70-285

Microsoft
Designing a Microsoft Exchange Server 2003 Organization

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Overview:
Wood grove Bank provides business banking and financial services throughout the world.
The company is centrally administered from a main office in New York City.

Physical Locations:
The company has 20 branch offices throughout the world.
Each branch office belongs to one of six regions.
No region contains more than four branch offices.
Each branch office has 800 users.
The main office has 1,000 users.
Many users work from home after business hours.
They access e-mail by using a Web interface.

Planned Changes:
The company currently uses an outsourced Web-based messaging system.
They are implementing Exchange Server 2003.
Messages from the old messaging system will not be migrated.
There is no existing internal messaging environment.

Directory Services:
- The company has a single Active Directory domain.
- Each branch office has a single domain controller, which is configured as a global catalog server.
- Each office connects directly to the Internet. The Internet connection in each office uses a perimeter network.
- The internal firewall on the perimeter network in each branch office is configured so that domain member servers can be placed on the perimeter network.

Administration:
- The IT staff at the main office will control all new Exchange servers.
- However, each region also has a server technician who must be able to modify the Exchange configuration on the server that contains mailboxes for that region.

Security:
- All servers that provide services to Internet users must be located in a perimeter network. Other servers are not permitted in the perimeter networks.
- The company requires end-to-end encryption when users access their e-mail by using the Internet.
- All inbound e-mail must be scanned for viruses.

Interviews:
Chief Executive Officer:
- I know that the antivirus software for the Exchange system is purchased on a server-byserver basis.
- I want to minimize the number of servers on which we must install the software.
- We need to ensure that the failure of a single Microsoft Outlook Web Access server does not prevent our users from accessing their e-mail when they work from home.
- We also need to ensure that the failure of any server will only have a minimal impact on the ability of users, in each branch office, to send and receive e-mail while they are in the office.

Messaging Infrastructure:

- All user e-mail messages must be backed up daily.
- If a failure occurs, as much data as possible must be recovered.
- However, several mailboxes support customer service operations.
- Messages sent to these mailboxes do not need to be backed up and they do not need to be recovered if a failure occurs.
- Users who work from home will access e-mail by using their home Internet connections.
- They will connect to a Microsoft Outlook Web Access server that is hosted at their local branch office.
- All Outlook Web Access servers will be configured to require SSL-encrypted connections.

E-Mail Clients:
A. Users will use Microsoft Outlook to access e-mail in the new Exchange Server 2003 environment.

Case Study #1, Wood grove Bank (6 Questions)

Questions: 1
You need to design a storage strategy that meets all business and technical requirements. What should you do?

A. Create a storage group for each office. Within each storage group, create a single database.
B. Create a storage group for each region. Within each storage group, create a single database.
C. Create a storage group for each region. Within each storage group, create separate databases for each office in that region.
D. Create a single storage group. Within that storage group, create a separate database for each office.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Requirements
All user e-mail messages must be backed up daily, so that in the event of a failure occurring, as much data as possible is recovered.
The company has 20 branch offices throughout the world. Each branch office belongs to one of six regions. No region contains more than four branch offices. Each branch office has 800 users and has a single domain controller, which is configured as a global catalog server. Each Exchange server can contain 4 storage groups, in which you can include 5 databases. In total you can split your users into 20 databases, which speeds up the recovery of any Exchange that crashes, by using a new Exchange feature called Recovery Storage Group.
They tell you that users will connect to a Microsoft Outlook Web Access server and that this server will be hosted at their local branch office.
They have one central office, 6 regions and each branch contains no more than 4 offices. This means that you require 7 Exchange servers 1 Server in the Central site and 1 per region; 4 storage groups per server; 1 Database per group and 20 Data Bases 1 per office in each region storage office

Storage group configuration
An Exchange 2003 server supports up to four storage groups. Each one has its own set of transaction log files and supports up to five databases. How you configure your storage groups affects Exchange performance, including how long it takes to back up and restore Exchange databases. To achieve better performance, you should consider minimizing the total number of databases on each server. You should also maximize the total number of databases (five) per storage group, before creating any additional storage groups. To increase the time it takes to back up and restore Exchange, consider limiting the size of each of your Exchange databases so that you can recover each database in a reasonable amount of time.

