



70-663^{Q&As}

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

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QUESTION 1

Your company has a Active Directory forest. The forest contains two sites named Site1 and Site2.

You plan to deploy Exchange Server 2010 servers in both sites.

You need to plan a high availability subnet for the Mailbox servers that meets the following requirements:

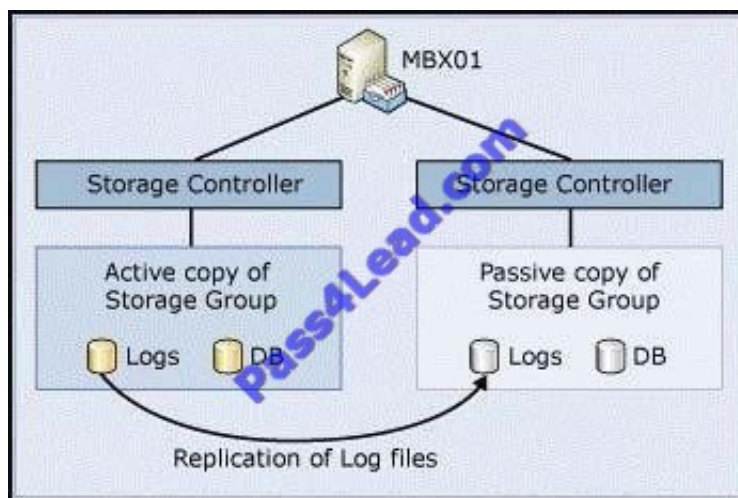
Users must be able to access their mailboxes if a single server fails
Users must be able to access their mailboxes remotely if a single site becomes unavailable

What should you include in the plan?

- A. Deploy two Mailbox servers in each site. Install and configure continuous cluster replication (CCR).
- B. Deploy one Mailbox server in Site1 and one Mailbox server in Site2. Install and configure continuous cluster replication (CCR).
- C. Deploy one Mailbox server in Site1 and one Mailbox server in Site2. Install and configure continuous cluster replication (CCR).
- D. Deploy two mailbox servers in each site. Create two database availability groups (DAGs) named DAG1 and DAG2. Add the Mailbox server from Site1 to DAG1 and the Mailbox servers from Site2 to DAG2.

Correct Answer: C

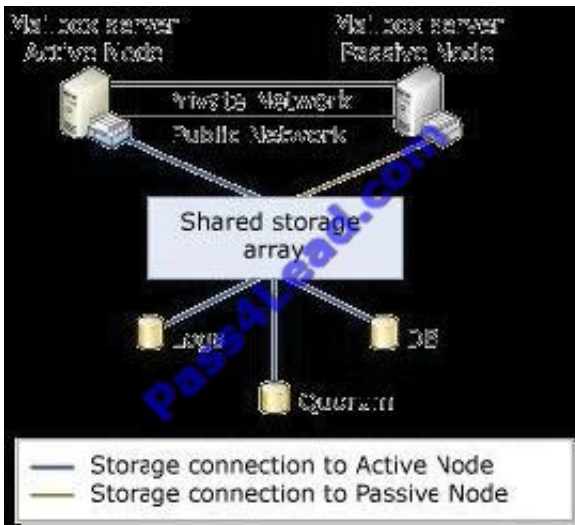
C as the correct answer and it looks like it is possible based on the following info however I did find this blurb CCR cluster nodes could be located in separate datacenters in order to provide site-level redundancy, but since CCR was not developed with site resiliency in mind, there were too many complexities involved with a multi-site CCR cluster solution (for details on multi-site CCR cluster deployment take a look at a previous article series of mine). This made the Exchange Product group think about how they could provide a built-in feature geared towards offering site resilience functionality with Exchange 2007. [http:// www.msexchange.org/articles_tutorials/exchange-server-2010/high-availability-recovery/uncoveringexchange-2010-database-availability-groups-dags-part1.html](http://www.msexchange.org/articles_tutorials/exchange-server-2010/high-availability-recovery/uncoveringexchange-2010-database-availability-groups-dags-part1.html) I really think that D is the better answer for this question Exchange 2007 introduced LCR, CCR, SCC and SCR LCR (local continuous replication) this was mainly used for small business who wanted to replicate a copy of their Exchange database to another disk on the same server.



