchornized from the on-premises Exchange servers and Exchange Online."

upvoted 12 times

   □ 👤 **syougun200x** 1 year, 1 month ago

   You seem right.

   https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/migrate-to-exchange-online?view=exchserver-2019

   upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Jagomsah** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: A`

At the very least, B and C are wrong:

" You must use a single migration batch to migrate all of your public folder data. Exchange allows creating only one migration batch for public folders migration. If you attempt to create more than one public folder migration batch simultaneously, the result will be an error. Also note that once the migration batch has a status of "Completed," no more data can be copied over from the source environment."

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **SkyGurl** 2 years, 3 months ago

3/24/2022 - on the exam

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Budakkan** 2 years, 5 months ago

exam dated 26-jan-22

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

Weird one, but thanks learnt something new today.

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

You purchase a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You create mailboxes for 10 users. Each user has a PST file stored in a network share.

You need to migrate the PST files to the mailboxes.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions

- Create a PST Import mapping file
- Upload the PST files to Microsoft 365
- Install AzCopy
- Start the PST Import job
- Create a PST Import job

Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

- Install AzCopy
- Upload the PST files to Microsoft 365
- Create a PST Import mapping file
- Create a PST Import job
- Start the PST Import job

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/importing-pst-files-to-office-365?view=o365-worldwide

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☐ 👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

For upload the pst file from network share.

Before you import PST files

Step 1: Copy the SAS URL and download AzCopy

Step 2: Upload your PST files to Microsoft 365

(Optional) Step 3: View a list of the PST files uploaded to Microsoft 365

Step 4: Create the PST Import mapping file

Step 5: Create a PST Import job

Step 6: Filter data and start the PST Import job

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/use-network-upload-to-import-pst-files?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 1 times

Kodeblack 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

DD2021 2 years, 2 months ago

04/16/2022 - on the exam

COPY SAS URL option not in the exam

upvoted 3 times

wyindualizer 2 years, 3 months ago

Step 1: Copy the SAS URL and download AzCopy

Step 2: Upload your PST files to Microsoft 365

(Optional) Step 3: View a list of the PST files uploaded

Step 4: Create the PST Import mapping file

Step 5: Create a PST Import job

Step 6: Filter data and start the PST Import job

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/use-network-upload-to-import-pst-files?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

I think you need to create the import job first because without it you dont get the URL where you can upload the pst files with AZCopy...

upvoted 1 times

hubran 2 years, 4 months ago

I believe the questions are not accurate. The first step should be "Download PST import tools and key to Azure storage location and then of course to install azcopy and follow the process as proposed in the answer.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/importing-pst-files-to-office-365?view=o365-worldwide

upvoted 2 times

ARYMBS 2 years, 3 months ago

This step not written here so we assume it is already completed?

upvoted 2 times

SCT 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

gta33578 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a Microsoft Exchange Server 2019 organization that contains the Mailbox servers shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Database
EX1	Site1	Mail1
EX2	Site2	Mail2
EX3	Site3	Mail3

The organization contains the mailboxes shown in the following table.

Name	Database
User1	Mail1
User2	Mail2
User3	Mail3

You create the public folder mailboxes shown in the following table.

Mailbox	Database	Hierarchy
PF1	Mail1	Primary
PF2	Mail2	Secondary
PF3	Mail3	Secondary

You set the DefaultPublicFolderMailbox property of each user mailbox to the public folder mailbox closest to the user.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If User3 creates a public folder, the folder hierarchy will be updated first on EX3.	○	○
When User2 views the folder hierarchy, the user will use EX2.	○	○
If User3 accesses a public folder from PF1, and then EX1 goes offline, User3 can still access the content in the public folder.	○	○

Suggested Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If User3 creates a public folder, the folder hierarchy will be updated first on EX3.	○	◉
When User2 views the folder hierarchy, the user will use EX2.	◉	○
If User3 accesses a public folder from PF1, and then EX1 goes offline, User3 can still access the content in the public folder.	◉	○

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/public-folders?view=exchserver-2019

echino `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 11 months ago

Should the correct answer No Yes No?

upvoted 11 times

> **Franco11** 2 years, 10 months ago
>
> I will go for NYN too, as the hierarchy mailbox has a read-only secondary mailbox but the content don't have a replicated content, so it will be unavailable
>
> upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

No Yes No is correct

upvoted 1 times

Faheem2020 1 year, 4 months ago

1. NO

2. YES

3. NO- The content is stored in the public folder mailbox but isn't replicated across multiple public folders mailboxes.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/public-folders?view=exchserver-2019

upvoted 1 times

> **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago
>
> I'd say: No, Yes, Yes. Because EX1 goes down, but DefaultPublicFolderMailbox property for User3 is DB Mail3 on EX3
>
> upvoted 1 times

HaroonQamar 1 year, 8 months ago

Can someone confirm if there is no question on public folder in exam since Aug 1st, 2022 ?

upvoted 2 times

Adyiy 2 years, 7 months ago

guys, hasn't public folder been removed from examination since August this year?Thank you!

upvoted 1 times

> **Olaf187** 1 year, 11 months ago
>
> August 1st 2022 :):)
>
> upvoted 3 times

Exchangist 2 years, 9 months ago

I believe the correct answer is as listed.

