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NEW QUESTION: 1

A company has implemented one of its microservices on AWS Lambda that accesses an Amazon DynamoDB table named Books. A solutions architect is design an IAM policy to be attached to the Lambda function's IAM role, giving it access to put, update, and delete items in the Books table. the IAM policy must prevent function from performing any other actions on the Books table or any other.

Which IAM policy would fulfill these needs and provide the LEAST privileged access?

A)

B)

C)

D)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION: 2

How should you design a backup solution that fulfills the company's requirements?

A. Create two storage groups: one for Legal department and one for other mailboxes and public folders.

Back up both of the storage groups to a single tape.

B. Create three storage groups: one for the Legal department, one for public folders. Create one information store in each storage group.

Backup each storage group to a separate tape.

C. Create three storage groups: one for the Legal department, one for public folders. Create one information store in each storage group.

Backup all three storage groups to a single tape.

D. Create two storage groups: one for Legal department and one for other mailboxes and public folders.

Back up each of the storage groups to a separate tape.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Databases and Storage Groups

It might be easiest to understand backup and restore in Exchange 2000 by looking at the differences between Exchange 5.5 and Exchange 2000. For information about backup and restore in Exchange 5.5, see the Exchange 5.5 documentation and related sources on the Exchange Web site at

<http://www.microsoft.com/exchange> .

The first and most obvious difference is that the architecture of the Web Storage System and Extensible Storage Engine (ESE) has changed:

* Instead of a fixed database layout, Exchange 2000 has storage groups. A storage group corresponds to an instance of ESE (with it's own sequence of transaction log files).

Exchange 2000 supports four storage groups per server.

Note:

In this discussion, the generic word database refers to either a mailbox store or a public folder store in a storage group.

* Each storage group can support up to five databases, and each database can contain either mailboxes or public folders. The transactions for all databases in a storage group are contained in the single set of log files.

Although the backup application programming interface (API) incorporates a number of changes, online backup still looks and acts very much the same as in Exchange 5.5. On a server with a single mailbox store or public folder store, the differences are minimal. Most changes pertain to backing up multiple storage groups and databases.

You can restore a single database in a storage group running multiple databases without taking the others offline. You can run parallel backups and restores to support large configurations.

These features are possible because:

* Backup runs on a storage group. This is because a storage group corresponds to an instance of ESE and an instance of the

backup API.

- * Backup runs sequentially against the databases in a storage group. It is not necessary to back up all the databases in a storage group as part of the same job; old transaction logs are not purged until all databases have been backed up. After a full backup, two things are deleted: the transaction log files, and the transactions that have been committed to the databases and that have been backed up. Incremental backups will back up and delete transaction logs before the checkpoint file.

- * Storage groups can be backed up in parallel. Each storage group is an instance of ESE, and these run independently of each other, at least as far as backup is concerned.

- * A database can be restored without affecting databases running in the same storage group.

To do so, initialize a reserved instance of ESE to handle the restore (the Web Storage System is able to support more storage groups than can be created on an Exchange server; the additional capacity allows for this reserved instance of ESE). You can restore the database using this temporary instance of ESE, then dismount the database and mount it in the correct storage group.

- * Databases can be restored in parallel.

These features of Exchange 2000 make backup and restore designs and associated procedures more complex than in Exchange 5.5.

There are some detail changes around restore and recovery that are necessary to support this level of potential complexity.

- * A restore-in-progress key is no longer used during restore. Individual data structures are created for each database being restored.

- * It is no longer possible to allow recovery without solving corruption problems, for example, to play the wrong transaction log files into a database, or to trick a database into starting when the necessary components are not present on disk.

Backup

Backup works for Exchange 2000 in basically the same way as Exchange 5.5. However, there are a few differences:

- * Each database consists of two files: the .edb file and .stm file. They are backed up together.

The backup process continues sequentially until all of the databases in the storage group that have been selected for the current backup are copied to the backup device.

- * The transaction log files and patch files have checksums that are validated during the backup process.

- * The transaction log files are not truncated until all databases in the storage group have been backed up. After a full backup, two things are deleted: the transaction log files and the transactions that have been committed to the databases and that have been backed up. Incremental backups back up and delete transaction log files that precede the checkpoint file.

- * A database must be online to be backed up. If a database has been dismounted it cannot be backed up, and the transaction log sequence will not be truncated.

- * Conduct a full backup after switching from circular logging

to non-circular logging.

During circular logging, information in the .stm file is not recorded in the log files. When you change to non-circular logging, transaction log files still exist that do not have stm file data; these transaction logs must not be replayed.

Restore

Restore in Exchange 2000 has changed more than backup. Before you can attempt to restore a database in Exchange 2000, the following must be true:

- * The relevant service and the Web Storage System must be running.

- * The database to be restored must be dismounted.

The significant differences are as follows:

- * It is possible to restore multiple databases from the same storage group as part of a single restore job. In this case, the restore process restores all of the databases to disk before continuing.

- * The transaction log files in the backup set and the patch files are restored to the temporary disk location specified by the user. The information about the restore previously written to the restore-in-progress key is written to a file called Restore.env.

- * If multiple datasets are being restored (for example, for differential or incremental backups), the dataset containing the full backup must be restored last. When the last dataset is being restored, you must select Last Backup Set.

- * After all files are restored, recovery begins. The Restore.env file is used to find the end and beginning transaction log numbers and the relevant transactions are replayed into the database. After the end log is replayed, recovery goes to the transaction log files of the target storage group and continues to play through additional log files until the end of the sequence is reached.

After restore finishes, the database is dismounted from the temporary instance of ESE and the files in the temporary work area are deleted. If you selected Mount Database after restore, the database is automatically mounted in the target storage group.

Because parallel restores are possible, the restore process relies on the user to provide a path to temporary disk space that will be used during the restore. Separate restore processes running at the same time must use different disk locations. The temporary disk space required is about 10 megabytes (MB) more than the size of the transaction log files and patch files that are being restored.

After the relevant files are restored to disk, the backup process will have to replay logs to process log and patch files and make the database consistent. An instance of ESE is required to perform the recovery, and this is where the reserved instances of ESE are used. ESE itself can support 16 instances, whereas the Web Storage System does not, so there are enough instances of ESE to run recoveries in parallel.

Parallel Operations

Parallel backups and restores put far more stress on input/output (I/O) subsystems than single database backups and restores. Particular attention must be paid to aggregate I/O bandwidth over the entire data path between database disks and backup devices.

Exchange 2000 backup and restore is faster than previous versions of Exchange. Rates of up to 70 gigabytes (GB) per hour on backup and 40 GB per hour on restore are possible.

However, you must carefully design the data paths in order to support several concurrent operations at these rates.

Reference:

Exchange 2000 Resource Kit

Chapter 12 - Server Design for Backup and Restore

Chapter 28 - Backup and Restore

NEW QUESTION: 3

Which of the following is the file that fall in planning category?

- A. routing file
- B. master file
- C. product structure file
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION: 4

Information that is included in an email header includes all of the following except:

- A. When the message was composed
- B. SMTP packet structure
- C. Name of receiving machine
- D. Name of sending machine

Answer: B

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