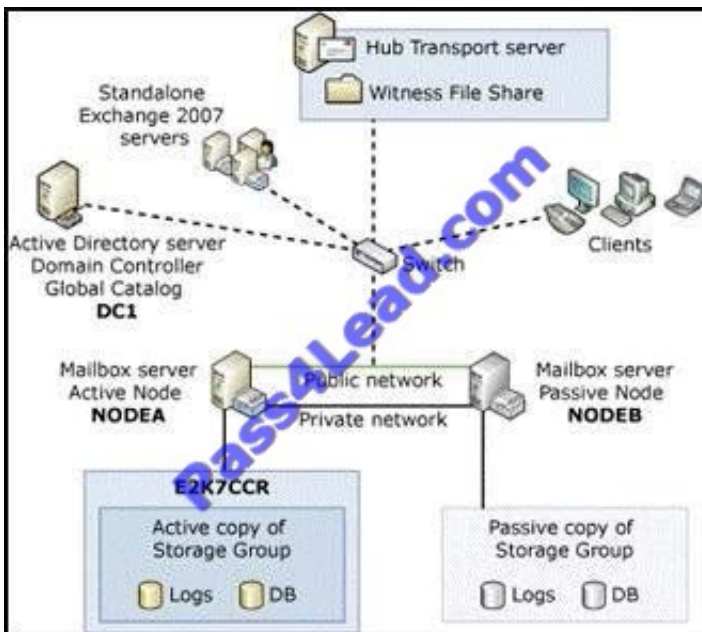
SCC (Single copy cluster) was what I would call a traditional Exchange cluster which used shared storage to host the



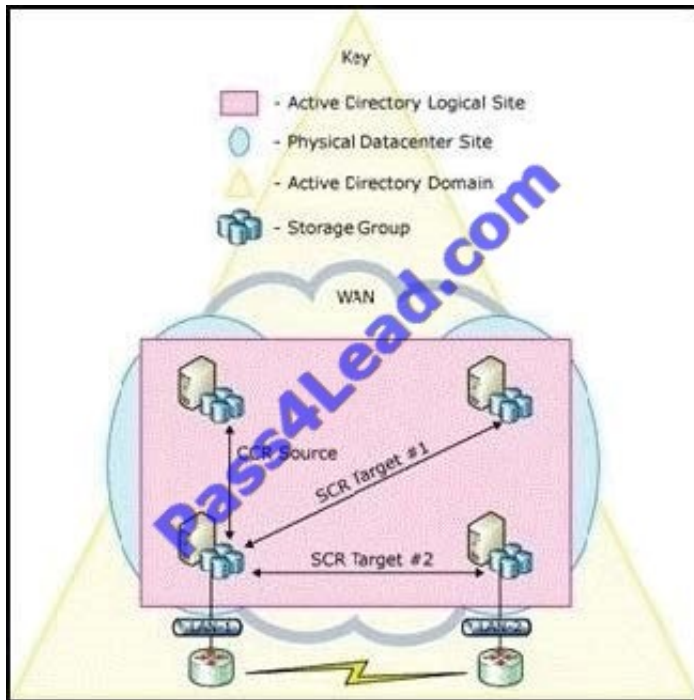
Exchange database. Basic architecture of an SCC



CCR (cluster continuous replication) was used to replicate Exchange database information between 2 Exchange server allowing for hardware and storage redundancy but was limited to 1 Active node and 1 Passive node. Basic deployment of CCR



SCR (standby continuous replication) was introduced in Exchange 2007 SP1 to provide the ability to replicate Exchange databases to an disaster recovery location.



How did it use to work? The concept of a DAG and how it functions I believe is easier learned by someone who hasn't worked with Exchange clusters previously. In Ex 200X an Exchange server was installed as either an Active or Passive cluster node at the time setup.exe was run. Depending on which version of Exchange you installed you had to create an Exchange virtual server (EVS) which was changed to cluster mailbox server (CMS) in Exchange 2007. When a user connected Outlook the mailbox server name was a clustered resource which moved between any number of nodes on the Exchange cluster. This allowed for no end user configuration changes all the resource moved between physical servers An Exchange database was associated with the clustered resource and when you open EMC/ESM the only Exchange server name that was shown was the clustered node, let's call it CMS1. That means database one would always belong to CMS1 even when this moved between physical machines . Here comes the DAG So now it's time to forget everything that I just mentioned previously in this article about Exchange clustering. What has been removed? No more EVS/CMS Database is no longer associated to a Server but is an Org Level resource There is no longer a requirement to choose Cluster or Non Cluster at installation, an Exchange 2010 server can move in and out of a DAG as needed The limitation of only hosting the mailbox role on a clustered Exchange server Storage Groups have been removed from Exchange Is anything the same?

1. Window Enterprise Edition is still required since a DAG still uses pieces of Windows Failover Clustering CCR cluster nodes could be located in separate datacenters in order to provide site- level redundancy, but since CCR was not developed with site resiliency in mind, there were too many complexities involved with a multi-site CCR cluster solution (for details on multi-site CCR cluster deployment take a look at a previous article series of mine). This made the Exchange Product group think about how they could provide a built-in feature geared towards offering site resilience functionality with Exchange 2007.