Primary hierarchy mailbox: The primary hierarchy mailbox is the one writable copy of the public folder hierarchy. The public folder hierarchy is copied to all other public folder mailboxes, but these will be read-only copies.

Secondary hierarchy mailboxes: Secondary hierarchy mailboxes contain public folder content as well and a read-only copy of the public folder hierarchy.

upvoted 3 times

You use an IMAP-based email system.

You purchase a Microsoft 365 subscription.

In Exchange Online, you create mailboxes for all users.

You need to migrate all the email accounts of all the users to Exchange Online.

Which three components should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. a migration batch

    B. a CSV migration file

    C. an inbound connector

    D. an accepted domain

    E. a remote domain

    F. a migration endpoint

Suggested Answer: *BDF*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/mailbox-migration/migrating-imap-mailboxes/migrate-other-types-of-imap-mailboxes

Community vote distribution

ABF (100%)

☐ 👤 **n4l** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years ago

IMO, the correct answer is A, B and F

upvoted 22 times

    ☐ 👤 **Bobalo** 2 years, 11 months ago

    As per the Microsoft doc, I think you are correct. You need a CSV, an endpoint and a batch.

    upvoted 4 times

    ☐ 👤 **Exchangist** 2 years, 9 months ago

    I agree

    upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ttlab** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 5 months ago

A, B and F. mailbox already created, no need D

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Amir1909** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

A B F is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Nyamnyam** 8 months, 1 week ago

ABF should be the correct one. D does not make sense because you should create an accepted domain before creating user mailboxes. In this sense the MSFT documentation referenced in the resolution is not correct, because it 1. creates users' mailboxes; and 2. prepares the custom domain. MSFT documentation for IMAP migration with PowerShell lists the correct order, though:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/use-powershell-to-perform-an-imap-migration-to-microsoft-365?view=o365-worldwide#migration-steps

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Cooljoy7777** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ABF`

A, B and F. mailbox already created, no need D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Meenous** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: ABF`

ABF are the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

99redeyeflight 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: **ABF**

"Accepted domain" could be seen as the first step in an IMAP migration "verify the IMAP domain as accepted in O365 domain" but between the 4 options, ABF is still the better answer

upvoted 2 times

Olaf187 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: **ABF**

Users are already created, no need for accepted domains :)

upvoted 1 times

Monitor 2 years, 2 months ago

A,B, D - endpoint is created durring batch process. domain is required.

upvoted 1 times

techguy06 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: **ABF**

I think it's A,B,F

upvoted 2 times

maxustermann 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: **ABF**

Its A & B & F

upvoted 3 times

emlch 2 years, 7 months ago

its seems a little weird that another question on this dump have a different answer.

https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/ms-203/view/21/
question 10

at the moment you'd create a migration endpoint you have to create a migration batch.

A - it is a step of migrate imap
B - same thing as A
D - its a new subscription (since they say that "we bought a subs") so we have to put the domain on m365
F - same reason A and B

upvoted 1 times

Maar 2 years, 7 months ago

I'm sure: A B and F

upvoted 2 times

Franco11 2 years, 10 months ago

A,B & F

upvoted 4 times

wainse 2 years, 10 months ago

ABF and not D, because users are already created, which means accepted domain is already added.

upvoted 3 times

lco 3 years ago

You also run a migration batch to actually upload the csv file

upvoted 2 times

rich2508 3 years ago

IMO, a batch is not exactly a component but a procedure

upvoted 2 times

You plan to use the Microsoft Office 365 Import service to import PST files.

You need to create a new user account to perform the import. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you assign to the user account? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. the Recipient Management role in Office 365

    B. the Organization Management role in Office 365

    C. the Mailbox Import Export role in Office 365

    D. the Global reader role in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

    E. the Global administrator role in Office 365

Suggested Answer: *AC*
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/use-network-upload-to-import-pst-files?view=o365-worldwide

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **yaboo1617** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/purview/use-network-upload-to-import-pst-files?view=o365-worldwide#before-you-import-pst-files

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Noie** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct.

