

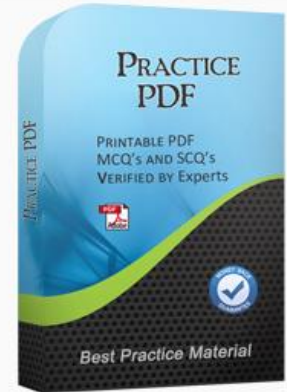
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Exam : **70-346**

Title : **Managing Office 365 Identities
and Requirements**

Vendor : **Microsoft**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 You have an Office 365 tenant. A user named User1 has a mailbox. The user creates documents and saves the documents in a shared document library.

User1 leaves the company. You must delete the account for User1.

In the table below, identify when each type of data will be deleted.

NOTE: Make only one selection in each column. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Timeframe	User1 Exchange Online mailbox	Documents Created by User1 on SharePoint Online
Never removed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed immediately	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 30-day grace period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 90-day grace period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Timeframe	User1 Exchange Online mailbox	Documents Created by User1 on SharePoint Online
Never removed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Removed immediately	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 30-day grace period	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 90-day grace period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation

Answer Area

Timeframe	User1 Exchange Online mailbox	Documents Created by User1 on SharePoint Online
Never removed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Removed immediately	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 30-day grace period	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed after 90-day grace period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When you delete an Office 365 user account, the corresponding Exchange Online mailbox is deleted and removed from the list of mailboxes in the EAC. After the user account is deleted, it's listed on the Deleted Users page in the Office 365 admin center. It can be recovered within 30 days after being deleted. After 30 days, the user account and mailbox are permanently deleted and not recoverable.

View, restore, or delete items in the Recycle Bin of a SharePoint site

The Recycle Bin provides a safety net when deleting documents, list items, lists, folders and files.

When you or site visitors delete any of these items from a Web site, the items are placed in the Recycle Bin. Items in the Recycle Bin remain there until you decide to permanently delete them from your Web site, or until the items are permanently deleted after a set number of days, which is based on a schedule defined in Central Administration.

References:

[https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn186233\(v=exchg.150\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn186233(v=exchg.150).aspx)

<https://support.office.com/en-sg/article/View-restore-or-delete-items-in-the-Recycle-Bin-of-a->

SharePoint-site-6d

NO.2 Fabrikam has the Office 365 Enterprise E3 plan.

You must add the domain name fabrikam.com to the Office 365 tenant. You need to confirm ownership of the domain.

Which DNS record types should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate DNS record type to the correct location or locations in the answer area. Each DNS record type 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.

Verification Method	DNS Record Type
Preferred	<input type="text"/>
Alternate	<input type="text"/>

Answer:

Verification Method	DNS Record Type
Preferred	TXT
Alternate	MX

Explanation

Verification Method	DNS Record Type
Preferred	TXT
Alternate	MX

TXT record is used for verification. When you have added the record at your domain registrar's site, you'll go back to Office 365 and request Office 365 to look for the record. When Office 365 finds the correct TXT record, your domain is verified.

MX (mail exchanger) record points to where your email should be sent. It also has a priority field so that you can send mail to different servers in a priority order.

NO.3 You are the Office 365 administrator for your company.

You must configure a trust between the on-premises Active Directory domain and the Office 365 environment by using Active Directory Federation Services.

You need to assign the correct certificate to the description of your on-premises server environment below.

Which certificate types should you assign? To answer, drag the appropriate certificate type to the correct test description. Each certificate type 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.

Answer Area	
Client	
Domain	
SSL	
X.509	

Description	Certificate Type
Secures the communication between federation servers, clients, and federation server proxy computers.	
Securely signs all tokens that the federation server issues for the cloud-based services.	

Answer:

Answer Area	
Client	
Domain	
SSL	
X.509	

Description	Certificate Type
Secures the communication between federation servers, clients, and federation server proxy computers.	SSL
Securely signs all tokens that the federation server issues for the cloud-based services.	X.509

Explanation

Description	Certificate Type
Secures the communication between federation servers, clients, and federation server proxy computers.	SSL
Securely signs all tokens that the federation server issues for the cloud-based services.	X.509

Certificates are used to secure communications between federation servers, Web Application Proxies, federation server proxies, the cloud service, and web clients.

A Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate is used to secure communications between federation servers, clients, Web Application Proxy, and federation server proxy computers.

