

# Siheom

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「**덤프**」

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우리는 고객에게 덤프가 항상 최신이며 일주일에 한 번꼴로 업데이트하도록 보장합니다

**Exam :** **AZ-104**

**Title :** Microsoft Azure  
Administrator

**Version :** V27.02

## 1. Topic 1, Litware, inc.

### Overview

Litware, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named Litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.

### Existing Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named Litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the Litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department.

All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each data center has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized.

The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMWare vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V-host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs).

### Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named webApp1 and WebApp2.

## Technical requirements

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

- Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instance\*.
- Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
- Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.
- Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.
- Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.Litware.com.
- Connect the New Your office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.
- Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.
- Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.
- Minimize costs whenever possible.

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

- A. Diagram in VNet1
- B. the security recommendations in Azure Advisor
- C. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
- D. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager Profiles
- E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

2. You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4.

What should you create and configure?

- A. an Azure Notification Hub
- B. an Azure Event Hub
- C. an Azure Logic App
- D. an Azure services Bus

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

3. You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users.

The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommended?

- A. Azure AP B2C
- B. Azure AD Identity Protection
- C. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client
- D. dynamic groups and conditional access policies

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user's OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

4. HOTSPOT

You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

- Create an Azure Migrate project.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.
- Upload a management certificate.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.

On Server2:

- Enable Hyper-V Replica.
- Install the Azure File Sync agent.
- Create a collector virtual machine.
- Configure Hyper-V storage migration.
- Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.

**Answer:**

From the Azure portal:

- Create an Azure Migrate project.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.**
- Upload a management certificate.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.

On Server2:

- Enable Hyper-V Replica.
- Install the Azure File Sync agent.
- Create a collector virtual machine.
- Configure Hyper-V storage migration.
- Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

## 5.HOTSPOT

You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

**Answer:**

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get-azroledefinition?view=azps-5.9.0>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.utility/convertto-json?view=powershell-7.1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/get-azureaddirectoryrole?view=azureadps-2.0>

## 6.HOTSPOT

You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
Create a virtual network gateway only.
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.
Deploy a DirectAccess server.
Implement a Web Application Proxy.
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
Create a virtual network gateway only.
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.
Deploy a DirectAccess server.
Implement a Web Application Proxy.
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

### Explanation:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network.

The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

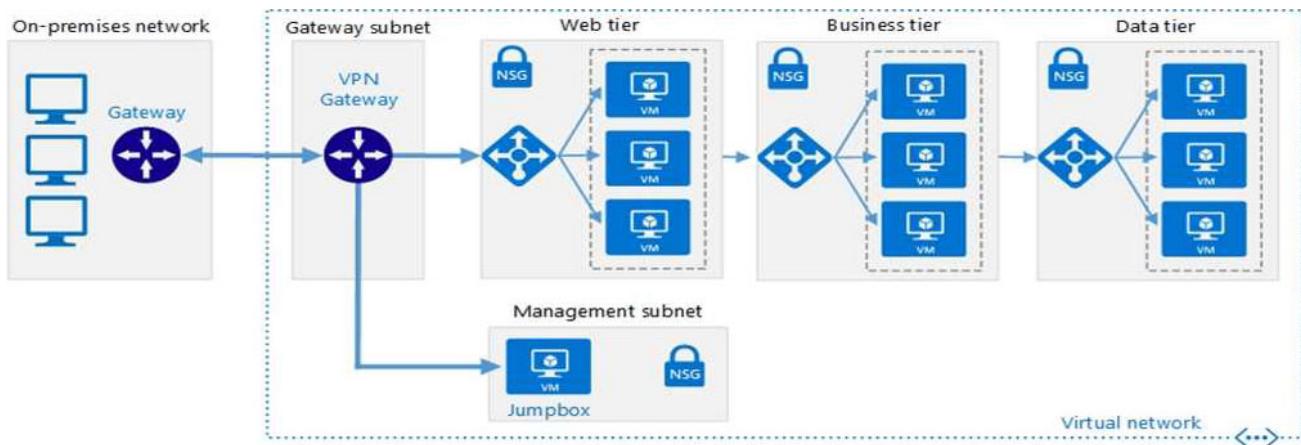
- Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
- Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the

cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

- ☞ Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
- ☞ Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

#### Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



**Scenario:** Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

**Incorrect Answers:**

- Azure ExpressRoute: Established between your network and Azure, through an ExpressRoute partner. This connection is private. Traffic does not go over the internet.
- Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn>

7. You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

**What should you do?**

- A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
- B. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
- D. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

#### 8.HOTSPOT

You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**9. Topic 2, Humongous Insurance****Overview****Existing Environment**

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok. Each has 5000 users.

**Active Directory Environment**

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012. You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

**Network Infrastructure**

Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

**Active Directory Issue**

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

**Licensing Issue**

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

**Requirements****Planned Changes**

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

### **Planned Azure AD Infrastructure**

The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

### **Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure**

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All\_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

### **Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure**

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

### **Department Requirements**

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

### **Authentication Requirements**

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

### **DRAG DROP**

You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.

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

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.

## Answer Area

### Answer:

## Actions

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.

## Answer Area

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

## Explanation:

### Scenario:

1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

### Steps:

- 1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
- 2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to Library.
- 3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal>

10.Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

- A. Partner information
- B. Overview
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open.

Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.

BILLING PERIOD	CHARGE DATE	AMOUNT (USD)	INVOICE
12/12/2016-1/11/2017	1/18/2017	0.00	Not available
11/12/2016-12/11/2016	12/18/2016	0.00	Not available
10/12/2016-11/11/2016	11/18/2016	0.00	Not available
9/12/2016-10/11/2016	10/18/2016	0.00	Not available
8/12/2016-9/11/2016	9/18/2016	0.00	Not available

Click Opt in and accept the terms.

Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date>

11.You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy
- B. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- C. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
- D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or

Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory:  
<https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

Incorrect Answers:

A: Seamless SSO needs the user's device to be domain-joined, but doesn't need for the device to be Azure AD Joined.

C: Azure AD connect does not port 8080. It uses port 443.

E: Seamless SSO is not applicable to Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS).

Scenario: Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure include: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-sso-quick-start>

12. You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

A. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.

B. Add <http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com> to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.

C. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.

D. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication

E. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of `domainname.onmicrosoft.com`. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as '`alice@contoso.com`' instead of '`alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com`'.

Scenario:

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office.

Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named `humongousinsurance.com`

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

13. You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User

Principal Name value.

- B. Run idfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
- D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory synchronization with Azure Active Directory.

Scenario: Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Reference: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832>

14.Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

- A. invoices
- B. partner information
- C. cost analysis
- D. External services

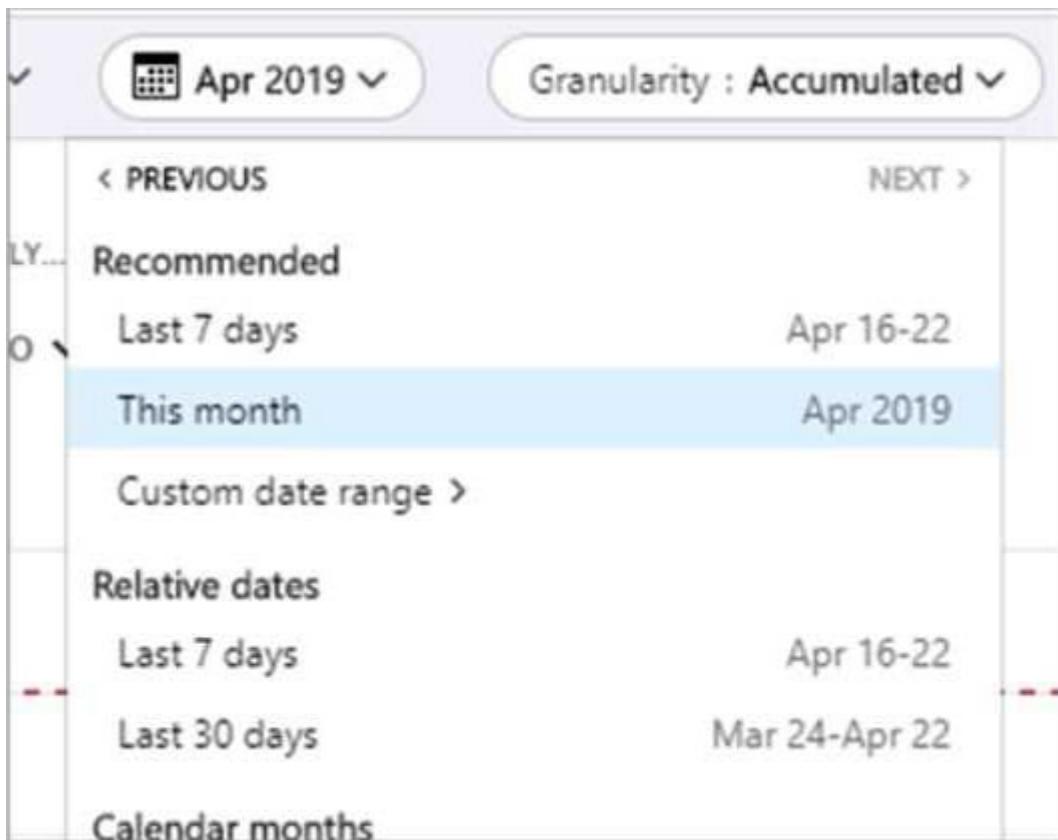
**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cost analysis: Correct Option

In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month. Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.

Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range. Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS and NEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to 8-14 days ago or 15-21 days ago.



#### Invoice: Incorrect Option

Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

## Why don't I see an invoice for the last billing period?

There could be several reasons that you don't see an invoice:

- It's less than 30 days from the day you subscribed to Azure.
- The invoice isn't generated yet Wait until the end of the billing period.
- You don't have permission to view invoices. If you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement, you must be the billing profile Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Invoice manager. For other subscriptions, you might not see old invoices if you aren't the Account Administrator. To learn more about getting access to billing information, see [Manage access to Azure billing using roles](#).
- If you have a Free Trial or a monthly credit amount with your subscription that you didn't exceed, you won't get an invoice unless you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement.

#### Resource Provider: Incorrect Option

When deploying resources, you frequently need to retrieve information about the resource providers and types. For example, if you want to store keys and secrets, you work with the Microsoft.KeyVault resource provider. This resource provider offers a resource type called vaults for creating the key vault. This is not

useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.

**Payment method: Incorrect Option**

Payment methods is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/quick-acm-cost-analysis>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date>

15. You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

- A. ad.humongousinsurance.com
- B. humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
- C. humongousinsurance.local
- D. humongousinsurance.com

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.

The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.

**Scenario:**

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office.

Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

16. You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
- B. Add <http://autogon.microsoftazuread-sso.com> to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
- C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
- D. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
- E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory:  
<https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start>

17. You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again.

What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.
- B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.
- C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Licensing Issue

1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."
2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Solution:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groups-resolve-problems>

18. HOTSPOT

You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Statement 1: Yes

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.

Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks.

Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.

Statement 2: Yes

A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

As this is a registration network so this will work.

Statement 3: No

Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

## 19.HOTSPOT

You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.

All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/networking-overview#internet-connectivity>

## 20. Topic 3, Contoso Ltd

**Overview**

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

**Existing Environment**

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- ☛ File servers
- ☛ Domain controllers
- ☛ Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1.

App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- ☛ A SQL database
- ☛ A web front end
- ☛ A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

## Requirements

### Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

### Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

### User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.

What should you do?

- A. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties.
- B. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings.
- C. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties.
- D. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups.

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.

Select a subscription.

On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription->

administrator

21.You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- C. Generate an access key. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- D. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

22.You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.

What should you create first?

- A. a recovery plan
- B. an Azure Backup Server
- C. a backup policy
- D. a Recovery Services vault

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

23.HOTSPOT

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

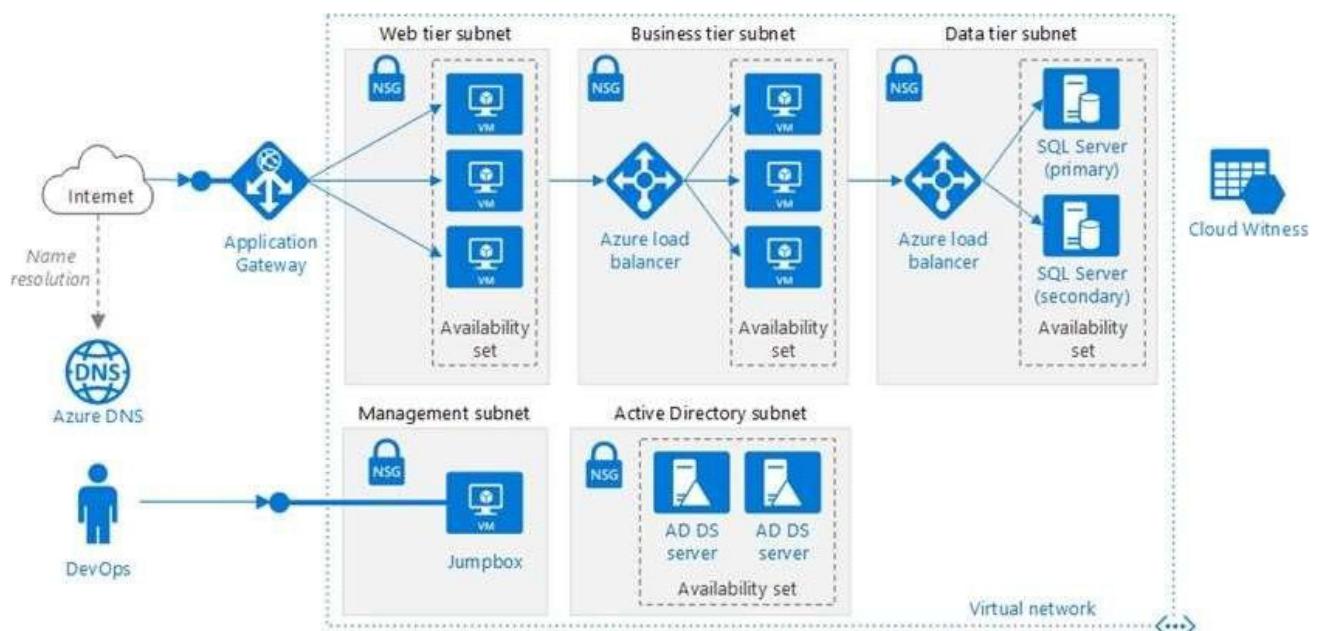
1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Explanation:

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Technical requirements include:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

#### 24.HOTSPOT

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

## Answer Area



Save



Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

**Answer:**

## Answer Area



Save



Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

### Explanation:

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

- ⇒ Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD
- ⇒ Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile

phone to verify their identity.

25. You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements.

What should you recommend?

- A. federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
- B. password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
- C. cloud-only user accounts
- D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Reference: <https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/>

26. You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.

You create a network security group (NSG).

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.

What should you recommend?

- A. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- B. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- D. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

27. HOTSPOT

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Statement 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Statement 2: No

Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data.

Common uses of Table storage include:

1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service .NET Libraries

Statement 3: No

File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like \*.docx, \*.png and \*.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview>

<https://www.serverless360.com/blog/azure-blob-storage-vs-file-storage>

## Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

### To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

## Overview

### General Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

## Environment

### Existing Environment

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	<b>None</b>
User2	Guest	<b>None</b>
User3	Member	<b>None</b>
User4	Member	<b>None</b>

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	<b>None</b>

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

## Requirements

### Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- ☞ Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.
- ☞ Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.
- ☞ Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

- Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.
- Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

- Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

### Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Create container1 and share1.
- Use the principle of least privilege.
- Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.
- Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.
- Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.
- Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.
- Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1
- Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.
- Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

### HOTSPOT

You need to create container1 and share1.

Which storage accounts should you use for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

container1:

- storage2 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

share1:

- storage2 only
- storage4 only
- storage2 and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

**Answer:**

container1:

- storage2 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

share1:

- storage2 only
- storage4 only
- storage2 and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

## 29.HOTSPOT

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

**Answer:**

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>

### 30.HOTSPOT

You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Answer:

User1:

- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

31. You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the A2ure file shares.

What should you do?

A. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).

- B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
- C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
- D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storage1, storage2, and storage4.

**Answer:** A

### 32.HOTSPOT

You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

### 33.You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.
- B. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
- C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
- D. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.

**Answer:** B

### 34.You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

- A. storage4
- B. storage1
- C. storage2
- D. storage3

**Answer:** D

### 35.DRAG DROP

You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

- Configure the Diagnostic settings.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
- Create an alert rule.
- Create an Azure SQL database.
- Create a Log Analytics workspace.

**Answer Area**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |

**Answer:**

**Actions**

- Configure the Diagnostic settings.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
- Create an alert rule.
- Create an Azure SQL database.
- Create a Log Analytics workspace.

**Answer Area**

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Create an alert rule.             |
| 2 | Create an Azure SQL database.     |
| 3 | Create a Log Analytics workspace. |

### 36.HOTSPOT

You need to configure Azure Backup to back up the file shares and virtual machines.

What is the minimum number of Recovery Services vaults and backup policies you should create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Answer:

## Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#back-up-from-azure-vm-settings>

37. Topic 5, mix Ques

### HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1.

VM1 has the following configurations:

- Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- Availability set: AVSet
- Network security group (NSG): None
- Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

### Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

### Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer is secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network. This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

38. You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet. Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
- B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.
- C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.
- D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You don't have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet. And this can be achieved by configuring a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 for RDP / SSH protocol coming from internet.

Modify the address space of Subnet1: Incorrect choice

Modifying the address space of Subnet1 will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.

Modify the address space of the local network gateway: Incorrect choice

Modifying the address space of the local network gateway will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.

Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines: Incorrect choice

If you remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines, none of the applications be accessible publicly by the Internet users.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

39. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1.

VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1

- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).

Each network security group also contains default security rules.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules>

#### 40.HOTSPOT

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

- Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine
- Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

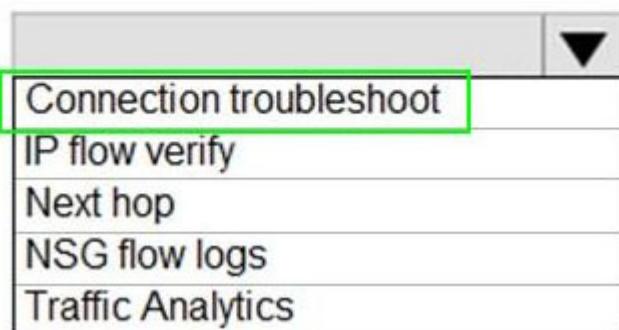
**Task1:**

IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

**Task2:**

Connection troubleshoot
IP flow verify
Next hop
NSG flow logs
Traffic Analytics

**Answer:**

**Task1:****Task2:****Explanation:****Task 1: IP flow verify**

The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

**Task 2: Connection troubleshoot**

The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

41. You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balance resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. MOTAL Each correct selection 5 worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
- B. a backend pool
- C. a health probe
- D. an inbound NAT rule
- E. a virtual network

**Answer:** A, C

### **Explanation:**

To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.

A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.

A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.

A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don't need to create another one.

An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It's not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.

A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It's not a load balance resource, but it's required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

### **42.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Answer:

## Answer Area

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Explanation:

Box1: 10.0.0.0/16

Address prefix in networking refer to the destination IP address range. In this scenario, destination is Vnet1, hence Address prefix will be the address space of Vnet1.