QUESTION 2

You have an Exchange Server 2010 Service Pack 1 (SP1) organization that contains four servers. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.



Server name	Server role	Server site	Server DAG
Server1	Mailbox	Site1	DAG1
Server2	Mailbox	Site1	DAG1
Server3	Mailbox	Site2	DAG1
Server4	Mailbox	Site2	DAG1
Server5	Client Access Hub Transport	Site1	Not applicable
Server6	Client Access Hub Transport	Site1	Not applicable
Server7	Client Access Hub Transport	Site2	Not applicable
Server8	Client Access Hub Transport	Site2	Not applicable

Datacenter Activation Coordination (DAC) node is enabled for DAG1, The file share witness is located on Servers and the alternate file share witness is located on Server7. Domain controllers are available in both sites. You need to

recommend a solution to activate the databases in Site2 if Site1 becomes unavailable for an extended period of time.

What should you recommend running before you activate the mailbox databases?

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:

Correct Answer:



Set- DatabaseAvailabilityGroup - Identity DAG1 - AlternateWitnessServer Server7

Start- DatabaseAvailabilityGroup - Identity DAG1 - ActiveDirectorySite Site1

Start-Service clussvc

Stop- DatabaseAvailabilityGroup - Identity DAG1 - ActiveDirectorySite Site1

Answer Area

Stop-Service clussvc

Stop- DatabaseAvailabilityGroup - Identity DAG1 - ActiveDirectorySite Site1 - ConfigurationOnly

Restore- DatabaseAvailabilityGroup - Identity DAG1 - AlternateWitnessServer Server7

QUESTION 3

You need to recommend changes to the Exchange organization of Litware. The changes must support the SMTP domains of A. Datum. The solution must meet the security requirements of A. Datum. What should you recommend?

- A. Create an accepted domain for each A. Datum SMTP domain and configure the new domains as internal relay domains.
- B. Create an accepted domain for each A. Datum SMTP domain and configure the new domains as external relay domains.
- C. Create a remote domain for each A. Datum SMTP domain.
- D. Create an accepted domain for each A. Datum SMTP domain and configure the new domains as authoritative domains.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Your company has a main office and 50 branch offices. Each office is configured as an Active Directory site.

Each branch office site contains a domain controller. The main office site contains all the global catalog servers in the forest. Each branch office contains a WAN link that connects to the main office.

You need to plan the deployment of new Mailbox servers to meet the following requirements:

Ensure that users in the branch offices can access their mailboxes if their local domain controller fails Deploy the minimum number of Exchange servers



What should you include in the plan?

- A. One Mailbox server in each office and global catalog servers in each branch office
- B. One Mailbox server in each office and Universal Group Membership Caching in each branch office
- C. One Mailbox server in each branch office only
- D. Multiple Mailbox servers in the main office only

Correct Answer: D

This is an interesting question however if you break it down it starts to make sense Main Office has the Global Catalog Servers - not the Branch Offices Branch Offices connect to the main office via a Wan Link While each branch office does have a domain controller they are not Global Catalog Servers. Further there are 50 branch offices so it makes no sense to deploy a mailbox server in each branch office or to have 50 Global Catalog Servers

The best answer is D as this would meet the requirement of deploying the least amount of Exchange Servers

QUESTION 5

You have a Microsoft Forefront Threat Management Gateway (TMG) 2010 server that provides all Internet access for your company.

You have two Mailbox servers configured in a database availability group (DAG), two Client Access servers, and two Hub Transport servers. You need to recommend changes to the environment to ensure that users can access Outlook Web

App (OWA) from the Internet if any single server fails.

What should you recommend?

- A. Configure a Client Access server array.
- B. Deploy a second TMG server and create a TMG array.
- C. Implement Windows Network Load Balancing for the Client Access servers.
- D. Deploy two Edge Transport servers that are configured to use EdgeSync synchronization.

Correct Answer: B

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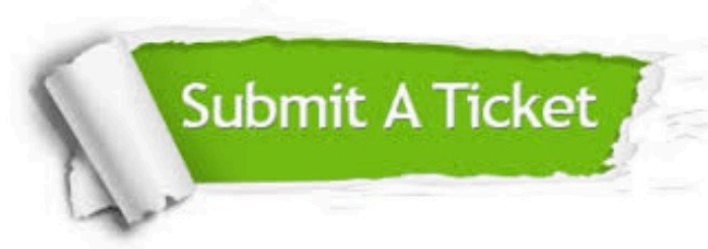
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