Same question in M101

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PawelNotts** 1 year, 9 months ago

What's the deal with the 'each answer presents a complete solution'? To me the only answers that provide a complete solution on their own are Org Management and Global Admin. The proposed answers only form part of the solution individually...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ericmangubat** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

In addition to the Mailbox Import Export role, you also have to be assigned the Mail Recipients role in Exchange Online. By default, this role is assigned to the Organization Management and Recipient Management roles groups in Exchange Online.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **AyKy** 2 years, 4 months ago

"Each correct answer presents a complete solution."

None of the given selections are on its own a complete solution. A and B have Mail recipients role but not the Mailbox Import Export role. C is the role itself but does not have Mail Recipient....

upvoted 3 times

👤 **learnerearner** 2 years, 5 months ago

hint is least privilege. so i think its correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Maar** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ghogh** 2 years, 7 months ago

A & B > Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

You have to be assigned the Mail Recipients role in Exchange Online. By default, this role is assigned to the Organization Management and Recipient Management roles groups.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **LoremanReturns** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct.

"Consider creating a new role group in Exchange Online that's specifically intended for importing PST files. For the minimum level of privileges required to import PST files, assign the Mailbox Import Export and Mail Recipients roles to the new role group, and then add members."

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Ico** 3 years ago

You also run a migration batch to actually upload the csv file

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Exchange Online tenant named contoso.com.

The Exchange configuration contains the following public folder hierarchy:

☞ Support

- Messages

- Calendar

You create a distribution list named HelpDesk@contoso.com.

You need to add the Messages public folder to the HelpDesk distribution list.

What should you do first?

    A. Mail-enable the Support public folder

    B. Create a new public folder mailbox

    C. Mail-enable the Messages public folder

    D. Upgrade HelpDesk to a Microsoft 365 group

Suggested Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/collaboration/public-folders/mail-enable-or-disable?view=exchserver-2019

👤 **Amir1909** 7 months ago

C is correct

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022

All 3 case studies were also on exam

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **gta33578** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 11-27-21

   upvoted 4 times

👤 **HGD545** 2 years, 7 months ago

On the test Nov 3,2021

   upvoted 4 times

Your company has an Exchange Server 2019 organization that has servers deployed in two Active Directory forests named adatum.com and contoso.com.

The organization contains five Mailbox servers and two Edge Transport servers.

You deploy Microsoft 365 and configure Exchange Online.

You plan to configure hybrid mail transport.

You need to identify the number of third-party CA certificates that must be used in the deployment.

What is the minimum number of certificates?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 5

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/certificate-requirements

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🔲 👤 **Crixus** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 12 months ago

If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.

upvoted 20 times

🔲 👤 **Stev_M** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 12 months ago

Answer should be B. A separate certificate is required for each Active Directory forest. The linked documentation also mentions this.

upvoted 6 times

🔲 👤 **Cooljoy7777** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/certificate-requirements

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **jonasrcampos** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

2 Certificates!

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **99redeyeflight** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

"For a multi-forest hybrid deployment, a single digital certificate can't be used for multiple Active Directory forests. Each forest must use a dedicated CA-issued certificate for secure mail transport to function correctly in a hybrid deployment. The certificate used for hybrid deployment features for each forest in a multi-forest organization must differ in at least one of the following properties..."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/hybrid-deployment/hybrid-with-multiple-forests

upvoted 3 times

🔲 👤 **rujuare** 2 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

A separate certificate is required for each Active Directory forest.

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Kodeblack** 2 years, 2 months ago

ON exam - 4/18/2022
All 3 case studies were also on exam
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago
The question is saying 3rd party certificate u can use self signed certificate for one of the domains not recommended but it works so answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 4 months ago
Sorry I take back all I said the answer is 2 cert
If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iuli4854** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **SCT** 2 years, 7 months ago
If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **AwesomeSlide** 2 years, 8 months ago
I thought 2 certificates too. Then You can have a single SSL certificate with multiple SANs (both domains specified). So Answer is you only need 1 SSL certificate.
upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **HawkesLager** 1 year, 8 months ago
https://www.digicert.com/tls-ssl/multi-domain-ssl-certificates?
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kazaki** 2 years, 8 months ago
Third-party certificate for each server: Using a dedicated certificate for each server that hosts services allows you to configure the certificate specifically for the services on that server. If you need to replace the certificate or renew it, you only need to replace it on the server where the services are installed. Other servers aren't impacted.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/certificate-requirements
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **LoremanReturns** 2 years, 9 months ago
"If you're configuring a hybrid deployment in an organization that has Exchange servers deployed in multiple Active Directory forests, you must use a separate third-party CA certificate for each Active Directory forest.

When Exchange Edge Transport servers are deployed in an on-premises organization, this certificate must also be installed on all Edge Transport servers. Each Edge transport server must use a certificate that shares the same issuing CA and the same subject for hybrid secure mail to function correctly."

Correct answer is B.
upvoted 2 times