Box 2: Virtual appliance

Next hop gets the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM and NIC. Knowing the next hop helps you determine if traffic is being directed to the intended destination, or whether the traffic is being sent nowhere

Next Hop --> VM1 --> Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

Box 3: GatewaySubnet

In the scenario it is asked for all the inbound traffic to Vnet1. Inbound traffic is flowing through SubnetGW. You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1. So its traffic from Gateway subnet only.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-route-table#create-a-route-table>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-next-hop-overview>

43. You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.

You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
- C. Create an Azure policy.
- D. Create an automation account.
- E. Upload a configuration script.

**Answer:** A, B

**Explanation:**

To automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image and has web server components installed, you need to perform the following actions: Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template. This section defines the extensions that are applied to the scale set virtual machines after they are provisioned. You can use the Custom Script Extension to run PowerShell scripts that install and configure the web server components. For more information, see Deploy an application to an Azure Virtual Machine Scale Set1.

Upload a configuration script. This is the PowerShell script that contains the commands to install and configure the web server components. You can upload the script to a storage account or a GitHub repository, and then reference it in the extensionProfile section of the template. For an example of a configuration script, see Tutorial: Install applications in Virtual Machine Scale Sets with Azure PowerShell2.

44.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Availability Set named WEBPROD-AS-USE2 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:> az vm availability-set list --g RG1
[
  {
    "id": "/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "location": "eastus2",
    "name": "WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,
    "platformUpdateDomainCount": 10,
    "proximityPlacementGroup": null,
    "resourceGroup": "RG1",
    "sku": {
      "capacity": null,
      "name": "Aligned",
      "tier": null
    },
    "statuses": null,
    "tags": {},
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
    "virtualMachines": []
  }
]
Azure:/
```

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-US2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

Answer:

## Answer Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-US2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

Explanation:

Box 1: 2

There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains so four update domains will have two VMs and six update domains will have one VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.

Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline.

Box 2: 7

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain.

A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability>

#### 45.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

az
docker
msiexec.exe
<b>Install-Module</b>

aks
/package
-name
<b>pull</b>

Install-cli

**Answer:**

az
docker
msiexec.exe
<b>Install-Module</b>

aks
/package
-name
<b>pull</b>

Install-cli

#### Explanation:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command:

az aks install-cli

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

46.You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docket bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1.

Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Ousted?

- A. 172.17.7.1
- B. 131.107.2.1
- C. 192.168.10.2

D. 10.0.10.11

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer>

47. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances.

At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.

You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
- B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
- C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
- D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
- E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month, you need to modify the VM size property of VM1. This will allow you to scale up the VM to a larger size that has more CPU cores and memory. You can use Azure Automation to create a PowerShell runbook that changes the VM size using the Set-AzVM cmdlet. You can then schedule the runbook to run at the end of each month using the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell. For more information, see How to resize a virtual machine in Azure using Azure Automation1.

48. You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following Table.

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET 6 (LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 8.1
WebApp4	Python 3.11

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

.NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP .NET V4.7: Windows only PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux Ruby 2.6: Linux only Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and

Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

#### 49.HOTSPOT

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

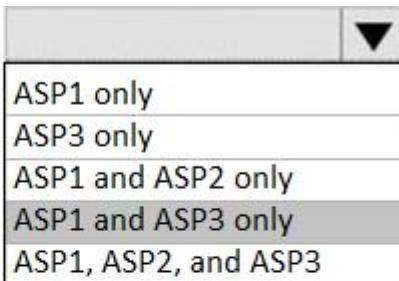
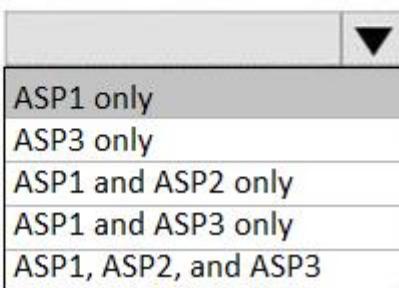
WebApp1:

ASP1 only  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
ASP1 and ASP3 only  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

ASP1 only  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
ASP1 and ASP3 only  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Answer:

WebApp1:	
WebApp2:	

**Explanation:**

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#>

50. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company.

Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
container1	Blob container
share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to view the template used for the deployment.

From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

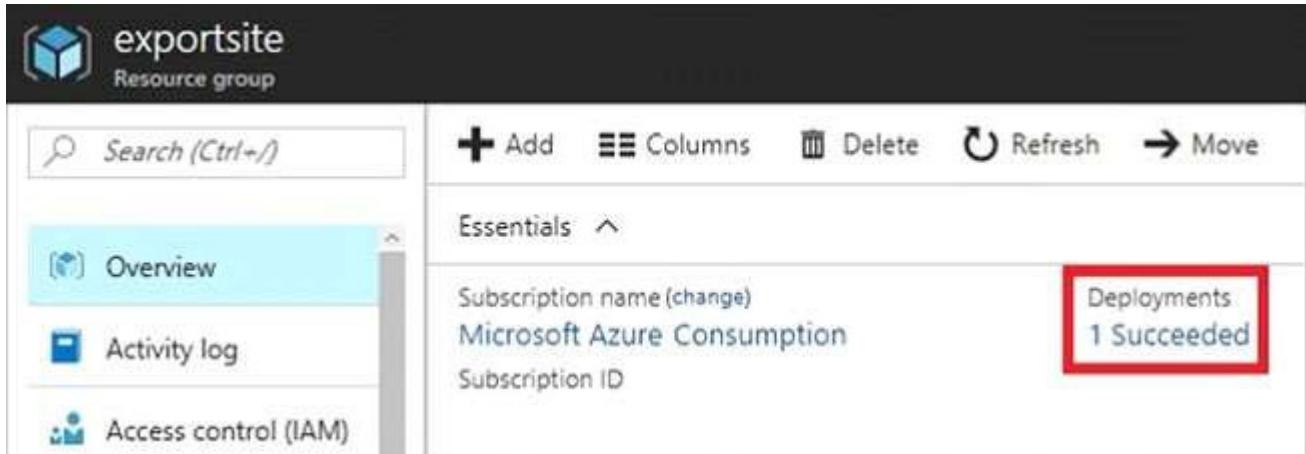
- A. RG1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage1
- D. Container1

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

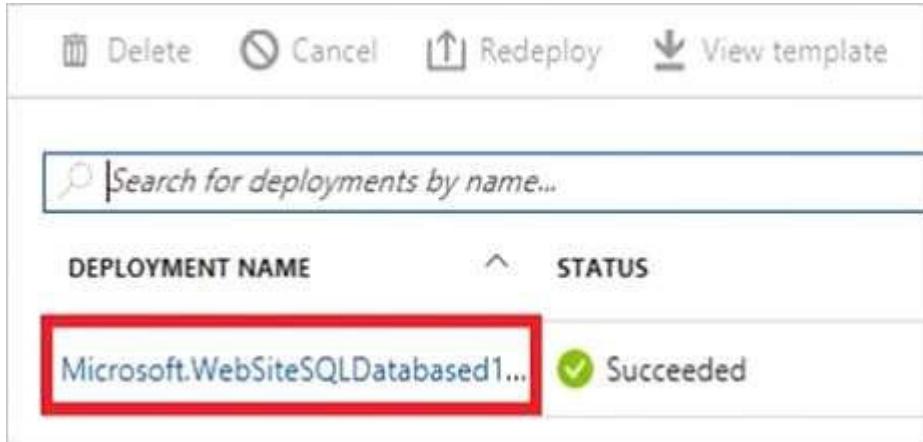
## 1. View template from deployment history

Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



The screenshot shows the Azure Resource Group Overview page for a group named 'exportsite'. The 'Overview' tab is selected in the left sidebar. The main area displays 'Essentials' information: 'Subscription name (change) Microsoft Azure Consumption' and 'Subscription ID'. To the right, a 'Deployments' section is shown, indicating '1 Succeeded'. A red box highlights this section.

## 2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.



The screenshot shows the deployment history for the 'exportsite' resource group. At the top, there are buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'. Below is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search for deployments by name...'. The main table has columns 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. One row is visible, showing 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' under 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'Succeeded' with a green checkmark under 'STATUS'. A red box highlights the deployment name in the table row.

The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

**Microsoft Azure** < exportsite - Deployments > Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase

**Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908**  
Deployment

**View template**

**Summary**

DEPLOYMENT DATE: 7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM

STATUS: Succeeded

DURATION: 1 minute 30 seconds

RESOURCE GROUP: exportsite

RELATED: Events

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template>

51. You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault.

What should you do first?

- From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.
- From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
- Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
- Modify the locks of each virtual machine.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

The screenshot shows the Azure Recovery Services vault interface. On the left, there's a navigation pane with 'PROTECTED ITEMS' and 'MANAGE' sections. Under 'PROTECTED ITEMS', 'Backup items' is selected and highlighted with a red box. Under 'MANAGE', 'Site Recovery Infrastructure', 'Backup Infrastructure', and 'Recovery Plans (Site Recovery)' are listed. The main area is titled 'Refresh' and displays a table of 'BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE' and 'BACKUP ITEM COUNT'. The table rows are: 'Azure Storage (Azure Files)' (4), 'Azure Backup Server' (3), 'SQL in Azure VM' (1), 'Azure Backup Agent' (1), 'Azure Virtual Machine' (1), and 'DPM' (0). The rows for 'Azure Storage (Azure Files)', 'SQL in Azure VM', and 'Azure Virtual Machine' are also highlighted with red boxes.

BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE	BACKUP ITEM COUNT
Azure Storage (Azure Files)	4
Azure Backup Server	3
SQL in Azure VM	1
Azure Backup Agent	1
Azure Virtual Machine	1
DPM	0

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

## 52.HOTSPOT

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit.

**Policy1**

Associated items Delete Save Discard

**Backup schedule**

- \* Frequency
- \* Time
- \* Timezone

Daily 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

**Retention range**

Retention of daily backup point

\* At For Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point

\* On \* At For Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point

\* On \* At For Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point

\* In \* On \* At For Year(s)

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

**Answer:**

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

The monthly backup point occurs on the 1 of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide>

**53.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Alert rules**

1
2
3
4

**Action Groups**

1
2
3
4

**Answer:**

**Alert rules**

1
2
3
4

**Action Groups**

1
2
3
4

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 4

As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.

Box 2: 3

There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

54. You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Azure collects events from VM1.

You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.

You need to specify which resource type to monitor.

What should you specify?

- A. metric alert
- B. Azure Log Analytics workspace
- C. virtual machine
- D. virtual machine extension

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.

Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm>

## 55.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Location
RG1	East US
RG2	West US

You create the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named deploy.json.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
      "copy": [
        {
          "name": "copy",
          "count": 4
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "outputs": {}
    }
  ]
}
```

You deploy the template by running the following cmdlet.

Item-AzSubscriptionDeployment -location -Template file deploy.json

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

- | <b>Statements</b>  | <b>Yes</b>                       | <b>No</b>                        |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The commands will create four new resources.                           | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |

**56.HOTSPOT**

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	none

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- | <b>Statements</b>        | <b>Yes</b>            | <b>No</b>             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| App1 can be moved to RG2 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG3 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG4 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Answer:**

- | <b>Statements</b>        | <b>Yes</b>            | <b>No</b>             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| App1 can be moved to RG2 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG3 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG4 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Explanation:**

App1 present in RG1 and in RG1 there is no lock available. So you can move App1 to other resource groups, RG2, RG3, RG4.

Note:

App Service resources can only be moved from the resource group in which they were originally created. If an App Service resource is no longer in its original resource group, move it back to its original resource group.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations>

57. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	<i>Not applicable</i>
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications accessed by using Remote Desktop.

You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Move Delete

Resource group ([change](#))  
**ProductionRG** Security rules  
1 inbound, 1 outbound

Location  
**North Europe** Associated with  
0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Subscription ([change](#))  
**Production subscription**

Subscription ID  
14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags ([change](#))  
[Click here to add tags](#)



### Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
1500	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

### Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
1000	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet.

What should you do?

- A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- D. Change the Port\_80 inbound security rule

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

58. You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contoso data.

Which command should you run?

- A. `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container.

The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

59. You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do first?

- A. Deallocate VM1.
- B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.

In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new

option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.

Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as -Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

## 60.DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name.

You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

### Actions

Configure company branding.

Add an Azure AD tenant.

Verify the domain.

Create an Azure DNS zone.

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

### Answer:

### Actions

Configure company branding.

Add an Azure AD tenant.

Verify the domain.

Create an Azure DNS zone.

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

### Answer Area

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

Verify the domain.

The process is simple:

Add the custom domain name to your directory

Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar

Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

## 61.HOTSPOT

You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Default' scale condition for an App Service plan. It includes a delete warning about the last recurrence rule, a scale mode selector (set to 'Scale based on a metric'), and two rules: one for scaling out (CPU > 85%) and one for scaling in (CPU < 30%). It also shows instance limits (Minimum 1, Maximum 5, Default 1) and a note about the schedule.

Scale out			
When	homepage	(Maximum) CpuPercentage > 85	Increase count by 1

Scale in			
When	homepage	(Average) CpuPercentage < 30	Decrease count by 1

**Rules**

+ Add a rule

Instance limits	Minimum	Maximum	Default
1	5	1	

**Schedule**

This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

The scale-in settings for the App Service plan are configured as shown in the following exhibit.

<b>Operator *</b>	<b>Metric threshold to trigger scale action *</b>
Less than	30 %
<b>Duration (in minutes) *</b>	
5 ✓	
<b>Time grain (in mins)</b>	<b>Time grain statistic *</b>
1	Average ✓
<b>Action</b>	
<b>Operation *</b>	
Decrease count by	
<b>Instance count *</b>	<b>Cool down (minutes) *</b>
1 ✓	5

The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule. Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

If after deployment CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, at that time the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

If after deployment the CPU maintains constant usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, at that point the number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

**Answer:**

If after deployment CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, at that time the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

If after deployment the CPU maintains constant usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, at that point the number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

## 62.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    ...  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    ...  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[  
            reference  
            resourceId  
            Union  
        ]",  
        "properties": {  
            "storageProfile": {  
                "": [  
                    "Array  
                    Image  
                    ImageReference  
                    vhd  
                ]:  
                "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
                "Offer" : "WindowsServer",  
                "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",  
                "version" : "latest"  
                ...  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

```
{
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    ...
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
    ...
    "dependsOn": [
        "[": {
                "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
                "Offer": "WindowsServer",
                "sku": "2019-Datacenter",
                "version": "latest"
            }
        }
    }
}
```

### Explanation:

- dependsON: resourceId
- storageProfile: ImageReference

#### Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest>

## 63.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2.

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following actions:

- User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1.
- User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1.

Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

User1:	<input type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> No alert is triggered.
User2:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Only Alert1 is triggered. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.
User2:	<input type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered. <input type="radio"/> No alert is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Only Alert1 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

User1:	<input type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> No alert is triggered.
User2:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Only Alert1 is triggered. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.
User2:	<input type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered. <input type="radio"/> No alert is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Only Alert1 is triggered. <input type="radio"/> Only Alert2 is triggered. <input checked="" type="radio"/> Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

#### Explanation:

In this case, you have two alert rules: Alert1 and Alert2. Alert1 has a scope of RG1, which means it applies to all the resources in the resource group named RG1. Alert1 has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on the resources in RG1. An administrative operation is any operation that changes the configuration or state of a resource, such as creating, deleting, updating, or restarting.

Alert2 has a scope of VM1, which means it applies only to the virtual machine named VM1. Alert2 also has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on VM1.

Now, let's see which alert rules are triggered by each user.

User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1. This is an administrative operation on VM1, so it triggers Alert2. However, it does not trigger Alert1, because the new disk is not part of RG1. Therefore, the correct answer for User1 is C. Only Alert2 is triggered.

User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1. This is also an administrative operation on both RG1 and VM1, so it triggers both Alert1 and Alert2. Therefore, the correct answer for User2 is D. Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

## 64. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.



You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

You can assign Policy1 to:

Subscription1 and RG1 only
ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

VM1 only
RG1 and VM1 only
Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

**Answer:****Answer Area**

You can assign Policy1 to:

Subscription1 and RG1 only
ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

VM1 only
RG1 and VM1 only
Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

**Explanation:**

1. Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1086208/assign-policy-to-specific-resource-in-azure>

2. ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

**65.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which user can perform each configuration? To answer select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

- User1 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

- User1 only
- User2 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

**Answer:**

Add a subnet to VNet1:

- User1 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

- User1 only
- User2 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

**Explanation:**

User1 - The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

User3 - The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, including creating subnets.

User2 - The Security Admin role can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	(user.city -startsWith "m")
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	(user.department -notIn ["HR"])
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	<i>Not applicable</i>

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**User1:**

Group1 only  
 Group2 only  
 Group3 only  
 Group1 and Group2 only  
 Group1 and Group3 only  
 Group2 and Group3 only  
 Group1, Group2, and Group3

**User2:**

Group1 only  
 Group2 only  
 Group3 only  
 Group1 and Group2 only  
 Group1 and Group3 only  
 Group2 and Group3 only  
 Group1, Group2, and Group3

**Answer:**

User1:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Group 1 only

First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only

Both membership rules apply.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create-collections>

67. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1.

VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles#:~:text=The%20User%20Access%20Administrator%20role%20enables%20the%20user%20to%20grant,Azure%20subscriptions%20and%20management%20groups.>

68. You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

- A. Owner
- B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login
- C. Contributor
- D. Virtual Machine Contributor

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks, you need to assign an RBAC role that grants the necessary permissions to perform these tasks. The solution must also use the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

Based on these requirements, the best RBAC role to assign to User1 is D. Virtual Machine Contributor. This role allows User1 to create and manage virtual machines, disks, snapshots, and network interfaces. It also allows User1 to connect virtual machines to existing virtual networks and subnets. However, it does not allow User1 to create or delete virtual networks or subnets, or to access the virtual machines themselves. This role follows the principle of least privilege by limiting User1's access to only the resources and actions that are relevant to deploying virtual machines and managing virtual networks1.

69. HOTSPOT

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2.

You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Replicates synchronously
- Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

**Replication:**

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

**Account kind:**

Blob storage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

**Replication:**

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

**Account kind:**

Blob storage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

ZRS only support GPv2.

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>

70. You create an Azure Storage account named Contoso storage.

You plan to create a file share named data.

Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.

Which outbound port should be open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

71. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Lake Store
- B. a virtual machine
- C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- D. Azure Blob storage

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

72. You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"Bulk Create" is for new Azure AD Users.

For Guests:

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

73. You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more<sup>1</sup>.

The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as

userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2. However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant. Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes<sup>3</sup>.

To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.

Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

**74.** 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 ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

**75.** 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 ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies<sup>1</sup>.

Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations<sup>2</sup>.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/connections/read  
Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read  
Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read  
Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read  
Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read  
Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read  
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read  
Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor<sup>3</sup>. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics<sup>4</sup>.

Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

76. 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 ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/connections/read  
Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read  
Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read  
Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read  
Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read  
Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read  
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read  
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read  
Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.

Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

77. 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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

78. 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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

79. 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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

## 80. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the container images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
image1	Windows Server
image2	Linux

You plan to use the following services:

- Azure Container Instances
- Azure Container Apps
- Azure App Service

In which services can you run the images? To answer, select the options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Image1:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Image1:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only**
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services**

**Explanation:**

Image 1: Azure Container Apps only.

Image 2: Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services.

The images you have in your Azure subscription are different types of container images that can run on different Azure services. A container image is a package of software that includes everything needed to run an application, such as code, libraries, dependencies, and configuration files. Container images are portable and consistent across different environments, such as development, testing, and production. Azure Container Instances is a service that allows you to run containers directly on the Azure cloud, without having to manage any infrastructure or orchestrators. You can use Azure Container Instances to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Instances.

Azure Container Apps is a service that allows you to build and deploy cloud-native applications and microservices using serverless containers. You can use Azure Container Apps to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Apps.