Storage Group Configuration
The Exchange store uses two types of databases: mailbox stores and public folder stores. These stores are organized into storage groups. All of the databases in a storage group share a single set of transaction log files, a single backup schedule and a single set of logging and backup-related settings.

Reference:
MS white paper Exchange Server 2003 High Availability Guide
MS white paper Exchange Server Using Exchange Server 2003 Recovery Storage Groups.doc
http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=23233

Questions: 2
You need to design an administrative model that meets all business and technical requirements. What should you do?

A. Place the mailboxes for each region on a separate server. Create an administrative group for each region. Assign each regional technician Exchange Full Administrator permission over that region's administrative groups. Assign the main office IT staff Exchange Full Administrator permission over each administrative group.
B. Place the mailboxes for each region on a separate server. Create an administrative group for each region. Assign each regional technician Exchange Full Administrator permission over all administrative groups. Assign the main office IT staff Exchange Full Administrator permission over each administrative group.
C. Place the mailboxes from multiple regions on each server. Create an administrative group for each server. Assign each regional technician Exchange Full Administrator permission over the administrator groups that contain servers that hold mailboxes for that region. Assign the main office IT staff Exchange Full Administrator permission over each administrative group.
D. Place the mailboxes from multiple regions on each server. Create a single administrative group for all servers. Assign each regional technician and the main office IT staff Exchange Full Administrator permission over the administrative group.

Answer: A

Explanation:
They tell you that the IT staff at the main office will control all new Exchange servers. However, each region also has a server technician who must be able to modify the Exchange configuration on server that contains mailboxes for that region although they tool us that must be able to modify the configuration they do not tell us if they need to be able to modify the permissions When you assign a user or a group Exchange Full Administrator permissions, the user or the group can fully administer Exchange Server computer information and modify permissions.
Administrators, who have Exchange Full Administrator permission can install, upgrade, remove, and perform disaster recovery on servers in that Administrative Group.

Incorrect Answers
B. Too much permission for Regional Technician over other Admin Groups is not a required question
C, D. These places multiple regions on each server, this cannot achieve the requirements and require more administrative effort

Reference:
Overview of Exchange Administrative Role Permissions in Exchange 2003 KB article 823018

Questions: 3

You need to design a strategy for managing the messages that are sent to the customer service mailboxes. What should you do?

A. Create a separate storage group and database to contain the customer service mailboxes. Enable circular logging for this storage group.
B. Create a separate storage group and database to contain the customer service mailboxes. Set the deleted item retention period for this database to zero.
C. Place the customer service mailboxes on a new mailbox store in the storage group that contains the main office user mailboxes. Enable circular logging for this storage group.
D. Place the customer service mailboxes on a new mailbox store in the storage group that contains the branch office user mailboxes. Set the deleted item retention period for this database to zero.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Since the requirement is: messages sent to the database of "Customer Service", which does not need to be backed up and recovered, letter A is the best choice.
When circular logging is on, Exchange writes transaction logs as usual; however, after the checkpoint (Edb.chk) file has been advanced, the inactive portion of the transaction log is discarded and overwritten.

Reference:
XADM: How Circular Logging Affects the Use of Transaction Logs KB article 147524

Question: 4
You need to design the Exchange 2003 server configuration for remote e-mail access. What should you do?

A. Configure the front-end servers in each branch office to be members of a new Active Directory site.
B. Configure the back-end servers to have server encryption certificates issued by a commercial certification authority (CA).
C. Configure two back-end servers to be members of a Network Load Balancing cluster. Configure Network Load Balancing for inbound RPC connections.
D. Configure multiple front-end servers in each branch office to be members of a Network Load Balancing cluster. Configure Network Load Balancing for inbound HTTPS connections.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on information gathered from the CEO, we need to ensure failure tolerance, which is provided by configuring multiple front-end servers.
CIO is concerned about spending too much in antivirus licenses but CIO requests an OWA system with fault tolerance in the whole organization. The only way to achieve this with the given answers; is with answer D.

Question: 5
You need to design the deployment of antivirus software. What should you do?

A. Install the antivirus software on each mailbox storage server.
B. Install the antivirus software on each Outlook Web Access server.
C. Install the antivirus software on one Outlook Web Access server at each office.
D. Install the antivirus software on a back-end server that contains no mailboxes.