A Token-signing certificate is a standard X.509 certificate that is used to securely sign all tokens that the federation server issues and that the cloud service will accept and validate.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dn151311.aspx>

<http://blogs.technet.com/b/adfs/archive/2007/07/23/adfs-certificates-ssl-token-signing-and-client-authentication-c>

NO.4 Your company has an Office 365 subscription. A user named Test5 has a mailbox. You need to ensure that all of the email messages sent and received by Test5 are accessible to members of the audit department for 60 days, even if Test5 permanently deletes the messages. What should you do?

- A. Run the Set-RetentionPolicy cmdlet.
- B. Run the Set-Mailbox cmdlet.
- C. Run the Set-User cmdlet.
- D. Run the Set-RetentionPolicyTag cmdlet.
- E. Run the Set-MailboxDatabase cmdlet.

Answer: B

Explanation

References: [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123981\(v=exchg.160\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb123981(v=exchg.160).aspx)

NO.5 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 need to configure the Office 365 subscription to ensure that Active Directory users can connect to Office

365 resources by using single sign-on (SSO).

Solution: You run Convert-MsolDomainToFederated for the fabrikam.com domain and the contoso.com domain.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation

The Convert-MSOLDomainToFederated cmdlet converts the specified domain from standard authentication to single sign-on. This includes configuring the relying party trust settings between the Active Directory Federation Services 2.0 server and Microsoft Online. As part of converting a domain from standard authentication to single sign-on, each user must also be converted. This conversion happens automatically the next time a user signs in. No action is required by the administrator.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/msonline/convert-msoldomaintofederated?view=azureadps>

NO.6 Your company purchases an Office 365 plan. The company has an Active Directory Domain Services domain.

User1 must be able to manage Office 365 delegation for the company.

You need to ensure that User1 can assign administrative roles to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Use an existing user management administrator account to assign a role with the correct permissions to User1.
- B. Create an Office 365 tenant and assign User1 the global administrator role.
- C. Create an Office 365 tenant and assign User1 the user management administrator role.
- D. Create an Office 365 tenant and assign User1 the service administrator role.

Answer: C

Explanation

D: The Global Administrator account is similar to the Company administrator. Users in this role have access to everything or the permission to add them to a dedicated role where they do not have permission (such as discovery management and assigning administrative roles to other users).

NO.7 Which role should you assign to staff who you want to be able to create non-privileged Office 365 users without assigning any unnecessary privileges?

- A. Service administrator
- B. User management administrator
- C. Global administrator
- D. Password administrator

Answer: B

Explanation

Assigning the user management administrator role would allow users to create non-privileged Office 365 accounts without assigning unnecessary privileges

NO.8 You subscribe to Office 365.

You plan to implement single sign-on.

You need to deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) to a server for the planned implementation.

Which deployment methods should you use? (Each correct answer presents a complete solution. (Choose all that apply.)

- A. On a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2, download and install AD FS 2.0.
- B. On a server that runs Windows Server 2008, install the AD FS server role.
- C. On a server that runs Windows Server 2008, download and install AD FS 2.0.
- D. On a server that runs Windows Server 2008 R2, install the AD FS server role.

Answer: A,C

Explanation

Single sign-on requires AD FS version 2.0. The AD FS server role is version 1.1.

NO.9 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 an on-premises Active Directory forest.

You deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) and purchase an Office 365 subscription.

You need to create a trust between the AD FS servers and the Office 365 subscription.

Solution: You run the New-MSolDomain cmdlet.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. No
- B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation

The New-MSolDomain cmdlet adds a domain to Azure Active Directory.

The New-MSolFederatedDomain command should be used instead.

Note: The New-MSolFederatedDomain cmdlet adds a new single sign-on domain to Microsoft Online Services and configures the relying party trust settings between the on-premises Active Directory Federation Services

2.0 server and Microsoft Online.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/msonline/v1/new-msolfederateddomain>

NO.10 Your company uses Microsoft SharePoint Online for collaboration. A document library is configured as shown in the following table.

Configuration Option	Current Selection
Require content approval for submitted items?	Yes
Create a version each time you edit a file in this document library?	Create major versions
Who should see draft items in this document library?	Only users who can edit items
Require documents to be checked out before they can be edited?	Yes

You need to enable the coauthoring of documents in the library.

What should you do?

- A. Change the Require content approval for submitted items? setting to No.
- B. Change the Require documents to be checked out before they can be edited? setting to No.
- C. Change the Who should see draft items in this document library? setting to Any user who can read

items.

D. Change the Create a version each time you edit a file in this document library? setting to No Versioning.

Answer: B

Explanation

From TechNet Article "Overview of co-authoring in SharePoint 2013" Check out When a user checks out a document for editing, the document is locked for editing by that user.