Azure App Service is a service that allows you to build and host web applications, mobile backends, and RESTful APIs using various languages and frameworks. You can use Azure App Service to run custom container images that are compatible with the Docker image format and follow the App Service Docker image contract. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure App Service.

81. You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.

What should you create first?

- A. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS)
- B. a private endpoint
- C. a Log Analytics workspace
- D. a data collection rule (DCR)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network bottlenecks<sup>1</sup>.

To enable Azure Monitor for VM Insights, you need to install two agents on your virtual machines: the Azure Monitor agent (preview) and the Dependency agent. The Azure Monitor agent collects performance metrics and sends them to a Log Analytics workspace. The Dependency agent collects process information and network dependencies and sends them to the InsightsMetrics table in the same workspace<sup>2</sup>.

By default, the agents communicate with Azure Monitor over the public internet. However, if you want to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through a virtual network named VNet1, you need to configure private network access for the agents.

Private network access allows the agents to communicate with Azure Monitor using a private endpoint, which is a special network interface that connects your virtual network to an Azure service without exposing it to the public internet. A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your virtual network address space, so you can secure and control the network traffic between your virtual machines and Azure Monitor<sup>3</sup>.

To configure private network access for the agents, you need to create an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS) first. An AMPIS is a resource that groups one or more Log Analytics workspaces together and associates them with a private endpoint. An AMPIS allows you to manage the private connectivity settings for multiple workspaces in one place<sup>4</sup>.

After creating an AMPIS, you need to create a private endpoint in VNet1 and link it to the AMPIS. This will enable the agents on your virtual machines to send data to the Log Analytics workspaces in the AMPIS using the private IP address of the private endpoint<sup>5</sup>.

## 82.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Data sources:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Answer:

## Answer Area

Data sources:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only

Destination: Workspace1 Only

83.Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2.

Server2 has the following tools installed:

- The DNS Manager console
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Azure PowerShell
- B. Azure CLI
- C. the Azure portal
- D. the DNS Manager console

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI).

Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

84.You have an Azure subscription that has Traffic Analytics configured.

You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:

- Region- East US
- Virtual network: VNet1
- NIC network security group: NSG1

You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics.

Which settings should you configure?

- A. Diagnostic settings for VM1
- B. Insights for VM1
- C. NSG flow logs for NSG1
- D. Diagnostic settings for NSG1

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Traffic Analytics analyzes the network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud1. NSG flow logs are a feature of Network Watcher that allows you to view information about ingress and egress IP traffic through an NSG2. To use Traffic Analytics, you need to enable NSG flow logs for the network security groups you want to monitor1.

Diagnostic settings for VM1 or NSG1 are not required for Traffic Analytics. Diagnostic settings are used to stream log data from an Azure resource to different destinations such as Log Analytics workspace, Event Hubs, or Storage account3. Insights for VM1 are also not required for Traffic Analytics. Insights are

a feature of Azure Monitor that provide analysis of the performance and health of an Azure resource4.

85.You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.

What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- D. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.

**Answer:** A

86.You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1.

User1 has the following roles;

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- B. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles#:~:text=The%20User%20Access%20Administrator%20role%20enables%20the%20user%20to%20grant,Azure%20subscriptions%20and%20management%20groups.>

87.You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
- All Windows events must be captured
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

- A. the Azure Monitor agent
- B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)

C. the Windows VM agent

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview> Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

88. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to configure encryption for VM1.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
- Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
- Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks.

Which encryption method should you use?

- A. encryption at host
- B. customer-managed keys
- C. Azure Disk Encryption
- D. Confidential disk encryption

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Azure Disk Encryption is a service that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS virtual machine disks<sup>1</sup>. It uses BitLocker for Windows and DM-Crypt for Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks<sup>2</sup>. Azure Disk Encryption requires that you use a key encryption key in Azure Key Vault to encrypt the volume encryption key, which is then stored on the disk. You can use either a service-managed key or a customer-managed key in Azure Key Vault<sup>3</sup>. Azure Disk Encryption also supports encrypting virtual machine disks that are downloaded from Azure<sup>4</sup>.

89. You have an Azure App Services web app named App1.

You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.

You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

- A. Configure app-level credentials for FTPS.
- B. Assign The Website Contributor role to the developers.
- C. Assign the Owner role to the developers.
- D. Configure user-level credentials for FTPS.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"To secure app deployment from a local computer, Azure App Service supports two types of credentials for local Git deployment and FTP/S deployment. These credentials are not the same as your Azure subscription credentials." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure->

credentials?tabs=cli

90. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image namedImage1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage. You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Queue storage
- D. Azure Table storage

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

91. You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1.

What should you do first?

- A. Upload a certificate.
- B. Add a connection string.
- C. Stop webapp1.
- D. Create a DNS record.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service. You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

92. You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.

You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

- A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
- B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
- C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
- D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not

updated at the same time.

Reference link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones>

93. You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription.

After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

What should you create?

- A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
- B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
- C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
- D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are automatically distributed across fault domains and update domains in one or more placement groups<sup>1</sup>. A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch, and a failure in one fault domain will not affect virtual machines in other fault domains<sup>2</sup>. An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time<sup>3</sup>.

By creating a virtual machine scale set with 12 instances, you can ensure that App1 has high availability and scalability. You can configure the scale set to have a minimum number of instances that must always be running, and a maximum number of instances that can be scaled up or down based on demand or a schedule. You can also configure the scale set to use automatic OS image upgrades, which will apply updates to the virtual machines in batches, ensuring that at least one instance is always running during the upgrade process.

94. HOTSPOT

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

You create a file named Deploy.json as shown in the following exhibit

```

1  {
2      "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3      "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4      "parameters": {},
5      "variables": {},
6      "resources": [
7          {
8              "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
9              "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
10             "location": "westus",
11             "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
12             "copy": {
13                 "name": "copy",
14                 "count": 3
15             }
16         },
17         {
18             "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
19             "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
20             "name": "lockDeployment",
21             "resourceGroup": "RG1",
22             "dependsOn": "[ resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1') ]",
23             "properties": {
24                 "mode": "Incremental",
25                 "template": {
26                     "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
27                     "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
28                     "parameters": {},
29                     "variables": {},
30                     "resources": [
31                         {
32                             "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
33                             "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
34                             "name": "rgLock",
35                             "properties": {
36                                 "level": "CanNotDelete"
37                             }
38                         }
39                     ]
40                 }
41             }
42         },
43         {
44             "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
45             "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
46             "name": "lockDeployment",
47             "resourceGroup": "RG2",
48             "dependsOn": "[ resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2') ]",
49             "properties": {
50                 "mode": "Incremental",
51                 "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
52                 "parameters": {},
53                 "variables": {},
54                 "resources": [
55                     {
56                         "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
57                         "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
58                         "name": "rgLock",
59                         "properties": {
60                             "level": "ReadOnly"
61                         }
62                     }
63                 ]
64             }
65         }
66     ],
67     "outputs": {}
68 }
69 }
70 }
71 }

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:

`New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"`

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:

You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1. = No

You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No

You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes

Let me explain why:

The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.

The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.

If you enter RG1 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RG1 and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.

However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.

You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location.

For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:  
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

95. You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1.

The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named GUI.

Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Swap the slots
- B. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update
- C. Stop webapp1-prod
- D. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update
- E. Stop webapp1-test

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

#### 96.HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",  
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
  "name": "webprod",  
  "location": "westus",  
  "properties": {  
    "containers": [  
      {  
        "name": "webprod",  
        "properties": {  
          "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",  
          "ports": [  
            {  
              "protocol": "TCP",  
              "port": 80  
            }  
          ],  
          "environmentVariables": [],  
          "resources": {  
            "requests": {  
              "memoryInGB": 1.5,  
              "cpu": 1  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    ],  
    "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",  
    "ipAddress": {  
      "ports": [  
        {  
          "protocol": "TCP",  
          "port": 80  
        }  
      ],  
      "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",  
      "type": "Public"  
    },  
    "osType": "Windows"  
  }  
}
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the template.

## Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

Answer:

## Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

## Explanation:

Box 1: can connect to the container from any device

In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.

Box 2: the container will restart automatically

Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started in the correct order.

Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.

on-failure: Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code. As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/container?view=azure-cli-latest>

<https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/start-containers-automatically/>

97. You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.

You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.

What should you identify?

A. blob, file, table, and queue

B. blob and file only

C. file and table only

- D. file only
- E. blob, table, and queue only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements>

98. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RABC) roles to storage1. Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

- A. containers only
- B. file shares only
- C. tables only
- D. queues only
- E. containers and queues only
- F. files shares and tables only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

"Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions. " <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview#where-can-conditions-be-added>

99. Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. private endpoints
- B. Azure Firewall
- C. Azure AD Application Proxy
- D. Azure Peering Service

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Per the MS documentation, private endpoint seems to be the proper choice: "You can use private endpoints for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each storage account service. Network traffic between the clients on the VNet and the storage account traverses over the VNet and a private link on the Microsoft backbone network, eliminating exposure from the public internet."

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

## 100.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	<b>Not applicable</b>
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**101.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container 1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.

You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs.

You create the following lifecycle management policy:

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "version": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThanOrEqual": 15
            },
            "tierToArchive": {
              "daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThanOrEqual": 7,
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThanOrEqual": 30
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            "blockBlob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1/"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes If the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Based on the lifecycle management policy you created and the information from the web search results, here are the answers to your statements:

A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days. = Yes

A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No

A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No

The lifecycle management policy you created has two rules: one for container1 and one for container2.

The rule for container1 has an action that moves blob snapshots to the Cool access tier if they are older than 15 days. Therefore, a blob snapshot in container1 will automatically move to the Cool access tier after 15 days, regardless of the access tier of the base blob.

The rule for container2 has an action that moves blob versions to the Archive access tier if they are older than 30 days and have a prefix match of "archive/". Therefore, a blob version in container2 will only automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days if its name starts with "archive/". Otherwise, it will remain in its current access tier.

A rehydrated version is a blob version that was previously in the Archive access tier and was restored to an online access tier (Hot or Cool) by using the rehydrate priority option1. A rehydrated version does not automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days, unless there is a lifecycle management policy rule that explicitly specifies this action. In your case, neither of the rules applies to rehydrated versions, so they will stay in their online access tiers until you manually change them or delete them.

**102.HOTSPOT**

You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	<b>None</b>	vnet1

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:

- To fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
- For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 103.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer:

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports>

#### 104.DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains virtual machine named VM1.

You need to back up VM. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.

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**

- Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.
- Configure a replication policy.
- Set Replication to **Locally-redundant storage (LRS)**.
- For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.

**Answer Area****Answer:****Actions**

- Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.
- Configure a replication policy.
- Set Replication to **Locally-redundant storage (LRS)**.
- For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.

**Answer Area**

- Create a Recovery Services vault.
- For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.
- Configure a replication policy.

**Explanation:**

According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines.

To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:

Create a Recovery Services vault<sup>2</sup> that will store your backups and enable geo-redundancy for cross-region protection.

For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup<sup>2</sup> to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.

Configure a replication policy<sup>1</sup> that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

## 105.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
Action1	Action group that sends an email message to admin1@contoso.com

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:

- Name: Alert1
- Scope: All resource groups in Sub1
- Include all future resources
- Condition: All administrative operations
- Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:

- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications

- Apply the rule: On a specific time
  - Stan: August 10, 2022
  - End: August 13, 2022

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing-rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do>

**Suppression:** This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.

The alert rule named Alert1 has a scope of all resource groups in Sub1 and includes all future resources. This means that any administrative operation performed on any resource group in Sub1 will trigger the alert rule. The condition of the alert rule is all administrative operations, which includes creating a resource group1. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and listed in the Azure portal.

The alert processing rule named Rule1 has a scope of Sub1 and a rule type of suppress notifications. This means that any alert fired in Sub1 will have its notifications suppressed by the rule. The rule applies on a specific time range from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, Alert1 will be fired but no email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com because of Rule1.

The alert processing rule named Rule1 does not apply after August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and an email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com as specified by the action group Action1.

#### 106.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- Number of methods required to reset: 2
- Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- Number of questions required to register: 3
- Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

What is your favorite food?

In what city was your first job?

What was the name of your first pet?

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

No, No, Yes

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>

107. You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4.

Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

- A. User4 only
- B. User1 and User4 only
- C. User1, User2, and User4 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, and User4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.

In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.

User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly. Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are User1, User2, and User4 only.

## 108.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named containet1.

You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.

You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from container1 to the Cool access tier.

How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

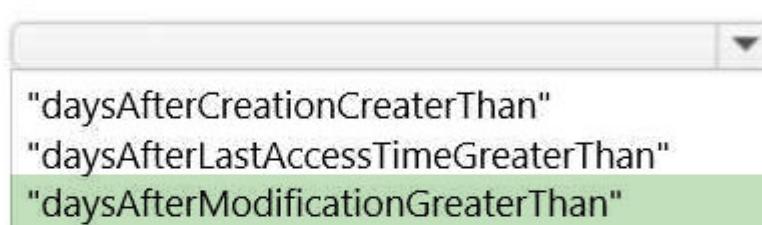
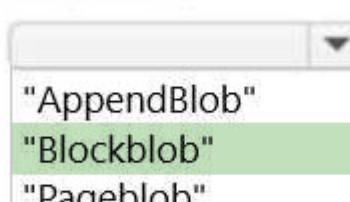
**Answer Area**

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": { },
          "tierToCool": { }
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "filters": {
    "blobTypes": [
      "AppendBlob",
      "Blockblob",
      "Pageblob"
    ],
    "prefixMatch": [
      "container1"
    ]
  }
}
}
```

