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Demo
STUDY GUIDE

Case Study #1, Woodgrove Bank

Overview

Woodgrove 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

• Users will use Microsoft Outlook to access e-mail in the new Exchange Server 2003 environment.

Case Study #1, Woodgrove Bank (6Questions)

QUESTION 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

QUESTION 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 administrative 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.