This prevents co-authoring. Do not enable the Require Check Out feature in document libraries in which co-authoring will be used. By default, Require Check Out is not enabled in SharePoint 2013.

Users should not check out documents manually when co-authoring is being used.

References: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff718249.aspx>

NO.11 Your company has a hybrid deployment of Office 365.

You need to identify which certificate is used for token signing between the on-premises environment and Office 365.

Which tool should you use?

A. the Office 365 portal

B. the Active Directory Domains and Trusts snap-in

C. the Certificates snap-in

D. the AD FS 2.0 Management console

E. the Exchange Management Console

Answer: D

Explanation

References:

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg557729%28v=ws.10%29.aspx>

NO.12 An organization is migrating from an on-premises Exchange organization to Office 365 tenant.

Users report that they cannot see the free/busy information for other users.

You need to determine why free/busy information does not display.

Which two Windows PowerShell cmdlets should you run? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

A. Get-SharingPolicy

B. Get-IntraOrganizationConnector

C. Get-OrganizationRelationship

D. Get-CsMeetingConfiguration

E. Get-CsClientPolicy

Answer: C,E

Explanation

A: Problem: Free/busy information can't be retrieved from one environment Users can't access free/busy information through Exchange federation in one direction only.

To display the trust information that is currently set up for the default Office 365 domain, run the following command:

Get-OrganizationRelationship | FL

B: If the free/busy problem persists, make sure that the sharing policies in the on-premises Exchange Server environment and in Exchange Online match. To determine this, run the following command in

the Exchange ManagementShell, and then note the value in the Domains field in the results:
Get-SharingPolicy | FL

References: <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2555008>

NO.13 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 are the administrator for a company. You plan to use Office 365 for email and file sharing. You plan to implement a hybrid deployment with your current on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment and Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Connect. You must deploy Microsoft Exchange Online and OneDrive for Business for all employees. You have the following security requirements:

- * All employees must use complex passwords.
- * Passwords must be changed every six months.
- * Employees must use multi-factor authentication (MFA) when possible.

You need to implement MFA verification options to use with the employee's password.

Solution: Have the employee use a virtual smart card.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation

MFA for Office 365 requires users to acknowledge a phone call, text message, or app notification on their smart phones after correctly entering their passwords. Virtual smartcards are not required.

References:

<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Set-up-multi-factor-authentication-for-Office-365-users-8f0454b2-f51a-4>

NO.14 You are the Office 365 administrator for your company. The company has Office 365 Enterprise E3 licenses for each of its 250 employees. The company does not allow email or Skype for Business Online licenses to be assigned to external contractors.

User1 is an external contractor who requires access to SharePoint and Office Web Apps only.

You need to add a license for User1's account.

What should you do? To answer, drag the appropriate action to the correct location or locations.

Each action 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.

Answer Area	
Step	Action
1.	Sign in to the Office 365 admin center.
2.	
3.	Add an Office Web App with SharePoint (Plan 1) plan.
4.	
5.	Assign licenses to User1.

Select the purchase services option.

Select the licensing option.

Select the users and groups option.

Enable External Users in SharePoint.

Add an Office 365 Enterprise E3 license for User1.

Answer:

Answer Area	
Step	Action
1.	Sign in to the Office 365 admin center.
2.	Select the purchase services option.
3.	Add an Office Web App with SharePoint (Plan 1) plan.
4.	Select the users and groups option.
5.	Assign licenses to User1.

Select the purchase services option.

Select the licensing option.

Select the users and groups option.

Enable External Users in SharePoint.

Add an Office 365 Enterprise E3 license for User1.

Explanation

Step	Action
1.	Sign in to the Office 365 admin center.
2.	Select the purchase services option.
3.	Add an Office Web App with SharePoint (Plan 1) plan.
4.	Select the users and groups option.
5.	Assign licenses to User1.

NO.15 You deploy Office 365. You purchase 50 Office 365 Enterprise E1 licenses and assign the licenses to users.

A sales department user leaves the company and is replaced.

You need to ensure that the new user has a valid license and can access email.

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

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the User Management admin role.

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the Service admin role.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 ProPlus license.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 Enterprise E1 license.

Delete the old sales user's account.

Delete the old sales user's mailbox.

Purchase a new Office 365 ProPlus license.

Answer area

Answer:

Actions

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the User Management admin role.

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the Service admin role.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 ProPlus license.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 Enterprise E1 license.

Delete the old sales user's account.

Delete the old sales user's mailbox.

Purchase a new Office 365 ProPlus license.

Answer area

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the User Management admin role.

Delete the old sales user's account.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 Enterprise E1 license.

Explanation

Answer area

Sign in to the Office 365 portal with an account that has the User Management admin role.