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": { },
          "tierToCool": { }
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "filters": {
    "blobTypes": [
      "AppendBlob",
      "Blockblob",
      "Pageblob"
    ],
    "prefixMatch": [
      "container1"
    ]
  }
}
]
```



**Explanation:**

1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

2. Blockblob

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

## 109.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
- Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

### Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/\*"  
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"  
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/\*"  
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"  
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/\*"  
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"  
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/\*"  
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"  
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

### Explanation:

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/\*"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"

To perform all actions on a virtual network, you need to use the wildcard (\*) character in the action string, which grants access to all actions that match the string. The action string for virtual networks is "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/\*". To view the configuration data of a storage account, you need to use the read action substring in the action string, which enables read actions (GET). The action string for storage accounts is "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read".

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

## 110.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	None
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet3	None

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES

Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO

Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes

According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy. In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1. Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.

According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively. However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2 can also access the

storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.

According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint. Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

111. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named container1. You need to configure access to container1.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow read access
- Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- Apply access permissions to all the content in the container

What should you use?

- A. an access policy
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. access keys

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the Microsoft documentation, a shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a SAS to clients who don't otherwise have access to your storage account, and delegate access to them for a specified time period and with a specified set of permissions.

A SAS can be used to grant read-only access to a container and its blobs, as well as specify the allowed protocols (HTTP or HTTPS) and the start and expiry time of the access. For more information about creating and using SAS, see [Using shared access signatures \(SAS\)](#).

An access policy is not the correct answer because it is used to define a set of permissions and a time period for a container or a queue, but it does not grant access by itself. An access policy must be associated with a SAS to take effect. For more information about access policies, see [Manage stored access policies for containers and queues](#).

Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is not the correct answer because it is used to cache and deliver content from Azure Storage or other sources, but it does not control the access permissions to the content. For more information about Azure CDN, see [\[What is Azure Content Delivery Network?\]](#).

Access keys are not the correct answer because they are used to authenticate requests to Azure Storage from any client, but they do not limit the access permissions or the protocols. Using access keys also exposes your storage account to potential unauthorized access if the keys are compromised. For more information about access keys, see [\[Manage storage account access keys\]](#).

112. You have an Azure Subscription that contains the virtual networks Shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Vnet1	US East
Vnet2	US East
Vnet3	US East
Vnet4	UK South
Vnet5	UK South
Vnet6	UK South
Vnet7	Asia East
Vnet8	Asia East
Vnet9	Asia East
Vnet10	Asia East

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines.

You need to configure secure RDP corrections to the virtual machines by using Azure Bastion.

What is the minimum number of Bastion hosts required?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 10

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Bastion is a service that provides more secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines without any exposure through public IP addresses. You can provision the service directly in your local or peered virtual network to get support for all the VMs within it.

In your scenario, you have three virtual networks that are peered with each other. This means that they can communicate with each other as if they were in the same virtual network. Therefore, you can deploy one Bastion host in any of the virtual networks and use it to connect to all the virtual machines in the peered virtual networks. You don't need to deploy a separate Bastion host for each virtual network or each virtual machine.

For more information about how to deploy and use Azure Bastion, see Tutorial: Deploy Bastion using specified settings: Azure portal.

113. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB 1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace.
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Monitor collects and analyzes monitoring data from Azure resources, including Azure SQL databases. You can use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1 and run queries to analyze log data.

To use Azure Monitor, you need to configure the diagnostic settings of DB1, which define the sources and destinations of the monitoring data. The sources are the types of metric and log data to send to the destinations, such as SQL Insights, Errors, Blocks, Deadlocks, etc. The destinations are one or more locations where you want to send the monitoring data, such as a Log Analytics workspace, a storage account, or an event hub.

A Log Analytics workspace is a unique environment for Azure Monitor log data. Each workspace has its own data repository and configuration, and data sources and solutions are configured to store their data in a particular workspace. You can use a Log Analytics workspace to run queries on the log data collected from DB1 and other resources using the Kusto query language. You can also create alerts, dashboards, and workbooks based on the log data in the workspace.

A storage account is a place where you can store large amounts of unstructured data, such as files, blobs, queues, tables, and disks. You can use a storage account to archive the monitoring data from DB1 for long-term retention or backup purposes. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in a storage account directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in a storage account.

An event hub is a service that enables you to ingest and process large volumes of streaming data from multiple sources. You can use an event hub to stream the monitoring data from DB1 to other applications or services that can consume and analyze the data in real time. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in an event hub directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in an event hub.

#### 114.HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {
    "vnetId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku": "Standard",
    "netname": "APP1"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "apiVersion": "2017-08-01",
      "type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
      "name": "LB1",
      "location": "EastUS",
      "sku": {
        "name": "[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties": {
        "frontendIPConfigurations": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('netname')]",
            "properties": {
              "ipAddress": "[variables('netname')]"
            }
          }
        ],
        "loadBalancingRules": [
          {
            "properties": {
              "frontendIPConfiguration": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "backendAddressPool": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('netname'), '-Servers')]"
              },
              "probe": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"
              }
            }
          }
        ],
        "probes": [
          {
            "name": "probe",
            "properties": {
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "port": 8080,
              "intervalInSeconds": 15,
              "numberOfProbes": 2
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

LB1 will be connected to a subnet named LB1 in VNET1. Yes, this is correct. The template specifies that the load balancer resource named LB1 has a property called frontend IP Configurations, which defines the subnet where the load balancer is located. The value of this property is a reference to the resource ID of the subnet named LB1 in VNET1. You can see this reference in line 38 of the template1.

LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1. No, this is not correct. The template does not specify a resource group for the load balancer resource, which means it can be deployed to any resource group in the same subscription as VNET1. However, if you want to deploy the load balancer to a specific resource group, you can add a property called resource Group to the reference of the subnet in line 382.

The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed. No, this is not correct. The template defines the sku variable as a constant value of "Standard" in line 9. This means that the value cannot be changed or overridden by a parameter when the template is deployed. If you want to make the sku value configurable, you need to change the variable definition to a parameter definition, and use the parameter reference instead of the variable reference in line 363.

115. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: East US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24</li><li>• Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24</li><li>• Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24</li></ul>
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24</li><li>• RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24</li><li>• RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24</li><li>• TestSubnet1: 172.16.2.0/24</li></ul>
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the East US and West US regions.

You perform a test failover of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target virtual network.

When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be connected?

- A. Testsubnet1
- B. RecoverySubnetB
- C. DemoSubnet1
- D. RecoverySubnetA

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping> The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.

- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

#### 116.DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2.

You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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

Configure a managed identity
Create an Azure Backup vault
Create a Recovery Services vault
Delegate permissions for the vault
Create a backup policy and configure the backup

##### Answer Area

#### Answer:

##### Actions

Configure a managed identity
Create an Azure Backup vault
Create a Recovery Services vault
Delegate permissions for the vault
Create a backup policy and configure the backup

##### Answer Area

#### 117.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2016.

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent.

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

#### Answer:

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

#### Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 only

When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version. You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system. Therefore -

"VM1 and VM2 only" is the best answer since both run on Windows Server 2016.

"A new Azure virtual machine only", this will also work but why to create unnecessary new VM in Azure if existing VM will do the task. So this option is incorrect.

Box 2: VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only. Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#system-requirements>

118. You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.

Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.

Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.

A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.

Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
- B. IP flow verify
- C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
- D. Connection troubleshoot
- E. elective security rules

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

#### 119.HOTSPOT

You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.



Tenant Root Group



MG1



Sub1



RG1



VM1

You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.

To which resources can you apply locks and tags? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Locks:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Answer:

Locks:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Explanation:

Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

## 120.HOTSPOT

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only

User1 only  
 User1 and User2 only  
**User1 and User3 only**  
 User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3

User1 only  
 User1 and User2 only  
 User1 and User3 only  
**User1, User2, and User3**

Answer:

### Answer Area

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only

User1 only  
 User1 and User2 only  
**User1 and User3 only**  
 User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3

User1 only  
 User1 and User2 only  
 User1 and User3 only  
**User1, User2, and User3**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-profile-azure-portal>

**121.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure AD roles can be assigned to the group
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	Yes
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes

The groups are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role	Scope	Condition
GR	Group	Owner	This resource	None
PR	User	Owner	Subscription (Inherited)	None

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are-role-assignable-groups-protected>

"Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group."

For the second question:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group>

"We currently don't support:

...

Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups.

"

For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with "for...") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role-assignments-to-groups-work>

"To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the `isAssignableToRole` property set to true. "

122. You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

- A. Metrics
- B. Customer insights
- C. Monitor
- D. Advisor

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types.

The recommendations are divided into five categories:

Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.

Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.

Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.

Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.

Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

## 123.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM4	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM5	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM6	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- SKU: Basic
- Type: Internal
- Subnet: Subnet12
- Virtual network: VNET1

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

### 124.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1, you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.

**DNS servers**

- Default (Azure-provided)
- Custom

193.77.134.10    ...

Add DNS ser    ...

The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>

125. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription! contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a notification.
- B. Create an automation runbook.
- C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM).
- D. Deploy a function app

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service. Azure services like Azure Log Analytics and Azure Monitor provide tools to detect, analyze, and troubleshoot problems with your Azure and non-Azure resources. But the work items related to an issue typically reside in an ITSM product or service. ITSMC provides a bi-directional connection between Azure and ITSM tools to help you resolve issues faster. ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools: ServiceNow, System Center Service Manager, Provance, Cherwell.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview>

## 126.HOTSPOT

You have two Azure App Service apps named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot.

The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Explanation:

On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. Yes, this is correct. According to the table, App1 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 0 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 0 days, or as soon as the next backup is created.

Therefore, on January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage, which is the one created on that day1.

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. No, this is not correct. According to the table, App2 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 30 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 30 days, or when the storage limit is reached. However, the table also shows that App2 has a setting of “Keep at least one backup” set to Yes. This means that the oldest backup will be retained even if it exceeds the retention period or the storage limit2. Therefore, on February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 6, 2021, but not from January 15, 2021.

On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. Yes, this is correct. According to the web search results, you can restore a backup by overwriting an existing app or by restoring to a new app or slot3. You can also restore a backup from a different slot or app as long as they are in the same subscription and region4. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.

### 127.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier.

What should you identify for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Lifecycle management:	<input type="text" value="storage2 only"/> storage2 only storage1 only
The Archive access tier:	<input type="text" value="storage2 only"/> storage2 only storage1 and storage3 only storage2 and storage3 only storage1, storage2, and storage3
The Archive access tier:	<input type="text" value="storage1, storage2, and storage3"/> storage1, storage2, and storage3 storage1 only storage2 only storage1 and storage3 only storage2 and storage3 only storage1, storage2, and storage3

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Lifecycle management:	<input type="text" value="storage2 only"/> storage2 only storage1 only
The Archive access tier:	<input type="text" value="storage2 only"/> storage2 only storage1 and storage3 only storage2 and storage3 only <b>storage1, storage2, and storage3</b>
The Archive access tier:	<input type="text" value="storage1, storage2, and storage3"/> storage1, storage2, and storage3 storage1 only <b>storage2 only</b> storage1 and storage3 only storage2 and storage3 only storage1, storage2, and storage3

**Explanation:**

1) storage1, storage2, storage3

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

2) storage2

"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>

**128.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
    "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
        "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
        "activeDirectoryProperties": {
            "domainName": "Contoso.com",
            "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
            "forestName": "Contoso.com",
        }
    }
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

#### 129.HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Answer:

## Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Explanation:

Box 1: 5

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

Box 2: 1

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

## 130.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.

## Storage accounts

Default Directory

[+ Add](#) [Manage view](#) [Refresh](#) [Export to CSV](#) | [Assign tags](#) [Delete](#) | [Feedback](#)

Filter by name... Subscription == all Resource group == all Location == all [+ Y Add filter](#)

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Kind ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can create a premium file share in

- contoso101only
- contoso104 only
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

- contoso101only
- contoso101 or contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

**Answer:**

You can create a premium file share in

- contoso101only
- contoso104 only
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

- contoso101only
- contoso101 or contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

**Explanation:**

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

### 131.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VMet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Resource to create:

<input type="checkbox"/>	An Azure Event Grid
<input type="checkbox"/>	An Azure Log Analytics workspace
<input type="checkbox"/>	An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ILB1
<input type="checkbox"/>	NSG1
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Azure virtual machines

Answer:

## Answer Area

Resource to create:	An Azure Event Grid <b>An Azure Log Analytics workspace</b> An Azure Storage account
Resource on which to enable diagnostics:	ILB1 <b>NSG1</b> The Azure virtual machines

**Explanation:**

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

132. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port: 80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements:

Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

- A. A frontend IP address
- B. A health probe
- C. A load balancing rule
- D. A backend pool

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to1. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is 40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.

To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI3. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

133. You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet. Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
- B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.

- C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.  
 D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

134. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only  
 B. VM1 and VM3 only  
 C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC  
 D. VM1 only  
 E. VM3 and VMC only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

135. You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center. You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete.

Which user attributes should you include in the file?

- A. The user principal name and usage location of each user only
- B. The user principal name of each user only
- C. The display name of each user only
- D. The display name and usage location of each user only
- E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To perform a bulk delete of users in Azure Active Directory, you need to create and upload a CSV file that contains the list of users to be deleted. The file should include the user principal name (UPN) of each user only. Therefore, the answer is B. The user principal name of each user only. When you use the bulk delete feature in the Azure Active Directory admin center, you need to specify the UPN for each user that you want to delete. The UPN is a unique identifier for each user in Azure AD and is the primary way that Azure AD identifies and manages user accounts. Including additional attributes like the display name or usage location is not required for the bulk delete operation, as the UPN is the only mandatory attribute for the user account. However, you may include additional attributes in the CSV file if you want to keep track of the metadata associated with each user account.

136. You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
Storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	None
Storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
Storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
Storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.

What should you identify?

- A. Storage1
- B. Storage2
- C. Storage3
- D. Storage4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal>

137. You have an Azure subscription.

The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1.

What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Archive access tier
- B. stored in the Hot access tier
- C. stored in the Cool access tier
- D. deleted

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

138. You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Security
Group1	Security	Enabled
Group2	Mail-enabled security	Enabled
Group3	Microsoft 365	Enabled
Group4	Microsoft 365	Disabled

You purchase Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

To which groups can you assign a license?

- A. Group 1 only
- B. Group1 and Group3 only
- C. Group3 and Group4 only
- D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.

To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps:

Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.

Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.

Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.

Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.

Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.

Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

139. You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.

RG26 is set to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project.

RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLD01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLD01 is backed up to RGV1.

When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails.

You need to delete RG26.

What should you do first?

- A. Stop the backup of SQLDB01.
- B. Delete sa001.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. StopVM1.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. So in this case at first you have to delete the backup of 'SQLD01' before you attempt to delete the vault.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

140.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- Name: RG1
- Region: West US
- Tag: "tag1": "value1"

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- Exclusions: None
- Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- Assignment name: Policy1
- Parameters:
  - Tag name: Tag2
  - Tag value: Value2

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configuration:

- Name: storage1
- Location: West US
- Resource group: RG1
- Tags: "tag3": "value3"

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only  
"tag2": "value2" only  
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only  
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3"  
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"  
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

**Answer:**

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only  
"tag2": "value2" only  
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only  
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3"  
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"  
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

141.HOTSPOT

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{
  "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
  "properties": {
    "roleName": "Role1",
    "description": "",
    "assignableScopes": [
      "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58af7ef6ab3"
    ],
    "permissions": [
      {
        "actions": [
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Support/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/allocate/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
        ]
      },
      {
        "notAction": [
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:  
Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Box 1: N

Because doesn't have:

Microsoft.Authorization/\*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions

Box 2: Yes

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/\* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

Box 3: Y

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/\* - Create and manage network interfaces See;  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

**142.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have two external partner organizations named fabrilcam.com and litwareinc.com.

FabtAam.com is configured as a connected organization.

You create an access package as shown in the Access package exhibit. (Click the Access package lab.)

## New access package ...

[\\* Basics](#)   [Resource roles](#)   [\\* Requests](#)   [Requestor information](#)   [\\* Lifecycle](#)   [Review + Create](#)

Summary of access package configuration

### Basics

Name	package1
Description	Guest users
Catalog name	General

### Resource roles

Resource	Type	Sub Type	Role
Group1	Group and Team	Security Group	Member

### Requests

Users who can request access	All configured connected organizations
Require approval	No
Enabled	Yes

### Requestor information

#### Questions

Question	Answer format	Multiple choice optio...	Required

#### Attributes (Preview)

Attribute type	Attribute	Default display string	Answer format	Multi

### Lifecycle

Access package assignments expire	After 365 days
Require access reviews	No

You configure the external user lifecycle settings as shown in the Lifecycle exhibit. (Click the lifecycle tab)

### Manage the lifecycle of external users

Select what happens when an external user, who was added to your directory through an access package request, loses their last assignment to any access package.

Block external user from signing in to this directory  Yes  No

Remove external user  Yes  No

Number of days before removing external user from this directory

### Delegate entitlement management

By default, only Global Administrators and User Administrators can create and manage catalogs, and can manage all catalogs. Users added to entitlement management as Catalog creators can also create catalogs and will become the owner of any catalogs they create.

Catalog creators  0 selected

[Add catalog creators](#)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true Otherwise, select No Note: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1. = No

After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1. = Yes

After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant = No

Litwareinc.com users cannot be assigned to package1 because they are not a connected organization in the contoso.com tenant. Only users from connected organizations can request access packages that are configured for external users1

Fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1 after 365 days because the access package has an expiration policy of 365 days for external users. This means that the access assignments for external users will end after 365 days, unless they are renewed or extended2

Fabrikam.com users will not be removed from the contoso.com tenant after 395 days because the external user lifecycle settings have a deletion policy of 30 days after blocking. This means that external

users will be blocked from signing in after 365 days of inactivity, and then deleted after another 30 days. Therefore, the total time before deletion is 395 days of inactivity, not 395 days from the date of assignment3

143. You have an Azure subscription that contains.

The storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Region
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named Appl to the West US Azure region.

You need to back up Appl. The solution must minimize costs.

Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup1. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app2. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

According to the table, storage1 is the only storage account that meets these requirements. Storage1 is in the same subscription and region as the web app, and it is a general-purpose v2 account that supports custom backups. Storage2 and storage3 are in a different region than the web app, which may incur additional costs for data transfer. Storage4 is a FilesStorage account, which does not support custom backups.

Therefore, you should use storage1 as the target for the backup of your web app.

To configure a custom backup, you can follow these steps:

In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.

At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.

In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.

Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.

Click Configure.

At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

144. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1.

Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity 1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only
- D. Proximity1 only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups>

## 145.HOTSPOT

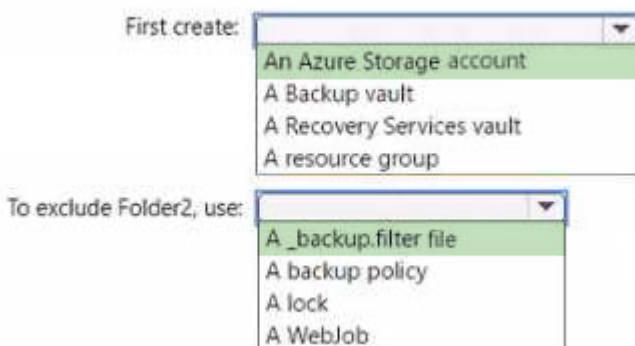
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.

What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Folder2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

First create:	An Azure Storage account A Backup vault A Recovery Services vault A resource group
To exclude Folder2, use:	A _backup.filter file A backup policy A lock A WebJob

**Answer:****Answer Area****Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#create-a-custom-backup>

In Storage account, select an existing storage account (in the same subscription) or select Create new.

Do the same with Container. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#configure-partial-backups>

Partial backups are supported for custom backups (not for automatic backups). Sometimes you don't want to back up everything on your app. To exclude folders and files from being stored in your future backups, create a \_backup.filter file in the %HOME%\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

146. You create an App Service plan named plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1. You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable. You need to create a staging slot for plan1.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, modify the Application settings.
- B. From webapp1, add a custom domain.
- C. From plan1, scale up the App Service plan.
- D. From plan1, scale out the App Service plan.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

147. You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

- A. Instance1 only
- B. Instance2 only
- C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
- D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups> Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

#### 148.HOTSPOT

Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

**Answer:**

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

**Explanation:**

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3

Box 2: VNET1

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

149. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only.
- B. East US and West Europe only.
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
- D. East US only.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and

subscription you create a network interface in.

If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error:  
"The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

150. You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1.

Which IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP2 Only
- B. IP1 and IP2 only
- C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
- D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance>

Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
- Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall>

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

151. You create an Azure Storage account.

You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.

For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.

What should you do before you create the container?

- A. Modify the minimum TLS version.
- B. Create an encryption scope.
- C. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
- D. Rotate the access keys.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

### 152.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription

You plan to deploy a new storage account

You need to configure encryption for the account

The solution must meet the following requirements

- Use a customer-managed key stored in an key vault
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use?

### Answer Area

Key:

AES
3DES
RSA

Bit length:

2048
3072
4096
8192

Answer:

### Answer Area

Key:

AES
3DES
RSA

Bit length:

2048
3072
4096
8192

### Explanation:

RSA

4096

Key: RSA

length: 4096 <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements>

### 153.DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.

Which four 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	Answer Area
Mount a VHD.	
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	
Download and run a script.	
Select a restore point.	
Copy the files by using AZCopy.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>Restore VM</b> from the vault.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>File Recovery</b> from the vault.	

### Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Mount a VHD.	From the Azure portal, click <b>File Recovery</b> from the vault.
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	Select a restore point.
Download and run a script.	Download and run a script.
Select a restore point.	Copy the files by using AZCopy.
Copy the files by using AZCopy.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>Restore VM</b> from the vault.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>File Recovery</b> from the vault.	

### Explanation:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file

system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy>

## 154.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

### Policy1

The screenshot shows the 'Policy1' configuration page in the Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for 'Associated items', 'Delete', 'Save', and 'Discard'. Below this is the 'Backup schedule' section with fields for Frequency (Daily), Time (2:00 AM), and Timezone ((UTC) Coordinated Universal Time). The 'Retention range' section contains three entries: 1. A daily retention of 5 days starting at 2:00 AM. 2. A weekly retention of 20 weeks starting on Sunday at 2:00 AM. 3. A monthly retention of 24 months starting on the 2nd day at 2:00 AM. At the bottom, there are tabs for 'Week Based' (selected) and 'Day Based'.

Retention Type	On	At	For
Day(s)	2:00 AM	5	Day(s)
Week(s)	Sunday	2:00 AM	20
Month(s)	2	2:00 AM	24

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

## 155.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Subnet-associated network security group (NSG)	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet1	NSG1	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet2	NSG2	VNet1

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

The subscription contains the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Description
WebApp1	Uses the Premium pricing tier and has virtual network integration with VNet1
WebApp2	Uses the Isolated pricing tier and is deployed to Subnet2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2 across different virtual networks1.

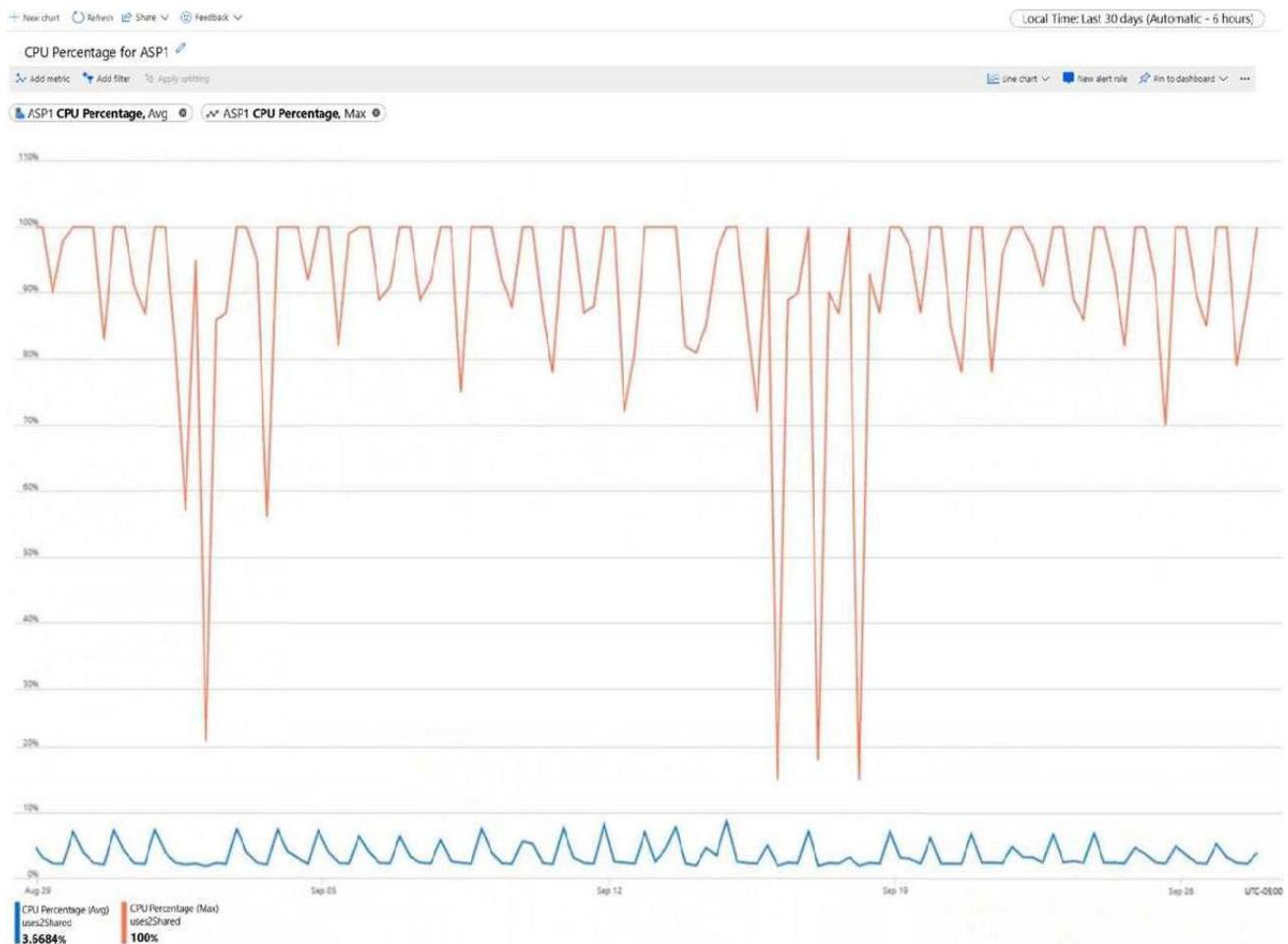
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.

WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

#### 156.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1.

CPU usage for ASP1 is shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day.

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage.

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day.

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage.

**Explanation:**

The average CPU percentage is calculated 24 times per day. This is because the exhibit shows the CPU percentage for ASP1 in a 24-hour period, with one data point for each hour. Therefore, the average CPU percentage is calculated once per hour, or 24 times per day1.

ASP1 must be scaled out to optimize CPU usage. This is because the exhibit shows that the CPU percentage for ASP1 is consistently above 80%, which indicates that the app service plan is under high load and needs more instances to handle the traffic. Scaling out means adding more instances to an app service plan, which can improve the performance and availability of the apps hosted on it2. Scaling up means changing the pricing tier of an app service plan, which can increase the resources available for each instance, but not necessarily reduce the CPU usage3.

**157.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

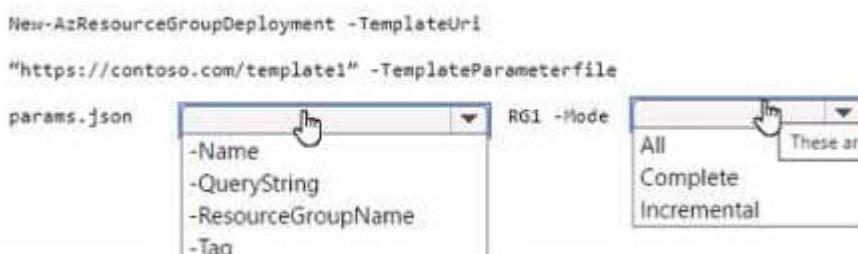
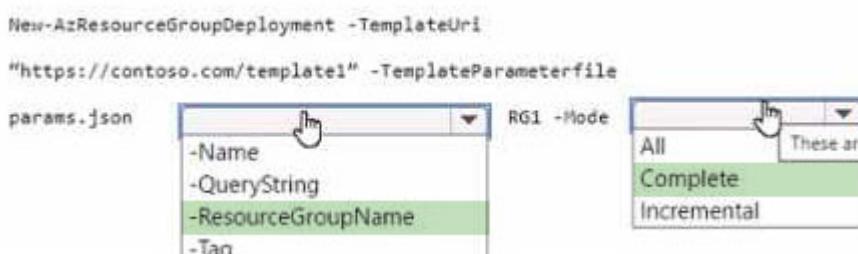
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Deploy new resources to RG1.
- Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area****Answer:****Answer Area****Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-resourcegroupname>

Specifies the name of the resource group to deploy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-mode>

Specifies the deployment mode. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

-Complete: In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but

are not specified in the template.

- Incremental: In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

## 158.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table

Name	Type
ManagementGroup1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75	Subscription ID
Tag1	Tag

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm	-Tag Tag1'
New-AzResource	-ResourceGroupName RG1'
New-AzTemplateSpec	-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment	-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

### Answer:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm	-Tag Tag1'
New-AzResource	-ResourceGroupName RG1'
New-AzTemplateSpec	-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment	-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

### Explanation:

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-6.6.0>

159. You have an Azure subscription That contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vault1.

Which resource should you create first?

- a managed identity
- a resource guard
- an administrative unit
- a custom Azure role

**Answer:** B

### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure->

portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start

#### Before you start

Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection. For more information, see Azure

160. You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

- A. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy
- B. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- C. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
- D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

**Answer:** C

#### **Explanation:**

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>

161. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Output Events
- B. Backlogged Input Events
- C. Out-of-Order Events
- D. Late Input Events

**Answer:** B

#### **Explanation:**

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner2.

Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the output data rate and throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp1. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

## 162.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription.

Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the 'Access control' blade in the Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for '+ Add', 'Remove', 'Roles', 'Refresh', '? Help', and search fields for 'Name', 'Type', and 'Role'. Below these are filters for 'Scope' (set to 'All scopes') and 'Group by' (set to 'Role'). The main area displays a summary: '5 items (4 Users, 1 Service Principals)'. A table lists the assigned roles:

	NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
<b>OWNER</b>				
	Admin3 Admin3@contltd...	User	Owner	Service administ... This resource ...

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Save  Discard

\*Name  
Contoso

Country or region  
United States

Location  
United States datacenters

Notification language  
English 

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups  
 YES  NO

Directory ID  
a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177 

Technical contact

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can add Admin1 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can add Admin1 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

### Explanation:

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription. As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD.

However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

### 163.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Membership Type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User2
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

## 164.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

Name	Management group	Parent management group
Sub1	Tenant Root Group	Not applicable
Sub2	MG1	Tenant Root Group
Sub3	MG2	Tenant Root Group

You have the resource groups shown In the following table.

Name	Subscription	Description
RG1	Sub1	Contains a storage account named storage1
RG2	Sub2	Contains a web app named App1
RG3	Sub3	Contains a virtual machine named VM1

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Scope
User1	Contributor	MG2
User2	Storage Account Contributor	storage1
User3	User Access Administrator	Tenant Root Group

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

#### 165.HOTSPOT

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com.

The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller
		DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.

You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:

- Address space: 10.0.0.0/16

- Subnet:

- Name: Subnet1

- IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24

You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.

How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

IP address:	Use 10.0.1.3. Obtain an IP address automatically. <b>Use 10.0.1.3.</b> Use 10.0.2.1. Use 192.168.2.1.
Name resolution:	Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com. Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server. Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server. <b>Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com.</b> Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com.

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

IP address:	Use 10.0.1.3. Obtain an IP address automatically. <b>Use 10.0.1.3.</b> Use 10.0.2.1. Use 192.168.2.1.
Name resolution:	Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com. <b>Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server.</b> Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server. <b>Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com.</b> Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com.

#### Explanation:

IP address: You should use 10.0.1.3 as the IP address for DC1. This is because DC1 needs to have a static IP address within the subnet range of VNET1, which is 10.0.1.0/24. You cannot use 10.0.2.1 or

192.168.2.1, as they are outside of the subnet range of VNET1. You also cannot obtain an IP address automatically, as this may cause DC1 to lose its IP address and break the DNS resolution for the domain members2.

Name Resolution: You should configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server that points to the IP address of DC1, which is 10.0.1.33. This is because DC1 is the domain controller and DNS server for contoso.com, and it needs to resolve the AD DS DNS names for the domain members that are in Azure or on-premises. You cannot use the default Azure-provided DNS server, as it does not support AD DS DNS names. You also do not need to create an Azure Private DNS zone or an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com, as these are not required for AD DS DNS resolution.

## 166.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	IP address space	Subnet
VNet1	East US	10.1.128.0/23	Subnet1
VNet2	East US	192.168.0.0/16	Subnet21, Subnet22
VNet3	East US	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3

The subnets have the IP address spaces shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Subnet1	10.1.128.0/24
Subnet21	192.168.0.0/17
Subnet22	192.168.128.0/17
Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region.

You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

- Uses its own virtual network.
- Uses its own subnet.
- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

To which virtual networks can you connect con-env1, and which subnet mask should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

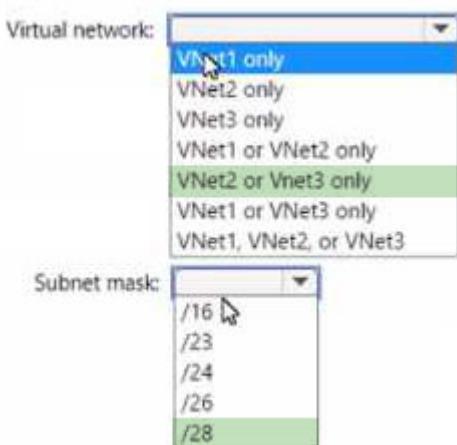
Virtual network:

VNet1 only  
 VNet2 only  
 VNet3 only  
 VNet1 or VNet2 only  
 VNet2 or VNet3 only  
 VNet1 or VNet3 only  
 VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

/16  
 /23  
 /24  
 /26  
 /28

**Answer:**

**Answer Area****Explanation:**

**Virtual Network:** You can connect con-env1 to VNet2 and VNet3 only. This is because VNet1 is in a different region than the container app, which is East US. According to the web search results, you can only connect a container app environment to a virtual network that is in the same region as the container app1. Therefore, VNet1 is not a valid option. VNet2 and VNet3 are both in the same region as the container app, and they have enough available IP addresses to support a container app environment.

**Subnet mask:** You should use /28 as the subnet mask for con-env1. This is because /28 is the smallest possible subnet mask that can accommodate a container app environment. According to the web search results, a container app environment requires a minimum of 16 IP addresses in a subnet2. A /28 subnet mask provides 16 IP addresses, while a /26 subnet mask provides 64 IP addresses, a /24 subnet mask provides 256 IP addresses, a /23 subnet mask provides 512 IP addresses, and a /16 subnet mask provides 65,536 IP addresses. Therefore, /28 is the most efficient choice for minimizing the subnet size.

**167.HOTSPOT**

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

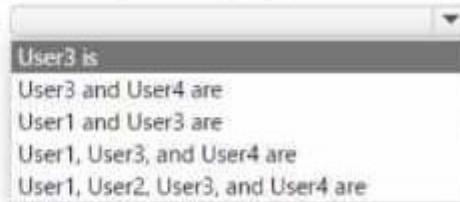
```
[  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",  
    "DisplayName": "User1",  
    "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",  
    "DisplayName": "User2",  
    "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/  
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",  
    "DisplayName": "User3",  
    "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",  
    "DisplayName": "User4",  
    "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",  
    ...  
  }  
]
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes

