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CLOUD SLICE TOPIC: RETENTION POLICIES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report explores the configuration and management of retention policies and labels using Microsoft Purview. Retention policies help organisations determine how long data should be kept and what actions to take once that period ends. These policies can be applied broadly across platforms like Exchange, SharePoint, OneDrive, and Microsoft Teams, while retention labels offer more granular control at the individual file level.

The report outlines the creation of both static and adaptive retention policies, where adaptive policies dynamically respond to organisational changes using targeted queries.

Administrators can implement these policies via the Purview portal or PowerShell and choose between immediate publishing or simulation mode for testing. It also highlights the application of retention settings in Outlook and SharePoint, enhancing email and document governance.

Additionally, event-based retention labels are discussed, offering data lifecycle management triggered by events like contract expirations or employee offboarding. These capabilities collectively ensure that organisations maintain compliance with data retention requirements while supporting efficient information governance.

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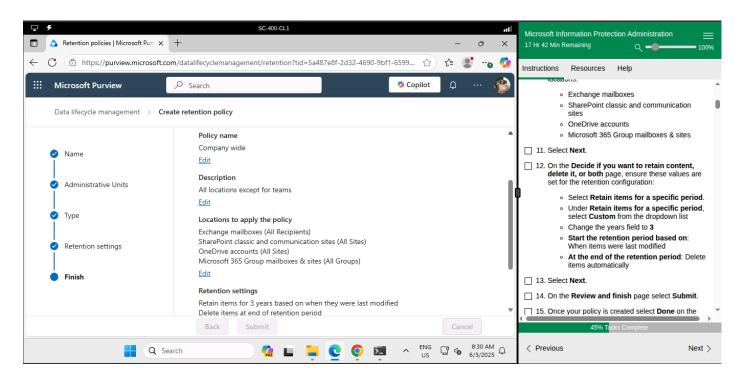
1. CONFIGURE RETENTION POLICIES

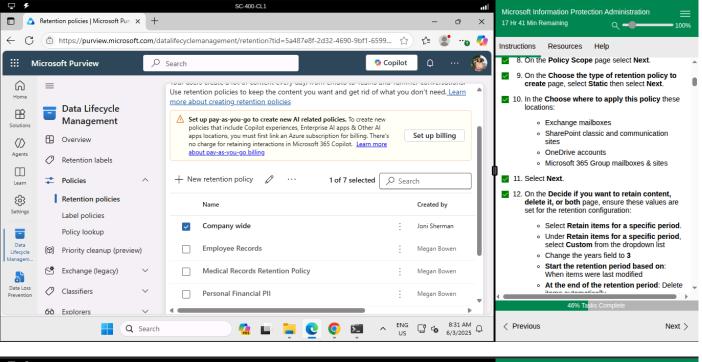
Retention policies outline the duration for which data should be retained and specify the actions to be taken once the retention period has expired. With Microsoft Purview, organisations can determine the duration for which data stored in various locations, such as SharePoint and OneDrive, is retained. Additionally, they can define the procedures followed once the retention period ends.

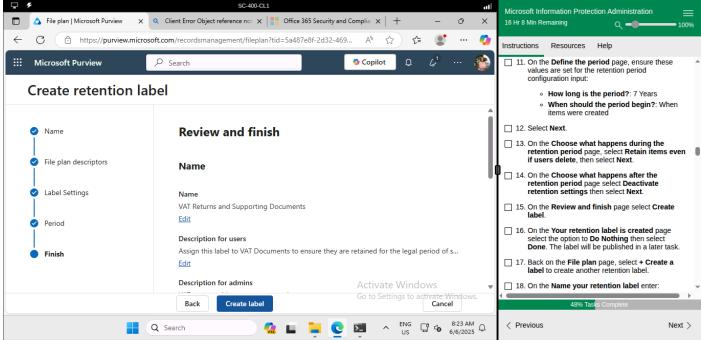
Retention policies are used to apply retention settings across broader storage locations such as mailboxes or SharePoint sites. Retention labels, on the other hand, are applied to individual files. They can be applied manually or automatically using event triggers, such as file creation.

Below are some demonstrations of configuring retention policies and labels.