Delete the old sales user's account.

Assign the new sales user an Office 365 Enterprise E1 license.

NO.16 Your company has a subscription to Office 365 for midsize business and enterprises. The company uses Microsoft Skype for Business Online. You need to open ports on the network firewall to enable all of the features of Skype for Business Online.

Which port or ports should you open? (Each correct answer presents part of the solution. Choose all that apply.)

- A. inbound TCP 8080
- B. outbound UDP 50000 to outbound UDP 59999
- C. inbound TCP443
- D. outbound UDP 3478
- E. outbound TCP 5061
- F. outbound TCP 443

Answer: B,C,D,F

Explanation

A: inbound TCP 443 is the port for the Skype for Business for Business client service.

C: outbound UDP 3478 is the UDP port for Skype for Business audio and video sessions.

D: outbound TCP 443 is the port for the Skype for Business data sharing sessions as well as the Video and Audio and application sharing sessions.

E: outbound UDP 50000 to outbound UDP 59999 is the port for Skype for Business audio and video sessions.

References:

<https://adam-hand.com/cloud-technologies/firewall-ports-for-office-365/>

NO.17 A company deploys an Office 365 tenant.

All employees in the human resources (HR) department must use multi-factor authentication. They must use only the Microsoft Outlook client to access their email messages. User1 joins the HR department.

You need to help User1 configure his account.

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.

	Answer Area
Instruct User1 to create an app password.	
Instruct User1 to use an app password to complete the registration process.	
Instruct User1 to use a one-time password to complete the registration process.	
Enable multi-factor authentication for User1.	
Instruct User1 to use a mobile phone to complete the registration process.	

Answer:

	Answer Area
Instruct User1 to create an app password.	Enable multi-factor authentication for User1.
Instruct User1 to use an app password to complete the registration process.	Instruct User1 to use a mobile phone to complete the registration process.
Instruct User1 to use a one-time password to complete the registration process.	Instruct User1 to create an app password.
Enable multi-factor authentication for User1.	
Instruct User1 to use a mobile phone to complete the registration process.	

Explanation

Box 1: Enable multi-factor authentication for User1.

Box 2: Instruct User1 to use a mobile phone to complete the registration process.

Box 3: Instruct User1 to create an app password.

(Step 1) First we need to enable multi-factor authentication for this Office 365 users.

(Step 2) After being enrolled for multi-factor authentication, the next time a user signs in, they see a message asking them to set up their second authentication factor.

Any of the following may be used for the second factor of authentication: Mobile Phone Call, Mobile Phone Text Message, Office Phone Call, or Mobile App.

(Step 3) Configure app passwords for non-browser apps (such as ...Outlook etc.).

User1 should create an app password. The app password should then be used to set up Microsoft Outlook.

After the registration process (step 2) has been completed, users can setup application passwords for non-browser apps (such as ...Outlook etc.). This is required because the non-browser apps (such as ...Outlook etc.) do not support multi-factor authentication and you will be unable to use them unless an app password is configured.

References:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/azure/dn383636.aspx#enablemfaoffice365>

NO.18 Your company has a hybrid deployment of Office 365. You need to verify whether free/busy information sharing with external users is configured.

Which Windows PowerShell cmdlet should you use?

- A. Get-MSOLDomainFederationSettings
- B. Test-OutlookConnectivity
- C. Test-FederationTrust
- D. Get-OrganizationRelationship

Answer: D

Explanation

How to troubleshoot free/busy issues in a hybrid deployment of on-premises ExchangeServer and Exchange Online in Office 365 Use the Get-OrganizationRelationship cmdlet to retrieve settings for an organization relationship that has been created for federated sharing with other federated Exchange organizations or for hybrid deployments with ExchangeOnline. You can use this information to troubleshoot free/busy issues in a hybrid deployment.

In more detail (see step 4 below):

To help troubleshoot this issue, follow these steps:

* On an on-premises computer that's running Microsoft Exchange 2010 Server Service Pack 1 (SP1), click Start, click All Programs, click Microsoft Exchange Server 2010, and then click Exchange

* Management Shell.

* At the command line, type the following command, and then press Enter: Get-FederationInformation

-domainname <Office 365Domain>In this command, the <Office 365 Domain> placeholder represents the default Office 365 domain (for example, adatum.onmicrosoft.com).

* In the results, note the TargetApplicationUri and TargetAutodiscoverEpr values. These are the settings that the target domain must have to make sure that the federation trust is set up correctly.

* To display the trust information that is currently set up for the default Office 365 domain, run the following command: Get-OrganizationRelationship | FL