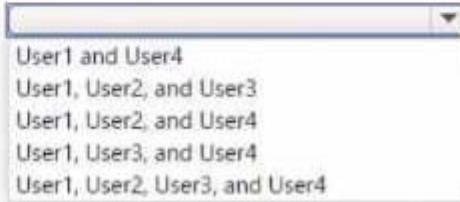
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

**[Answer choice]** assigned the Owner role for VM1.



**[Answer choice]** can create a virtual machine in RG1.



**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1.

User3 is
User3 and User4 are
User1 and User3 are
User1, User3, and User4 are
User1, User2, User3, and User4 are

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1.

User1 and User4
User1, User2, and User3
User1, User2, and User4
User1, User3, and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

168. You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

- A. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
- B. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- C. Provision virtual network gateways.
- D. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

169. You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All The virtual machines have only private IP addresses. You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM1 and VM2 only
- C. VM1 and VM3 only
- D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines directly from the Azure portal, without exposing them to the public internet<sup>1</sup>. To use Azure Bastion, you need to deploy it in the same virtual network as the virtual machines you want to connect to<sup>2</sup>.

According to the tables, you deployed an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. Therefore, you can connect through Bastion1 to any virtual machine that is in VNet1 or a virtual network that is peered with VNet1. VM1 and VM3 are both in VNet1, so you can connect to them through Bastion1.

VM2 is in VNet2, which is not peered with VNet1, so you cannot connect to it through Bastion1.

170. You have an Azure subscription mat contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure function named App1. You need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops.

What should you create for the alert rule?

- A. a security group that has dynamic device membership
- B. an action group
- C. an application security group
- D. an application group

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule>

You create an alert rule by combining:

- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:

- Alert processing rules
- Action groups

171. You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions.

You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions.

What should you use?

- A. Activity log filters
- B. Log Analytics workspace
- C. access reviews
- D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace> Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you:  
- Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

172. You have an Azure subscription.

Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home,

users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.

You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a public load balancer
- B. Traffic Manager
- C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. an internal load balancer
- E. an Azure Application Gateway

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Line of Business WebAPP works on VMs need internal load balancer. So D is needed. Then deploy WebAPP on VMs, check the link. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal> So B is needed as well. The original answer is not accomplished.

### 173.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

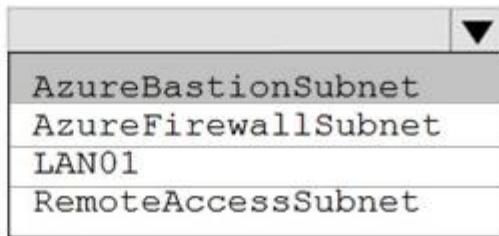
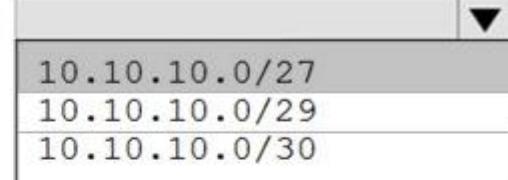
## Answer Area

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",  
  "name": "VNET1",  
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",  
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
  "properties": {  
    "addressSpace": {  
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]  
    },  
    "subnets": [  
      {  
        "name": "LAN01",  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/27"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "LAN02",  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/29"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "RemoteAccessSubnet",  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/30"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1",
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": "AzureBastionSubnet"
      },
      {
        "name": "AzureFirewallSubnet"
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN01"
      },
      {
        "name": "RemoteAccessSubnet"
      }
    ],
    "properties": {
      "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/27"
    }
  }
},
{
  "name": "LAN02",
  "properties": {
    "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
  }
}
]
```

### Explanation:

Reference: <https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6>

174. You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2. VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. NSG flow logs
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. IP flow verify
- D. Connection monitor

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#monitoring>

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

175. You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	Not applicable
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	Not applicable
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer.

Which public IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1 and IP3 only
- B. IP1, IP2, and IP3
- C. IP2 only
- D. IP3 only

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.

Excerpt from link below:

The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

Excerpt from link below:

Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:

-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer>

## 176.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

## Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

### Instance

Initial instance count \*

### Scaling

Scaling policy  Manual  Custom

Minimum number of VMs \*

Maximum number of VMs \*

### Scale out

CPU threshold (%) \*

Duration in minutes \*

Number of VMs to increase by \*

### Scale in

CPU threshold (%) \*

Number of VMs to decrease by \*

### Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale  Disabled  Enabled

### Scale-In policy

Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation. [Learn more about scale-in policies](#).

### Scale-in policy

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

	▼
2	
3	
4	
5	

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

	▼
2	
3	
4	
5	

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

**Explanation:**

**Box-1: 3**

Initial starts 2 VM's 15 minutes have passed. at 10 minutes 1 VM was added we now have 3 VM's.

Cool down is 5 Minutes before another 10 minute wait cycle starts so the answer is 3.

**Box-2: 1**

Initial 5 VM's 60 minutes Pass. 1 VM removed every 15 minute cycle. 10 minutes wait timer plus 5 minute cool down equals 15 minutes cycle. Four 15 minute cycles pass equaling 60 minutes removing 4 VM's. We have 1 VM left.

Default Scale in and Out Default Durations are 10 minutes with 5 minute cool down.

The default scale set settings in Azure are:

- Minimum number of instances 1
- Maximum number of instances 10
- Scale out CPU threshold (%) 75
- Duration in minutes 10
- Number of instances to increase by 1
- Scale in CPU threshold (%) 25
- Number of instances to decrease by -1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal#create-a-rule-to-automatically-scale-in>

177. You have an Azure web app named App1.

App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1.

You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back.

Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits:

1. You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot.
2. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the

slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

178. You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.

You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.

What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A. virtual machine size
- B. operating system
- C. administrator username
- D. resource group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Resource Group is the correct answer: Admin user, password, vm size and os are the part of ARM templates. But resource group is not hence needs to be mentioned while deployment! Refer below sample ARM template for reference in which all above attributes passed in parameter.

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json>

179. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

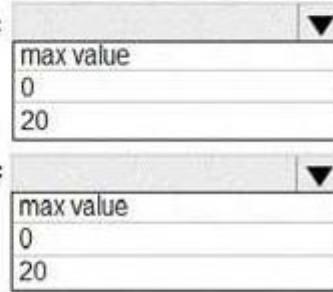
You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.

You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

How should you configure the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

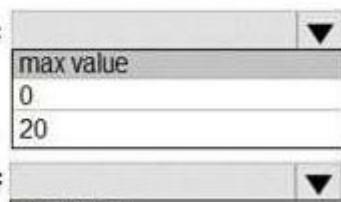
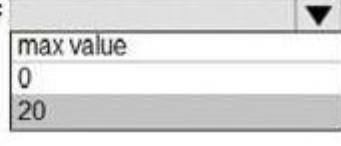
```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/  
    deploymentTemplate.json",  
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
    "parameters": {},  
    "resources": [  
        {  
            "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",  
            "name": "ha",  
            "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",  
            "location": "eastus",  
            "properties": {  
                "platformFaultDomainCount": 20  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```



max value
0
20

max value
0
20

**Answer:**

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
      "name": "ha",
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount": 
        ,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

**Explanation:**

Box 1 = max value

Box 2 = 20

Explanation

Use max for platformFaultDomainCount

2 or 3 is max value, depending on which region you are in.

Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

Reference:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disks>

<https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030>

**180.HOTSPOT**

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

Network profile	
Type (plugin)	Basic (Kubnet)
Pod CIDR	10.244.0.0/16
Service CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
DNS service IP	10.0.0.10
Docker bridge CIDR	172.17.0.1/16
Network options	
HTTP application routing	
Enabled	Disabled

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

▼
10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

▼
10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Answer:

## Answer Area

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

### Explanation:

Box 1: Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDR which is 10.244.0.0/16

Box 2: Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni>

181. You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.

After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

Modify the size of VM1.

- Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

Which change should you perform again?

- A. Modify the size of VM1.
- B. Add a data disk.
- C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

**Answer:** D

### Explanation:

The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks>

182. DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order. NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

### Actions

### Answer Area

From the Azure portal, update the import job

From the Azure portal, create an import job

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

### Answer:

### Actions

### Answer Area

From the Azure portal, update the import job

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

From the Azure portal, create an import job

From the Azure portal, create an import job

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

From the Azure portal, update the import job

### Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

### 183.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

How should you configure the new account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Account type:

- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

- Container
- File share
- Table
- Queue

**Answer:**

### Answer Area

Account type:

- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

- Container
- File share
- Table
- Queue

184. 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 Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

185. 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 Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

186. You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

javascript:void(0)

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type internal
- SKU: Standard

- Virtual network VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

187. 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 Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses<sup>1</sup>. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>3</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the

policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

188.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 Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is “Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports”, but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>2</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

189.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 Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified<sup>1</sup>. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>2</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

190. 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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

**VM2 - Networking**

**Network Interface: VM2-NIC1**    **Effective security rules**    **Topology**

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11    NIC Public IP: -    NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5    Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules    Outbound port rules    Application security groups    Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)  
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow\_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

191.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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Block_All_Other_443	443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

192.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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

**Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology**

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)  
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
200	BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color: red;">Deny</span>
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color: red;">Deny</span>

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

193. 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 Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

194. Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

A web app named webapp1

A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1.