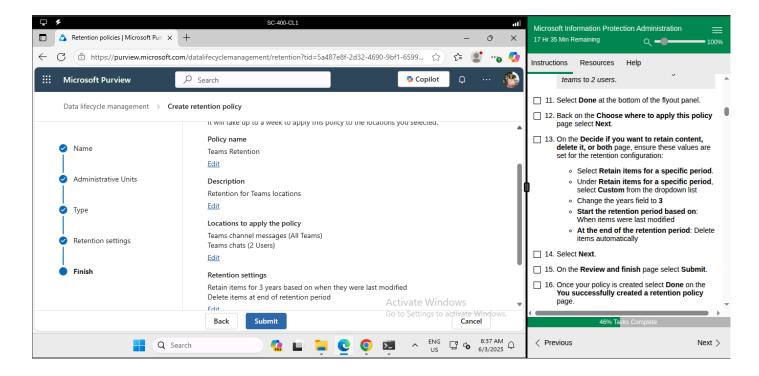
1.1. Creating Retention policies and labels in Purview.



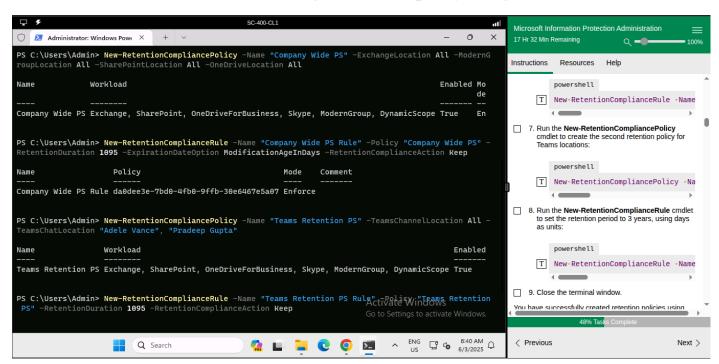




1.2. Creating a retention policy for specific apps- Teams

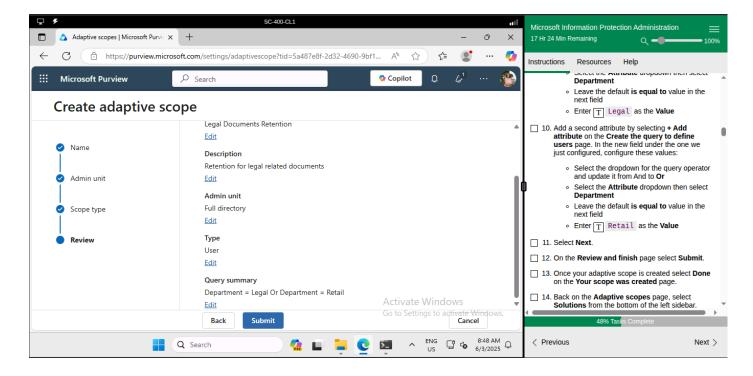


1.3. Creating a retention policy using PowerShell



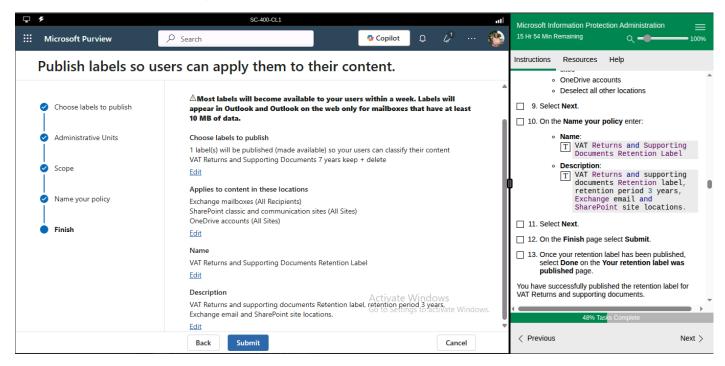
1.4. Creating adaptive retention policies

Retention policies can either be static or adaptive. Static policies are applied to specific sites and require manual updates when changes occur to their data sets. Adaptive policies use queries to cater for changes in an organisation dynamically.



