#### **Provisioning**

1. Your organization is made up of multiple companies. You want each company to have it’s own set of users with their own email addresses. What type of domains would you use?
2. A primary domain for the first company, and a secondary domain for each additional company.
3. Secondary domains for each company that is part of the organization.
4. A primary domain for the first company, and a domain alias for each additional company.
5. G Suite does not support multiple domains so each company must sign up for their own separate G Suite account.
6. What is Google’s preferred method for verifying domain ownership?
7. Add a metatag to your web site’s home page.
8. Add a TXT record to your DNS records.
9. Add a CNAME record to your DNS records.
10. Send Google a copy of your DNS invoice stating you own the domain.
11. How does Google Cloud Directory Sync synchronize directories?
12. The GCDS administrator can choose to make either the Google directory or the local LDAP directory the master directory.
13. GCDS ensures the LDAP directory matches the Google directory by pulling changes down from Google only.
14. GCDS performs a two way sync so changes made in either directory are updated in the other. Conflicts are handled by applying the most recent change made to an object.
15. GCDS ensures the Google directory matches the local LDAP directory by pushing updates to Google only.
16. How does GCDS support password synchronization from Active Directory?
17. GCDS monitors Active Directory for changes to a user’s password and then pushes the change up when the next synchronization operation occurs.
18. GCDS does not support the Active Directory password format. Customers should deploy G Suite Password Sync to support password changes.
19. GCDS continuously monitors Active Directory for changes to a user’s password and then pushes the change up immediately.
20. How does Google’s recommend Core IT users book calendar resources?
21. Manually create all resources in G Suite as part of the Core IT phase so they can book resources from Google Calendar.
22. Deploy GCDS as part of the Core IT phase so resources can be synchronized and they can be used from the legacy system and G Suite.
23. Core IT users should not be using Google Calendar. They should continue to use the legacy system calendar and resource booking system.
24. Ask Core IT users to book resources in the legacy platform.

#### **Mail Routing**

1. After a G Suite deployment, the organization’s MX records will be pointing to Google’s mail servers. Mail is then delivered to each user’s Gmail inbox. What type of mail delivery is this?
2. Split Delivery.
3. Direct Delivery.
4. Dual Delivery.
5. During the Core IT phase how can you ensure that a message sent from a user on the legacy platform to a Core IT user is correctly delivered to their Gmail inbox?
6. Setup a domain alias in G Suite and create forwarding rules for each Core IT user to forward intradomain messages to the shadow domain in G Suite.
7. Ask your legacy system users to enter the recipients new G Suite address into the To header of the message.
8. Configure split delivery and route all messages to Google.
9. Any of the above.
10. How can you ensure that messages forwarded from your legacy mail servers to Gmail are not classified as spam by Google?
11. Ensure outbound mail is routed through your own Spam server before forwarding to Google.
12. Whitelist your mail server in G Suite.
13. Configure the inbound gateway setting in G Suite.
14. All of the above.
15. A message is sent to Gmail to a valid user in your organization but the user has not yet been provisioned in G Suite. How can you ensure this mail is not lost and can be delivered to the intended recipient?
16. Route unrecognized addresses to a Google group.
17. Configure a routing policy at the Legacy Users OU level.
18. Configure the default routing policy in G Suite to catch any unrecognised addresses and route those back to the legacy system.
19. During the deployment, ensure all messages sent to Google are also dual delivered to the legacy system.
20. At what phase in the deployment process would you typically configure your MX records to point to the Google servers?
21. Core IT.
22. Early Adopter.
23. Global Go-Live.

#### **Data Migration**

1. When considering what data to migrate (mail, calendar and contacts) for the Global Go-Live, which of the following is considered best practice?
2. Migrate nothing.
3. Migrate everything.
4. Migrate only what you need.
5. Which of the following are considered best practices for data migration?
6. Migrate local archives such as PST files after deployment.
7. Locate your migration servers alongside/close to your legacy servers.
8. Migrate calendar and contacts for users just before they switch to G Suite.
9. All of the above.
10. Which Google tool would you use to perform a server side migration from Microsoft Exchange to G Suite?
11. GSMMO.
12. GSMME.
13. GSMIN.
14. Data Migration Service.

#### **Coexistence**

1. During a deployment, what calendar coexistence challenges will your users encounter?
2. How to check the availability (free/busy status) of a user on the other platform.
3. How to book resources across both platforms.
4. How to view the attendee status of a user on the other platform.
5. All of the above.
6. Google recommends the use of calendar connectors during a deployment.
7. True
8. False
9. What are options for adding Shared Contacts to G Suite?
10. GCDS.
11. Shared Contacts API.
12. G Suite Marketplace tools.
13. All of the above.

#### **Change Management**

1. Why do some projects fail?
2. Incorrectly thinking that it is all about the technology.
3. Lack of executive support.
4. Assuming that everything will work out.
5. All of the above.
6. What best describes the Early Adopters?
7. People who are highly willing to take risks.
8. People who tend to be opinion formers in the organization.
9. People who look at change sceptically.
10. People who are resistant to change.
11. In a typical organization, what is the percentage of people who can adapt to change independently?
12. Less than 20%
13. Between 20% and 50%.
14. Between 50% and 80%.
15. More than 80%.