What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

195. You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription.

After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

What should you create?

- A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
- B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
- C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
- D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are centrally managed, configured, and updated<sup>1</sup>. A virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of virtual machine instances in response to demand or a defined schedule<sup>2</sup>. A virtual machine scale set also provides high availability and fault tolerance by distributing the virtual machine instances across multiple fault domains and update domains<sup>3</sup>.

A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch. A fault domain can fail due to hardware or software failures, power outages, or network interruptions<sup>4</sup>. A virtual machine scale set can have up to five fault domains in a region.

An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. An update domain can be affected by planned events, such as OS updates, application updates, or configuration changes<sup>4</sup>. A virtual machine scale set can have up to 20 update domains in a region.

By creating a virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machine instances, you can ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. This is because the

default configuration of a virtual machine scale set is to have five fault domains and five update domains. This means that at any given time, only one fault domain or one update domain can be unavailable due to maintenance or failure. Therefore, at least eight out of 10 virtual machine instances will be available to run App1.

An availability set is another option for providing high availability and fault tolerance for your virtual machines. An availability set is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that are deployed across multiple fault domains and update domains. However, an availability set does not provide automatic scaling of resources or load balancing of traffic. You need to manually create and manage the number of virtual machine instances in an availability set.

Therefore, a virtual machine scale set is a better option than an availability set for your scenario.

To create a virtual machine scale set, you can follow these steps:

Sign in to the Azure portal.

Select Create a resource > Compute > Virtual machine scale set.

On the Basics tab, enter a name for your scale set, select your subscription and resource group, select Windows Server 2019 as the image type, and enter a username and password for the administrator account.

On the Instance details tab, select the region where you want to deploy your scale set, select the size of the virtual machine instances, and enter 10 as the initial instance count.

On the Scaling tab, configure the scaling policy for your scale set based on metrics or schedule.

On the Load balancing tab, configure the load balancer for your scale set to distribute traffic across the instances.

On the Management tab, configure the diagnostics settings, automatic OS upgrades, extensions, and backup options for your scale set.

On the Advanced tab, configure the availability zone, proximity placement group, accelerated networking, host group, and custom script extension options for your scale set.

On the Tags tab, optionally add tags to your scale set resources.

On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create.

## 196.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1.

You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{  
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
  "name": "VM1",  
  "zones": "1",  
  "location": "EastUS2",  
  "dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
,  
  "properties": {  
    "hardwareProfile": {  
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
    },  
    "osProfile": {  
      "computerName": "VM1",  
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",  
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"  
    },  
    "storageProfile": {  
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",  
      "osDisk": {  
        "createOption": "FromImage"  
      }  
    },  
    "networkProfile": {  
      "networkInterfaces": [  
        {  
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
},  
{  
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
  "name": "VM2",  
  "zones": "2",  
  "location": "EastUS2",  
  "dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"  
,  
  "properties": {  
    "hardwareProfile": {  
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
    },  
    "osProfile": {  
      "computerName": "VM2",  
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",  
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"  
    },  
    "storageProfile": {  
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",  
      "osDisk": {  
        "createOption": "FromImage"  
      }  
    },  
    "networkProfile": {  
      "networkInterfaces": [  
        {  
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions>

197. You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution,

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet
- B. the Azure portal
- C. The az aks command
- D. the kubectl command
- E. the set Azure cmdlet

**Answer:** B, C

**Explanation:**

AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways: - The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. - The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

198. You have an Azure Resource Manager that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.

Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": {  
    "type": "String",  
    "defaultValue": "eastus",  
    "allowedValues": [  
        "canadacentral",  
        "eastus",  
        "westeurope",  
        "westus" ]  
}
```

The variables section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": "westeurope"
```

The resources section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",  
"location": "westeurope",
```

You need to deploy the virtual machine to the West US location by using Template1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the location in the resource section to westus
- B. Select West US during the deployment
- C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.

Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-location?tabs=azure-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-syntax#resources>

199. You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

## Create a virtual machine

**⚠️** Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

Basics   Disks   Networking   Management   Advanced   Tags   Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image.

Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

### PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription <small> ⓘ</small>	MyDev-Test Subscription	▼
* Resource group <small> ⓘ</small>	RG1	▼
	<a href="#">Create new</a>	

### INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name <small> ⓘ</small>	VM1	▼
* Region <small> ⓘ</small>	(US) West US 2	▼
Availability options <small> ⓘ</small>	No infrastructure redundancy required	▼
* Image <small> ⓘ</small>	Windows Server 2016 Datacenter	▼
<a href="#">Browse all public and private images</a>		
Azure Spot instance <small> ⓘ</small>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

\* Size  ⓘ

**Standard DS1 v2**

1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)

[Change size](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

### Disk options

\* OS disk type 

Standard HDD 

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview)   Yes  No

Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

### Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

 Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

### Advanced

Use managed disks 

No  Yes

\* Storage account 

(new) rg1 disks799 

[Create new](#)

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Use managed disks
- B. Availability options
- C. OS disk type
- D. Size
- E. Image

**Answer:** A, B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability-zone>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones>

### 200.HOTSPOT

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1:

ASP1 only  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
ASP1 and ASP3 only  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

ASP1 only  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
ASP1 and ASP3 only  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

**Answer:**

WebApp1:

ASP1 only  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
**ASP1 and ASP3 only**  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

**ASP1 only**  
ASP3 only  
ASP1 and ASP2 only  
ASP1 and ASP3 only  
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

**Explanation:**

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#>

201. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

Which account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

- ☞ Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- ☞ Blob Storage accounts
- ☞ General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- ☞ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- ☞ Export supports Azure Blob storage. Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

202.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.

Storage accounts													
Contoso													
<a href="#">+ Add</a>		<a href="#">Edit columns</a>		<a href="#">Refresh</a>		<a href="#">Assign Tags</a>							
<b>Subscriptions:</b> All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? <a href="#">Switch directories</a>													
<a href="#">Filter by name...</a> <a href="#">All subscriptions</a> <a href="#">All resource groups</a> <a href="#">All types</a> <a href="#">All locations</a> <a href="#">No grouping</a>													
3 items													
<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...					
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...					
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...					
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	Host	Locally-redund...					

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

You can use [answer choice]  
for Azure Table Storage.

storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice]  
for Azure Blob storage.

storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Answer:

## Answer Area

You can use [answer choice]  
for Azure Table Storage.

storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice]  
for Azure Blob storage.

storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

**Explanation:**

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

**203.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app?

**Answer Area**

App1:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

App1:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

### Explanation:

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth>

### 204.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

## Answer Area

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Explanation:

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

205.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a storage account named storage1 by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
    "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "resources": [
        {
            "name": "storage1",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "location": "East US",
            "properties": {
                "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
                "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
                "networkAcls": {
                    "bypass": "AzureServices",
                    "defaultAction": "Allow",
                    "ipRules": []
                },
                "isVersioningEnabled": true
            },
            "dependsOn": [
                "[concat('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', 'storage1')]"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.

Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.

Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.

**Answer:**

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.

Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.

Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.

## 206.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:

- Scope: Sub1
- Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1
- Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- Policy enforcement: Enabled
- Tag name: Tag4
- Tag value: value4

You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
RG1 has the Tag2:IT tag assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 has the Tag2:IT and Tag3:value2 tags assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
RG1 has the Tag2:IT tag assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VNET1 has the Tag2:IT and Tag3:value2 tags assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

RG1 has the Tag2: IT tag assigned only. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, RG1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect RG1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, RG1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy. Storage1 has the Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, Tag3: value1, and Tag4: value4 tags assigned. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, Storage1 has three tags assigned: Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, and Tag3: value1. The Azure policy affects Storage1, because it is within the scope of the policy and not excluded. Therefore, Storage1 has the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

VNET1 has the Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2 tags assigned only. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, VNET1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect VNET1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, VNET1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

**207.HOTSPOT**

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

A blob container
A file share
A Recovery Services vault
A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

A backup policy
A batch job
A batch schedule
A recovery plan

### Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases.

You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-recovery-services-vault-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

### 208.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup
```

```
ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName: AG1
Enabled: True
EmailReceivers: {Action1_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers: {Action1_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers: {}
Id: /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/ActionGroup1
Name: ActionGroup1
Type: Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location: Global
Tags: {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].**

0
4
6
12
60

**The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].**

0
4
6
12
60

**Answer:**

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be sent, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.

Reference: <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview-alerts.md>

209. You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK). You need to prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption.

Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a new key.
- B. Select Azure Virtual machines for deployment
- C. Configure a key rotation policy.
- D. Create a new secret.

**E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption**

**Answer:** A, C

**Explanation:**

To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1:

Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal<sup>1</sup>. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)<sup>2</sup>. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key<sup>3</sup>. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal<sup>4</sup>. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

**210.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

## User1 assignments – LB1

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2) ⓘ

Role	D..	Scope	Group assignment
User Access Administrator	L...	This resource	--
Virtual Machine Contributor	L...	Resource group (inherited)	--

**Answer Area**

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

delete  
create a NAT rule for  
assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

delete a virtual machine from  
modify the load balancing rules in  
deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

delete  
create a NAT rule for  
assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

delete a virtual machine from  
modify the load balancing rules in  
deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

**Explanation:**

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html>

**211.DRAG DROP**

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2.

The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

- User1 must view the data in any storage account.
- User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

**RBAC roles**

Owner  
Contributor  
Reader and Data Access  
Storage Account Contributor

**Answer Area**

User1:   
User2:

**Answer:**

**RBAC roles**

Owner
Contributor
Reader and Data Access
Storage Account Contributor

**Answer Area**

User1:	Reader and Data Access
User2:	Owner

**Explanation:**

User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account. This role is suitable for User1's task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.

User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC. This role is suitable for User2's task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

**212.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Answer:

## Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

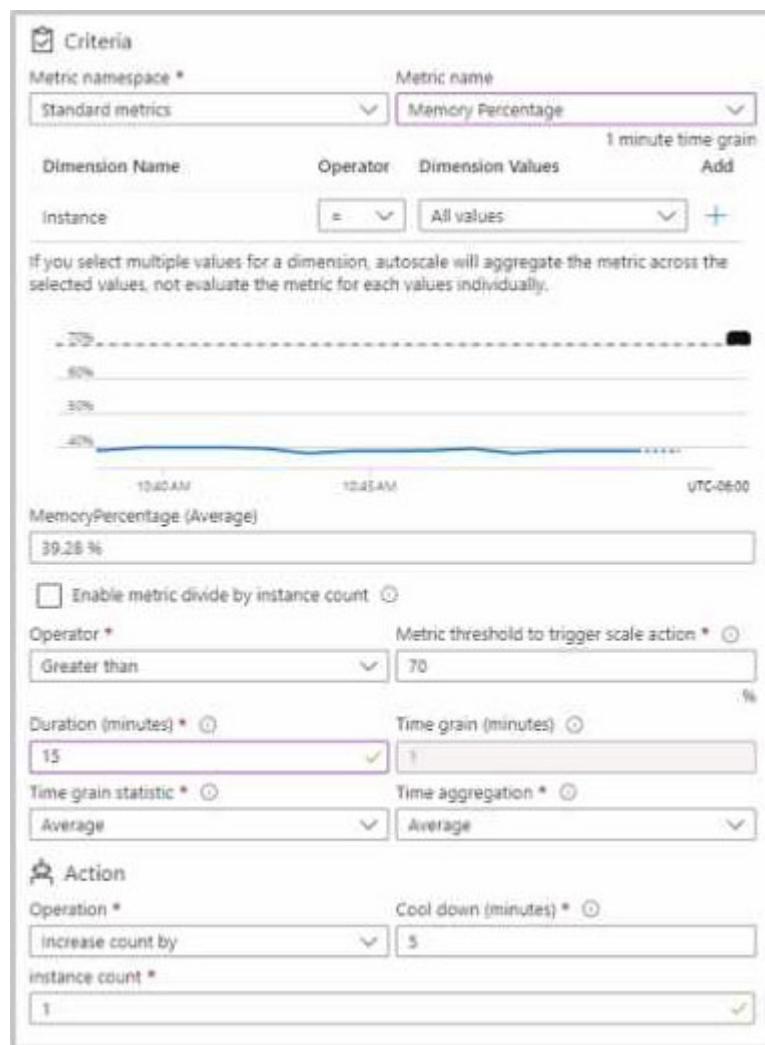
Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only

Destination: Workspace1 Only

213.You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances.

You have an auto scale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit



For the instance limits stale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5.

During a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60 percent of the available memory.

What is the maximum number of instances for App1 during the 30-minute period:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The exhibit shows that you have an auto scale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app.

The rule has the following settings:

Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.

Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.

Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5. According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.

Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

## 214.DRAG DROP

You have a windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does <b>NOT</b> have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device 1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed.

From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

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	Answer Area
From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp.	
From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.	
From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.	
From Bastion1, select <b>Native Client Support</b> .	
On Device1, run mstsc.exe.	
Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.	

**Answer:**

**Actions**

- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.
- From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.
- From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.
- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

**Answer Area**

- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

215. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device1 and Device2 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device' only
- D. Device and Device3 only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

216. You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

For storage 1. you create an encryption scope named Scope1.

Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope1?

- A. file shares only
- B. containers only
- C. file shares and containers only
- D. containers and tables only
- E. file shares, containers, and tables only
- F. file shares, containers, tables, and queues

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption at the level of an individual blob or container."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-manage?tabs=portal>

217. You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.

An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.

Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: "Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception."

You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.

What should you do?

- A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
- B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
- C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
- D. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations>

## 218.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>None</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
<b>Scope</b>	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	<i>None</i>
<b>Basics</b>	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
<b>Parameters</b>	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

VNET1:

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

VNET1:

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only**
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only**
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

## 219.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1

Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups

Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1?

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
"assignableScopes": [  
    "/"  
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"  
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"  
,  
    "permissions": [  
        {  
            "actions": [  
                "*"  
            ],  
            "additionalProperties" : {},  
            "dataActions": [],  
            "notActions" : [  
                "Microsoft.Authorization/*"  
                "Microsoft.Resources/*"  
                "Microsoft.Security/*"  
            ],  
            "notDataActions": []  
        }  
    ]  
Answer:
```

```

"assignableScopes": [
    "/",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
],
"permissions": [
    {
        "actions": [
            "*"
        ],
        "additionalProperties" : {},
        "dataActions": [],
        "notActions" : [
            "Microsoft.Authorization/*",
            "Microsoft.Resources/*",
            "Microsoft.Security/*"
        ]
    },
    "notDataActions": []
}
]

```

### **Explanation:**

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC

Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/\*"

Microsoft.Authorization/\* is used to Manage authorization

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

220. You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.

You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.

Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each

correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
- B. an Office 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
- C. an Office 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- D. a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- E. a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

**Answer:** B, C

**Explanation:**

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.

When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.

You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

Incorrect Answers:

A, D, E: You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide>

221. You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
- B. General settings from the Groups blade.
- C. User settings from the Users blade.
- D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

222. You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named \*. research in the adatum.com zone

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

223. HOTSPOT

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine

Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- Packet capture
- Security group view
- Traffic Analytics

Task2:

- Connection troubleshoot
- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- NSG flow logs
- Traffic Analytics

Answer:

Task1:

- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- Packet capture
- Security group view
- Traffic Analytics

Task2:

- Connection troubleshoot
- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- NSG flow logs
- Traffic Analytics

Explanation:

Box 1: IP flow verify

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port,

protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

**Box 2: Connection troubleshoot**

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

224. You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol - Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

225.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	None
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named conioso.com.

You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

**link1**  
contoso.com □ X

---

A Save X Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name  
link1

Link state  
Completed

Provisioning state  
Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id  
</subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...>  

Virtual network  
[VNET2](#)

Configuration  
 Enable auto registration ①

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:  
 Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)

Box 1: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

226. 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 Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

227.You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

228.You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences

- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD

- Verify the users were added to the directory

229.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 Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Moving the virtual machine to a different resource group does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the logical grouping of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then,

Reference: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

230.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 Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Moving the virtual machine to a different subscription does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the billing and management of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then, Reference: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

231.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 Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Redeploying the virtual machine moves it to a new host within the same region and availability set. This can help resolve any underlying issues with the current host. Redeploying the virtual machine does not

affect the configuration or data on the virtual machine. Then, Reference: [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node]

232.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 Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, Reference: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

233.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 Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Contributor role grants the ability to create and manage all types of Azure resources, including logic apps. Assigning this role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will allow them to create logic apps in that scope. Then, Reference: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

234. 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 Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, Reference: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

235.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

<b>Network Interface:</b> <a href="#">vm1900</a>	<a href="#">Effective security rules</a>	<a href="#">Topology</a>
Virtual network/subnet: <a href="#">VMRG-vnet/default</a>	Public IP: <a href="#">104.40.215.211</a>	Private IP: <a href="#">10.0.0.5</a>

Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

**INBOUND PORT RULES**

Network security group [VM1-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [vm1900](#)) [Add inbound port rule](#)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
900	<a href="#">Rule2</a>	50-60	Any	Any	Any	<a href="#">Deny</a> ...
1000	<a href="#">default-allow-rdp</a>	3389	TCP	Any	Any	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
1010	<a href="#">Rule1</a>	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
65000	<a href="#">AllowVnetInBound</a>	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
65001	<a href="#">AllowAzureLoadBalanc...</a>	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
65500	<a href="#">DenyAllInBound</a>	Any	Any	Any	Any	<a href="#">Deny</a> ...

**OUTBOUND PORT RULES**

Network security group [VM1-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [vm1900](#)) [Add outbound port](#)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	<a href="#">Rule3</a>	80	Any	Any	Any	<a href="#">Deny</a> ...
65000	<a href="#">AllowVnetOutBound</a>	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
65001	<a href="#">AllowInternetOutBou...</a>	Any	Any	Any	Internet	<a href="#">Allow</a> ...
65500	<a href="#">DenyAllOutBound</a>	Any	Any	Any	Any	<a href="#">Deny</a> ...

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

**Answer:**

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

**Explanation:**

A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

236. You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzTenantDeployment
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzResource
- D. New-AzDeployment

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The New-AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an Azure Resource Manager template to a resource group. You can use this cmdlet to create a new resource group or update an existing one with the resources defined in the template. The template can be a local file or a URI. Then, Reference: [New-AzResourceGroupDeployment]

237. You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table.

You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks, the network interface, and the virtual network.

You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, Reference: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

238. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network.

The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks
- B. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.
- C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
- D. From the Networking blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account
- E. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.