1.5. Publishing Retention policies to users.

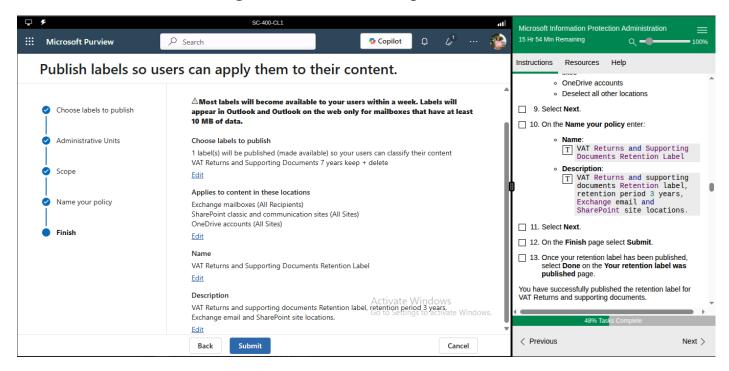
When creating retention policies and labels, one can either publish them immediately or run them in simulation mode. This allows fine-tuning of the labels and policies in case of any errors in their functionality.



2. IMPLEMENT RETENTION LABELS

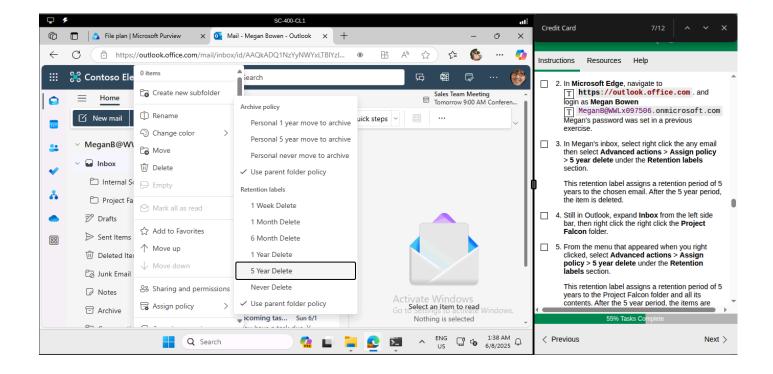
After creating retention labels and policies, admins can either publish them immediately or run them in simulation mode to check their functionality and fine-tune them in case of any inefficiencies.

2.1. Publishing retention labels and policies

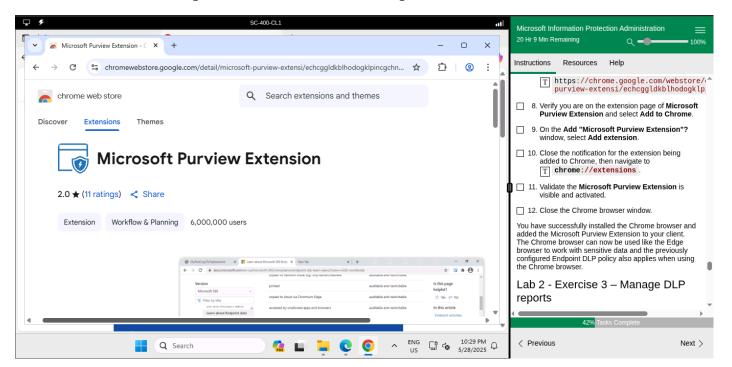


2.2. Applying retention policies in Outlook.

This allows users to apply a retention policy to their emails or folders in Outlook and define how long they can be stored. During this time, the emails or folders can't be deleted until the retention period elapses.



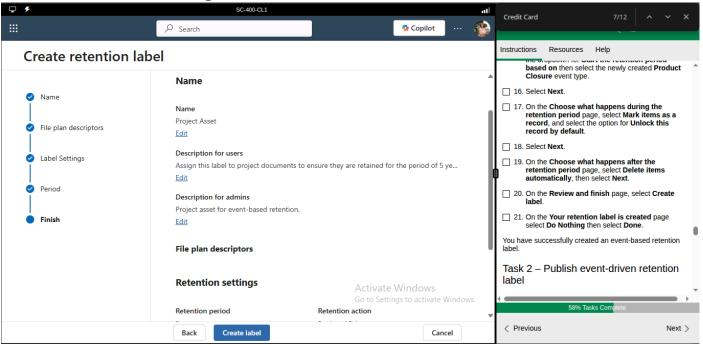
2.3. Implementation of retention policies in to SharePoint files.



3. CONFIGURING EVENT-BASED RETENTION

An event-based retention label is based on when a specific event occurs, such as completion of a project, termination of an employee or end of a contract. This is accomplished by associating retention labels with the specific events. The data files also require an asset ID for tracking.

3.1. Creating an event-based retention label



3.2. Publishing an event-based retention label