**Answer:** A, E

**Explanation:**

To restrict access to account1, you need to enable the firewall and virtual network settings on the storage account. This allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account. By selecting Selected networks, you can block all access from the public internet and only allow access from the specified networks. By adding VNet1, you can allow access from the virtual network that contains VM1. You do not need to add the on-premises IP address range or enable the service endpoint option, as these are not required for uploading the disk files to the storage account. You do not need to allow trusted Microsoft services, as this is not relevant for the scenario. Then, Reference: [Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks] [Upload a generalized VHD to Azure]

239.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs

securely by name.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ

- Blob
- File
- Queue
- Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

- Service
- Container
- Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

- Read
- Write
- Delete
- List
- Add
- Create
- Update
- Process
- Immutable storage
- Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

- Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

- Read/Write
- Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start	01/01/2023	12:00:00 AM
End	12/31/2024	11:59:59 PM
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time		

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ

- HTTPS only
- HTTPS and HT

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ

- Blob
- File
- Queue
- Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

- Service
- Container
- Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

- Read
- Write
- Delete
- List
- Add
- Create
- Update
- Process
- Immutable storage
- Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

- Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

- Read/Write
- Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start	01/01/2023	12:00:00 AM
End	12/31/2024	11:59:59 PM
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time		

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ

- HTTPS only
- HTTPS and HT

**Explanation:**

Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)

Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

**240.HOTSPOT**

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name Vnet1 -ResourceGroupName Production

Name          : VNet1
ResourceGroupName : Production
Location       : westus
Id            : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag          : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid   : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace   :
    {
        "AddressPrefixes": [
            "10.2.0.0/16"
        ]
    }
DhcpOptions    : {}
Subnets        :
    {
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
}
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection : false
EnableVmProtection    : false
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-virtual-network#add-or-remove-an-address-range>

### 241.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule;

- Priority: 100
- Name: Rule1
- Port: 3389
- Protocol: TCP
- Source: Any
- Destination: Any
- Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Explanation:

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

### 242.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.

- Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

<input type="checkbox"/>
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

<input type="checkbox"/>
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

### Answer:

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

<input type="checkbox"/>
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

<input type="checkbox"/>
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

### Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

243. You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual network named 'VNet1'. The left sidebar has options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, and Address space. The main pane is titled 'Essentials' and shows the following details:

- Resource group (move) : RG1
- Address space : 10.2.0.0/16
- Location (move) : East US
- DNS servers : Azure provided DNS service
- Subscription (move) : Visual Studio Enterprise Subscription
- Flow timeout : Configure
- Subscription ID : 7fefd66e-8694-4b54-beae-17fd819d4...
- BGP community string : Configure
- Virtual network ID : 42276248-aa72-4769-9389-ae767df1bf6f
- Tags (edit) : Click here to add tags

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering.

What should you do first?

- Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.
- Modify the address space of VNet1.
- Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To create a peering between two virtual networks, the address spaces of the virtual networks must not overlap. VNet1 has an address space of 10.0.0.0/16, which overlaps with VNet2's address space of 10.2.0.0/16. Therefore, you need to modify the address space of VNet1 to a non-overlapping range, such as 10.1.0.0/16, before you can create the peering. You do not need to configure a service endpoint, add a gateway subnet, or create a subnet on either virtual network for the peering to work. Then, Reference: [Virtual network peering] [Modify a virtual network's address space]

#### 244.DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	<b>Not applicable</b>

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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

## Answer Area

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Answer:

## Actions

## Answer Area

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

245. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds

80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An action group is a collection of notification preferences that can be used by Azure Monitor to send alerts to users or groups when an alert rule is triggered. An action group can include email recipients, SMS recipients, voice call recipients, webhook URLs, Azure functions, Logic Apps, and more. To send an email message to two users named User1 and User2 when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent, you need to create an action group that contains their email addresses and associate it with the alert rule.

Reference: Create and manage action groups in the Azure portal Create, view, and manage Metric alerts using Azure Monitor

246. You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to migrate 50 virtual machines from VMware vSphere to the subscription.

You create a Recovery Services vault.

What should you do next?

- A. Configure an extended network.
- B. Create a recovery plan.
- C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.
- D. Configure a virtual network.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure, you need to use Azure Migrate, which is a service that helps you assess and migrate your on-premises workloads to Azure. Azure Migrate uses an appliance that you deploy as an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. The appliance discovers the virtual machines and sends metadata and performance data to Azure Migrate.

You can then use Azure Migrate to assess the readiness, cost, and sizing of the virtual machines for migration. You can also use Azure Migrate to replicate and migrate the virtual machines to Azure.

Reference: About Azure Migrate Prepare VMware servers for assessment and migration to Azure with Azure Migrate Server Migration

247. You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1. You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

- A. 22
- B. 443

C. 3389

D. 8080

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to virtual machines directly over TLS from the Azure portal or via native client. Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. To allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1, you need to configure NSG1 to allow port 443 for the inbound security rule.

Reference: What is Azure Bastion?

About Azure Bastion configuration settings

248. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1.

What should you do first?

A. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.

B. Add a subnet to VNET1.

C. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

D. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1 in RG1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy. This is because the Not allowed resource types Azure policy denies the deployment of the specified resource types in the scope of the assignment. In this case, the policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the parameters Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks and Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines. This means that you cannot create or update any virtual networks or virtual machines in RG1. Therefore, to create VM2 and connect it to VNET1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy parameters. This will allow you to create or update virtual networks in RG1, but still prevent you from creating or updating virtual machines. Alternatively, you can also exclude VNET1 from the policy assignment scope, but this will affect the compliance of the policy for the entire virtual network.

Reference: Not allowed resource types (Deny)

Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

249. HOTSPOT

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Sub1 is in a management group named MG1.

Sub2 is in a management group named MG2.

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
User1 can sign in to VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

User 1 can sign in to VMI. = YES

User 1 has the Virtual Machine User Login role assigned at the scope of RG1. This role allows the user to sign in to virtual machines in the resource group using Azure AD credentials. VMI is a virtual machine in RG1, so User 1 can sign in to it.

User 2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VMI. = NO

User 2 has the Disk Snapshot Contributor role assigned at the scope of MG2. This role allows the user to manage disk snapshots in the management group. However, VMI is not in MG2, but in RG1, which is in MG1. Therefore, User 2 does not have the permission to manage disks and disk snapshots of VMI.

User 2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3. = YES

User 2 has the Disk Snapshot Contributor role assigned at the scope of MG2. This role allows the user to manage disk snapshots in the management group. VM3 is a virtual machine in RG3, which is in Sub2, which is in MG2. Therefore, User 2 has the permission to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.

**250.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage1	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET1	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP1	Public IP address	None	None

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

**Answer:**

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

251. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data. You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

What should you configure?

- A. load balancing
- B. private endpoints
- C. Azure Firewall rules
- D. Routing preference

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.

**Reference:**

[Network routing preference for Azure Storage](#)

[Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage](#)

## 252.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container1.

You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	<b>Not applicable</b>

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container 1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx. = NO

Dep1File1.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2.

According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 9, Dep1File1.docx will be moved to the archive tier. Blobs in the archive tier cannot be read unless they are first rehydrated, which may take several hours or days. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read Dep1File1.docx unless you rehydrate it first.

On October 10, you can read File2.docx. = YES

File2.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 5. According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 12, File2.docx will be moved to the archive tier.

However, on October 10, File2.docx is still in the hot tier, which means it can be read without any delay or cost.

On October 10, you can read File3.docx. = NO

File3.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2. According to the lifecycle management rule 2, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 5 days will be deleted. Therefore, on October 7, File3.docx will be deleted from the storage account. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read File3.docx because it no longer exists.

253. You are configuring Azure AD authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1. You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you assign to Group1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- B. Reader
- C. Storage Blob Data Reader
- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Account Contributor

**Answer:** A, B

**Explanation:**

To ensure that the members of Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal, they need to have both data access and management access to the storage account. Data access refers to the ability to read, write, or delete blob data in the storage account. Management access refers to the ability to view the storage account resources in the Azure portal, but not modify them. The Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) system provides built-in roles that encompass common sets of permissions for data access and management access. The Storage Blob Data Contributor role grants read, write, and delete access to blob data in the storage account. The Reader role grants view access to the storage account resources in the Azure portal. Therefore, by assigning both roles to Group1, the members of the group can upload files by using the Azure portal. This solution also follows the principle of least privilege, as the group members are only granted the minimum permissions required to perform the task.

**Reference:**

Assign an Azure role for access to blob data

Data access from the Azure portal

#### 254.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

be connected to the same virtual network.
be created in the same resource group.
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

be connected to the same virtual network.
be created in the same resource group.
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
run the same operating system.

**Answer:**

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

be connected to the same virtual network.
be created in the same resource group.
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

be connected to the same virtual network.
be created in the same resource group.
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
run the same operating system.

**Explanation:**

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus)

**255.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.

You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

## Create a storage account

...

Basics   Advanced   Networking   Data protection   Encryption

### Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

### Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

### Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

### Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retention period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

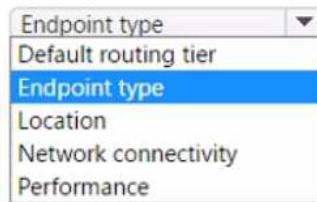
### Encryption

Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

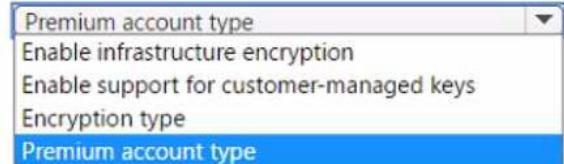
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.



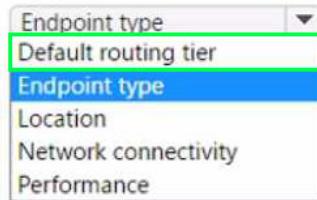
After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.



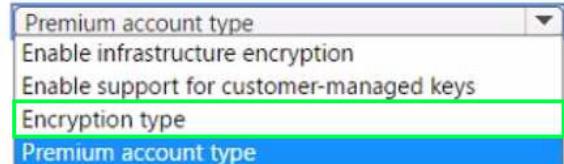
#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.



After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.



#### Explanation:

Box1 = To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the Default routing tier setting. The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability. However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.

Box2 = Encryption Type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

256. You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.

- Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.

Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- the Cool access tier
- the Hot access tier
- hierarchical namespace
- zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- geo-redundant storage (GRS)

**Answer:** A, C, E

**Explanation:**

To create an Azure Storage account that supports Azure Data Lake Storage, you need to enable the hierarchical namespace option. This option allows you to organize and manipulate files and folders efficiently in a data lake. It also enables compatibility with the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) API, which is widely used for big data analytics. For more information, see Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Introduction.

To minimize costs for infrequently accessed data, you can choose the Cool access tier for your storage account. This tier offers lower storage costs than the Hot access tier, but higher access and transaction costs. The Cool access tier is suitable for data that is infrequently accessed or modified, such as short-term backup, disaster recovery, or archival data. Data in the Cool access tier should be stored for at least 30 days. For more information, see Access tiers for blob data.

To automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region, you can choose the geo-redundant storage (GRS) option for your storage account. This option replicates your data synchronously three times within the primary region, and then asynchronously to the secondary region. GRS provides the highest level of durability and availability for your data, and protects against regional outages or disasters. For more information, see Data redundancy.

## 257.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Contains subnet1 and subnet2
subnet1	Subnet	IP address space 10.3.0.0/24
subnet2	Subnet	IP address space 10.4.0.0/24
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	None
vm1	Virtual machine	IP address 10.3.0.15
vm2	Virtual machine	IP address 10.4.0.16
storage1	Storage account	None

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**Essentials**

Resource group (change) : RG1  
Location : East US 2  
Subscription (change) : Microsoft Azure Sponsorship  
Subscription ID :  
Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 2 outbound  
Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

[JSON View](#)

Priority ↑↓	Name ↑↓	Port ↑↓	Protocol ↑↓	Source ↑↓	Destination ↑↓	Action ↑↓
110	HTTPS_VM1_Deny	443	TCP	Internet	10.3.0.15	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span>
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span>
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalanc...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span>
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span>
<b>Inbound Security Rules</b>						
145	Storage_Access	443	TCP	VirtualNetwork	Storage	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span>
150	Block_Internet	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Internet	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span>
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span>
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span>
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span>
<b>Outbound Security Rules</b>						

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network.

The Deny rule for HTTPS\_VM1\_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.

No- You have a Inbound deny rule for VM1 from the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

258. 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 Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A custom policy definition is a way to define your own rules for using Azure resources. You can use custom policies to enforce compliance, security, cost management, or organization-specific requirements. However, a custom policy definition alone is not enough to meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. You also need to create a policy assignment that applies the custom policy definition to the scope of the subscription. A policy assignment is the link between a policy definition and an Azure resource. Without a policy assignment, the custom policy definition will not take effect. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

Reference: Tutorial: Create a custom policy definition

Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

**259.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:

- Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
- Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
- Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.

You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

## Answer Area

Storage type:

- Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

- None
- Read-only
- Read/Write

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

Storage type:

- Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

- None
- Read-only
- Read/Write

**Explanation:**

Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host Caching: Read-only

The reasons for this recommendation are:

Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types<sup>12</sup>.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region<sup>12</sup>.

Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache<sup>13</sup>. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost<sup>4</sup>.

Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk13.

260. You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region. You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic. Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Data Collection Rule (OCR) in Azure Monitor
- B. a Log Analytics workspace
- C. an Azure Monitor workbook
- D. a storage account
- E. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference: Traffic analytics - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn Traffic analytics FAQ - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn

## 261.HOTSPOT

You need to generate a shared access signature (SAS).

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1.
- Use the principle of least privilege,

Which three settings should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Allowed services ⓘ

- Blob
- File
- Queue
- Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

- Service
- Container
- Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

- Read
- Write
- Delete
- List
- Add
- Create
- Update
- Process
- Immutable storage
- Permanent delete

**Answer:**

Allowed services ⓘ

- Blob
- File
- Queue
- Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

- Service
- Container
- Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

- Read
- Write
- Delete
- List
- Add
- Create
- Update
- Process
- Immutable storage
- Permanent delete

**Explanation:**

To generate a shared access signature (SAS) that meets the requirements, you should enable the following three settings:

Service: Blob

Allowed resource types: Container

Allowed permissions: Read and List

These settings will ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1, and not to perform any other operations on the storage account or the blobs. This follows the principle of least privilege, which means granting the minimum permissions necessary for a task.

You can use the Azure portal or Azure Storage Explorer to create a SAS token with these settings. For more information, see Create shared access signature (SAS) tokens for storage containers and blobs - Azure AI services | Microsoft Learn.

262. You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

**Answer:** C

263.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.

# Create a Bastion



Basics Tags Advanced Review + create

Bastion allows web based RDP access to your vnet VM. [Learn more](#)

## Project details

Subscription \*

MSDN Platforms

Resource group \*

RG1

[Create new](#)

## Instance details

Name \*

Bastion1

Virtual network \*

VNet1

[Create new](#)

Subnet \*

AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)

[Manage subnet configuration](#)

## Public IP address

Public IP address \*

Create new

Use existing

Public IP address name \*

VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU

Standard

Assignment

Dynamic  Static

[Review + create](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next : Tags >](#)

[Download a template for automation](#)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

264. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA and Production.

The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
- The load balancer must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet.

The services have different IP addresses.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
- Deploy a basic load balancer.
- Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.
- Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
- Deploy a standard load balancer.
- Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe.

**Answer:** D, E, F

**265.HOTSPOT**

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Region
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address range	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- Name: VNETA
- Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- Region: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

266. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storageacct1234 and two users named User1 and User2.

You assign User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

**User1 assignments - storageacct1234**

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2) ⓘ

Role	Scope	Group assignment	Condition
Reader	Resource group (Inherited)	--	None
Storage Blob Data Contributor	This resource	--	Add

Deny assignments (0) ⓘ

Classic administrators (0) ⓘ

Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. View file shares in storageacct1234.
- B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
- C. Assign roles to User2 for storageacct1234.
- D. View blob data in storageacct1234.
- E. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.

**Answer:** A, C

267. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Assigned Azure Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- B. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- D. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

**Answer:** B

268.HOTSPOT

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User1 is a member of Group1.

Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.

You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- Group1: Reader
- User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2.

You assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### **Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### **Answer:**

#### **Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

#### **269.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure AD tenant.

You need to create a Microsoft 365 group that contains only members of a marketing department in France.

How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

#### **Answer Area**

```
(user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France")
```

#### **Answer:**

**Answer Area**

270. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Task
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Task1 and Task3 only
- B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
- C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
- D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
- E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

**Answer:** D

271. You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to create a storage account named storage1.

You have a Bicep file named File1.

You need to modify File1 so that it can be used to automate the deployment of storage1 to RG1.

Which property should you modify?

- A. scope
- B. kind
- C. sku
- D. location

**Answer:** A

272. You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances.

You have an auto scale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Criteria

Metric namespace *	Metric name
Standard metrics	Memory Percentage

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	=	All values	+

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.

MemoryPercentage (Average)  
39.28 %

Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator *	Metric threshold to trigger scale action *
Greater than	70

%

Duration (minutes) *	Time grain (minutes)
15	1

Time grain statistic *	Time aggregation *
Average	Average

Action

Operation *	Cool down (minutes) *
Increase count by	5

instance count \*

1	✓
---	---

For the Instance limits scale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5.

During a 30-minute period, App1 uses 80 percent of the available memory.

What is the maximum number of instances for App1 during the 30-minute period?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Answer:** A

273. You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure a DNS name for VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Connect to VM1.

**Answer:** B

274. You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

- A. one update domain
- B. two update domains
- C. one fault domain

D. two fault domains

**Answer:** B

### 275.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```

    "sku": {
        "name": "Premium_LRS"
    },
    "kind": "StorageV2",
    "properties": {},
    "copy": {
        "name": "storagecopy",
        "count": 3
    }
}

]
}

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"
```

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**276.HOTSPOT**

You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Pricing plan:	<input type="button" value="Standard"/> <input type="button" value="Basic"/> <input type="button" value="Free"/> <input type="button" value="Shared"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Standard"/>
Record type:	<input type="button" value="TXT"/> <input type="button" value="A"/> <input type="button" value="AAAA"/> <input type="button" value="PTR"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="TXT"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Pricing plan:	Standard Basic Free Shared <b>Standard</b>
Record type:	TXT A AAAA PTR <b>TXT</b>

277.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base blobs were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	<i>Not applicable</i>	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**278.HOTSPOT**

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

 contoso20 | Networking X

Storage account

**Firewalls and virtual networks**      Private endpoint connections

Allow access from

All networks  Selected networks

**Configure network security for your storage accounts. Learn more** 

Virtual networks

Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status	Resource Group	Subscription	
VNET1	1		RG1	Visual Studio Premium with MSDN	***	
	Prod	10.2.0.0/24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled	RG1	Visual Studio Premium with MSDN	***

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. Learn more.

Add your client IP address (51.145.137.40) 

Address range

Resource instances

Specify resource instances that will have access to your storage account based on their system-assigned managed identity. Rules created by other tenants can only be modified by the creator.

Resource type	Instance name
<input type="text" value="Select a resource type"/>	<input type="text" value="Select one or more instances"/>

Exceptions

Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account 

Allow read access to storage logging from any network

Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

Network Routing

Determine how you would like to route your traffic as it travels from its source to an Azure endpoint. Microsoft routing is recommended for most customers.

Routing preference \* 

Microsoft network routing  Internet routing

Publish route-specific endpoints 

Microsoft network routing

Internet routing

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account [answer choice].

never
always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account [answer choice].

never
always
during a backup
never

## Answer:

### Answer Area

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account [answer choice].

never
always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account [answer choice].

never
always
during a backup
never

## 279.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.

You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template.

The template contains the following sections.

```
{  
    "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",  
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",  
    "name": "storageaccount1",  
    "location": "eastus",  
    "sku": {  
        "name": "Standard_LRS",  
        "tier": "Standard"  
    },  
    "kind": "StorageV2",  
    "properties": {  
        "networkAcls": {  
            "bypass": "AzureServices",  
            "virtualNetworkRules": [],  
            "ipRules": [],  
            "defaultAction": "Allow"  
        },  
        "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,  
        "encryption": {  
            "services": {  
                "file": {  
                    "keyType": "Account",  
                    "enabled": true  
                },  
                "blob": {  
                    "keyType": "Account",  
                    "enabled": true  
                }  
            },  
            "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"  
        },  
        "accessTier": "Hot"  
    }  
},
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**280.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the vaults shown in the following table.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

cont1: Backup1 only  
**Backup1 only**  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1: Recovery1 only  
Backup1 only  
**Recovery1 only**  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

**Answer:****Answer Area**

cont1: Backup1 only  
**Backup1 only**  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1: Recovery1 only  
Backup1 only  
**Recovery1 only**  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

**281.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

 **VNet1 | Service endpoints** ☆ ⋮ X

Virtual network

[+ Add](#) [Refresh](#)

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1 Subnet2	Succeeded *	***
Microsoft.Storage	1 Subnet1	Succeeded *	***

The Microsoft. Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft. Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft. Storage tab.)

## Create a service endpoint policy

 Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Policy definitions](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

**Basics**

Subscription	Azure Pass - Sponsorship
Resource group	RG1
Region	East US
Name	Policy1

**Resources**

Microsoft.Storage	contoso101 (Storage account)
-------------------	------------------------------

**Tags**

None

**Info** For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**282.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1

Each virtual network has 50 connected virtual machines.

You need to implement Azure Bastion.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support host scaling.
- Support uploading and downloading files.
- Support the virtual machines on both VNet1 and VNet2.
- Minimize the number of addresses on the Azure Bastion subnet.

How should you configure Azure Bastion? To answer, select the options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Subnet size:

/26
/24
/26
/28
/29

Public IP:

Standard SKU with a static allocation
Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation
Basic SKU with a static allocation
Standard SKU with a static allocation

Answer:

## Answer Area

Subnet size:

/26
/24
/26
/28
/29

Public IP:

Standard SKU with a static allocation
Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation
Basic SKU with a static allocation
Standard SKU with a static allocation

## 283.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create the Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

**Microsoft Azure** Search resources, services, and docs (G+/) ...

Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

**Basics** [Networking](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

**Basics**

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1
Location	(Europe) North Europe
Storage account name	storage16852
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

**Networking**

Connectivity method	Private endpoint
Private Endpoint	(New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

**Advanced**

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Large file shares	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled
NFS v3	Disabled

---

Create < Previous Next >

Download a template for automation

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].

3  
1  
2  
3  
4

Access tier (default)  
**Access tier (default)**  
Performance  
Account kind  
Replication

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].

3  
1  
2  
3  
4

Access tier (default)  
**Access tier (default)**  
Performance  
Account kind  
Replication

## 284.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to create a lifecycle management rule for storage1 that will automatically move the blobs in contained to the lowest-cost tier after 90 days.

How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToArchive": {  
              "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool": {  
                "tierToArchive": {  
                  "tierToCool": {  
                    "daysAfterModificationGreater Than": 90  
                  }  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  ...  
  "filters": {  
    "prefixMatch": [  
      "blobIndexMatch": [  
        "blobTypes": [  
          "prefixMatch": [  
            "container1/"  
          ]  
        ]  
      ]  
    ]  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToArchive": {  
              "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool": {  
                "tierToArchive": {  
                  "tierToCool": {  
                    "daysAfterModificationGreater Than": 90  
                  }  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  ...  
  "filters": {  
    "prefixMatch": [  
      "blobIndexMatch": [  
        "blobTypes": [  
          "prefixMatch": [  
            "container1/"  
          ]  
        ]  
      ]  
    ]  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

### 285.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription! that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.

Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only  
**VM1 only**  
 VM1 and share1 only  
 VM1 and SQL1 only  
 VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only  
 VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

share1 only  
**share1 only**  
 storage1 only  
 VM1 and share1 only  
 blob1 and share1 only  
 storage1 and SQL1 only

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only

VM1 only

VM1 and share1 only

VM1 and SQL1 only

VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only

VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

share1 only

storage1 only

share1 only

VM1 and share1 only

blob1 and share1 only

storage1 and SQL1 only

286. You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2. You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new Recovery Services vault.
- B. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
- C. Create a storage account.
- D. Create a new backup policy.

**Answer:** A

287. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet1 only
- B. the subnets on VNet2 only
- C. the subnets on VNet3 only
- D. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- E. the subnets on VNet1 VNet2, and VNet3

**Answer:** C

288. You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2022 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights
- B. Azure Custom Script Extension
- C. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment Cmdlet

**Answer:** B

289. You need to configure an Azure web app named contoso.azurewebsites.net to host www.contoso.com.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a CNAME record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
- B. Create A records named www.contoso.com and asuid.contoso.com.
- C. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
- D. Create a TXT record named www.contoso.com that has a value of contoso.azurewebsites.net.

**Answer:** A

290. You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

You have a virtual network named VNET1 and an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that hosts a MySQL database. VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Connect webapp1 to VNET1.
- B. Deploy an internal load balancer.
- C. Deploy an Azure Application Gateway,
- D. Peer VNET1 to another virtual network.

**Answer:** C

291. HOTSPOT

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User Administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

None  Selected  All

---

Select group >

Group2

---

**i** These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

## Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

 1     2

## Methods available to users

- Mobile app notification
- Mobile app code
- Email
- Mobile phone
- Office phone
- Security questions

## Number of questions required to register ⓘ

 3     4     5

## Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

 3     4     5

## Select security questions &gt;

10 security questions selected

**i** These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

292. You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains 5,000 user accounts.

You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

You need to assign the User Administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.

What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
- C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

**Answer:** B

293. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Region
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
NIC1	Network interface	West US
Disk1	Disk	West US
VM1	Virtual machine	West US

VM1 is running and connects to NIC1 and Disk1. NIC1 connects to VNET1.

RG2 contains a public IP address named IP2 that is in the East US location. IP2 is not assigned to a virtual machine.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**294.HOTSPOT**

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two side-by-side tables in the Azure portal.

**Virtual networks (Left Table):**

- Header: Virtual networks, sknc (Default Directory)
- Actions: Add, Edit columns, More
- Filter by name...: (empty)
- Column: NAME
- Data:
  - test1-vnet
  - testVNET1
  - vNET1
  - vNET2
  - vNET3
  - vNET4
  - vNET5
  - vNET6** (highlighted in blue)

**vNET6 - Peerings (Right Table):**

- Header: vNET6 - Peerings, Virtual network
- Actions: Add
- Search: Search peerings
- Column: NAME, PEERING STATUS, PEER, GATEWAY TRANSIT
- Data:
  - peering1, Disconnected, vNET1, Enabled
  - peering2, Disconnected, vNET2, Disabled

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only  
**vNET6 only**  
 vNET6 and vNET 1 only  
 vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only  
 all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

delete peering1  
 add a service endpoint  
 add a subnet  
**delete peering1**  
 modify the address space

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only  
**vNET6 only**  
 vNET6 and vNET 1 only  
 vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only  
 all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

delete peering1  
 add a service endpoint  
 add a subnet  
**delete peering1**  
 modify the address space

**295.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server (IIS) server role on VM1 and VM2. and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the LB1 tab.)

Essentials ^

---

Resource group ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Backend pool
<b>VMRG</b>	<b>Backend1 (2 virtual machines)</b>
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Load balancing rule
<b>Azure Pass</b>	<b>Rule1 (TCP/80)</b>
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	<b>104.40.178.194 (LB1)</b>

---

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit (Click the Rule1 tab.)

**\* Name**

Rule1

**\* IP Version**
 IPv4  IPv6
**\* Frontend IP address** ⓘ

104.40.178.194 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd)



Protocol

 TCP  UDP
**\* Port**

80

**\* Backend port** ⓘ

80

Backend pool ⓘ

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)



Health probe ⓘ

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)



Session persistence ⓘ

None



Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ

4

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ

Disabled

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance traffic for TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance traffic for TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**296.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have Azure App Service apps named App1 and App2 that run in an Azure container instance.

Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

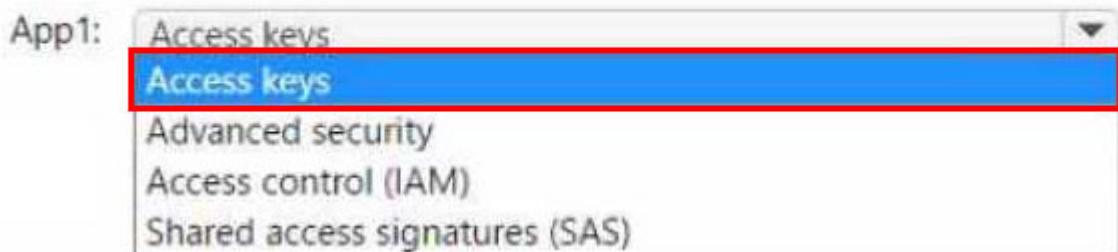
- Minimize the number of secrets used.
- Ensure that App2 can only read from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

**Answer Area**

App1:	<input type="checkbox"/> Access keys <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access keys <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced security <input type="checkbox"/> Access control (IAM) <input type="checkbox"/> Shared access signatures (SAS)
App2:	<input type="checkbox"/> Shared access signatures (SAS) <input type="checkbox"/> Access keys <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced security <input type="checkbox"/> Access control (IAM) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shared access signatures (SAS)

**Answer:**

**Answer Area****297.HOTSPOT**

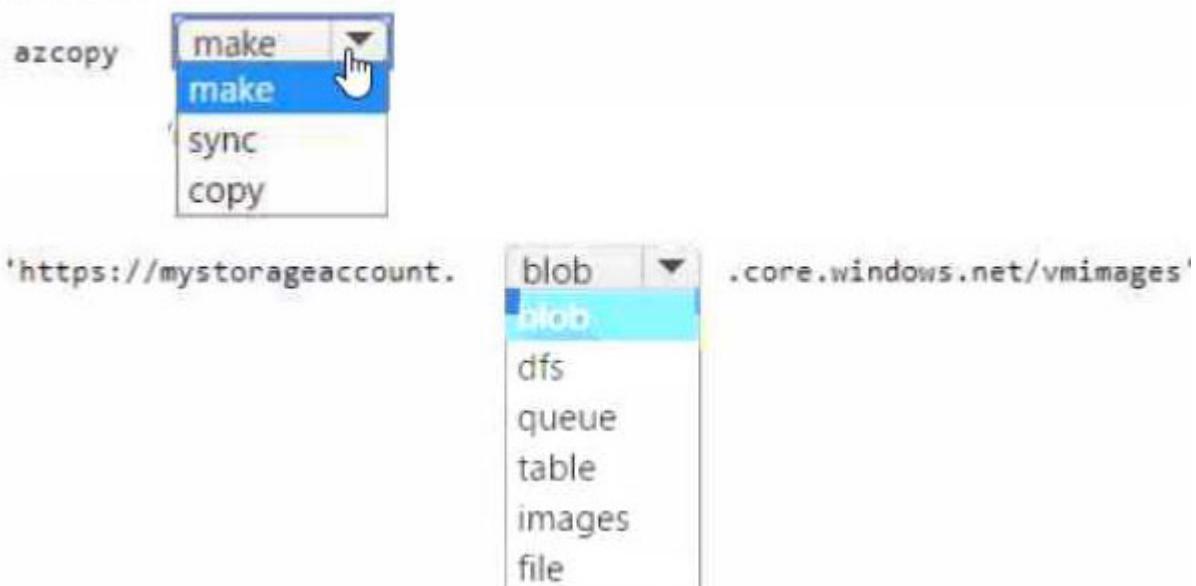
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.

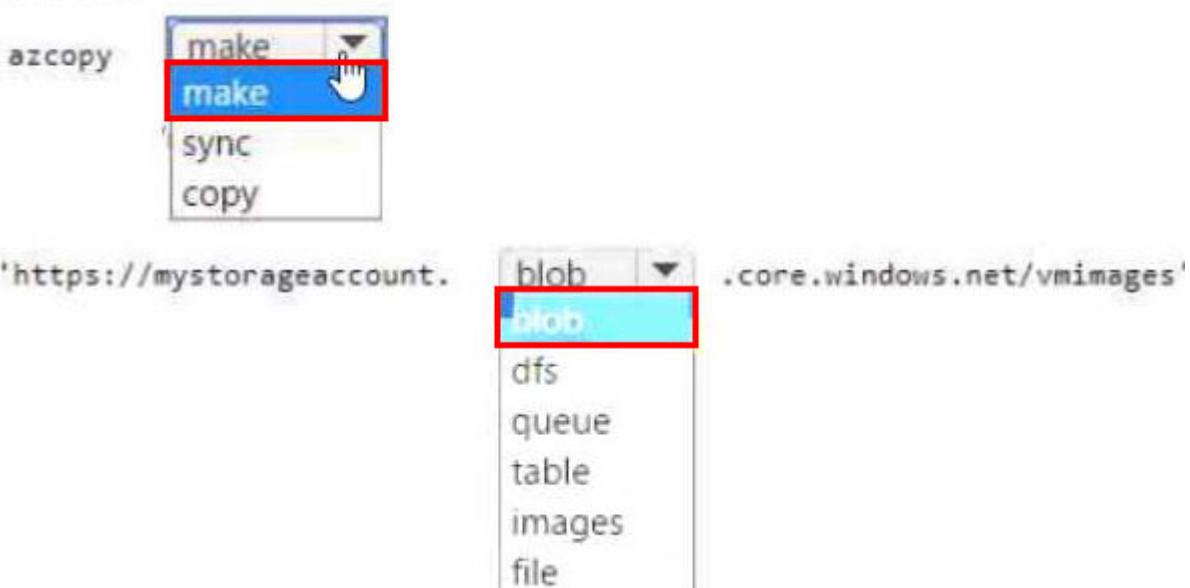
You need to create the container for the planned image.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE

Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

**Answer:**

**Answer Area****298.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the alerts shown in the following exhibit

Total alerts		Critical	Error	Warning	↳ more	
Name	Severity			Alert condition	User response	Fired time
<input type="checkbox"/> Alert2	4 - Verbose	⚠️	Fired	New		4/29/2022, 2:09 PM
<input type="checkbox"/> Alert2	4 - Verbose	⚠️	Fired	New		4/29/2022, 2:09 PM
<input type="checkbox"/> Alert1	4 - Verbose	⚠️	Fired	Closed		4/29/2022, 2:04 PM
<input type="checkbox"/> Alert1	4 - Verbose	⚠️	Fired	Closed		4/29/2022, 2:04 PM

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

cannot be changed  
cannot be changed  
can be changed to New only  
can be changed to Acknowledged only  
can be changed to New or Acknowledged

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed  
cannot be changed  
can be changed to Acknowledged only  
can be changed to closed only  
can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

299. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	None
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create an Azure Network Watcher.
- B. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.
- C. Create a route table.
- D. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.

**Answer:** C

### 300.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a virtual machine that runs Windows 10.

You need to join the virtual machine to an Active Directory domain.

How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines/  
    "Extensions",  
    "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines/  
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",  
  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VMName'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",  
            "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "ProtectedSettings": {  
                "Settings": {  
                    "Statuses": {  
  
                        "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
  "Extensions": [
    "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
    "Microsoft.Compute/ProtectedSettings"
  ],
  "name": "[concat(parameters('VMName'), '/joindomain')]",
  "location": "[parameter('location')]",
  "properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
    "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
      "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
      "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
      "Restart": "true",
      "Options": "3"
    },
    "ProtectedSettings": [
      "ProtectedSettings": [
        "Settings": {
          "Statuses": [
            "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
          }
        }
      ]
    ]
  }
}
```

301. You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps. You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs.

What should you identify?

- A. one App Service plan
- B. one Azure Traffic Manager
- C. five Azure Application Gateways
- D. 10 App Service plans
- E. one Azure Application Gateway

**Answer:** B

### 302.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the blob containers shown in the following table.

Sub1 contains two users named User1 and User2. Both users are assigned the Reader role at the Sub1 scope.

You have a condition named Condition1 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
(  
(  
  !(ActionMatches('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/read'))  
)  
OR  
(  
  @Resource[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers:name] StringEquals 'cont1'  
)  
)
```

You have a condition named Condition2 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
(  
(  
  !(ActionMatches('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/write'))  
)  
OR  
(  
  @Resource[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs:path] StringLike '**2**'  
)  
)
```

You assign roles to User1 and User2 as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Scope	Role assignment condition
User1	Storage Blob Data Reader	Sub1	Condition1
User2	Storage Blob Data Owner	storage1	Condition2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

- | Statements            | Yes                   | No                    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| User1 can read blob2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| User1 can read blob3. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| User2 can read blob1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
User1 can read blob2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can read blob3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read blob1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**303.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2. You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE; Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

To add a backend pool to LB1:	<input type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB1"/> <input type="button" value="Contributor on LB1"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB1"/> <input type="button" value="Network Contributor on RG1"/> <input type="button" value="Owner on LB1"/>
To add a health probe to LB2:	<input type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB2"/> <input type="button" value="Contributor on LB2"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB2"/> <input type="button" value="Network Contributor on RG1"/> <input type="button" value="Owner on LB2"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

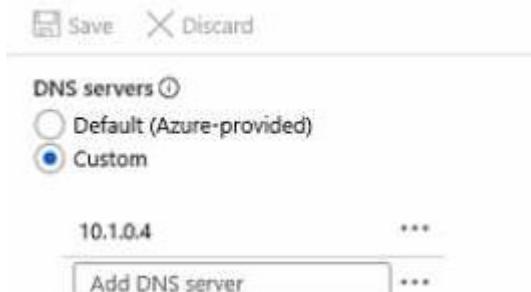
To add a backend pool to LB1:	<input type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB1"/> <input type="button" value="Contributor on LB1"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB1"/> <input type="button" value="Network Contributor on RG1"/> <input type="button" value="Owner on LB1"/>
To add a health probe to LB2:	<input type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB2"/> <input type="button" value="Contributor on LB2"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Network Contributor on LB2"/> <input type="button" value="Network Contributor on RG1"/> <input type="button" value="Owner on LB2"/>

304. You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS server's settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit



You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3.
- B. Add service endpoints on VNET1.
- C. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1.
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

**Answer:** D

### 305.HOTSPOT

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

You have Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

For each of the following statements, select Yes If the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

306. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
share1	File share in storage1
storage1	Storage account
User1	Microsoft Entra user

You need to assign User1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role for share1.

What should you do first?

- A. Enable identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1.
- B. Modify the security profile for the file shares in storage1.
- C. Configure Access control (IAM) for share 1.
- D. Select Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal for storage1.

**Answer:** C

307. You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage 1.

You need to ensure that the access keys for storage1 rotate automatically.

What should you configure?

- A. a backup vault
- B. redundancy for storage1
- C. lifecycle management for storage1
- D. an Azure key vault
- E. a Recovery Services vault

**Answer:** D

308. You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will contain a file share named share1.

You need to ensure that share1 can support SMB Multichannel. The solution must minimize costs.

How should you configure storage1?

- A. Standard performance with locally-redundant storage (IRS)
- B. Premium performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- C. Standard performance with zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

**Answer:** A

### 309.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
networkinterface1	Virtual network interface
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1.

User1 has role assignments for NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Role	Scope
Contributor	This resource
Reader	Subscription (Inherited)
Storage Account Contributor	Resource group (Inherited)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a storage account in RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a storage account in RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 310.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the quotas shown in the following table.

Quota name	Region	Current Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Region	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running
VM2	Standard_B16ms	16	West US	Stopped (Deallocated)

You plan to deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs
VM3	Standard_B2ms	2
VM4	Standard_D4s_v3	4

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

- | Statements                     | Yes                   | No                    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| You can deploy VM3 to West US. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can deploy VM4 to West US. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can deploy VM5 to West US. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

- | Statements                     | Yes                              | No                               |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| You can deploy VM3 to West US. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| You can deploy VM4 to West US. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| You can deploy VM5 to West US. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

#### 311.HOTSPOT

You configure the custom role shown in the following exhibit.

```
{  
  "properties": {  
    "roleName": "role1",  
    "description": "",  
    "roletype": "true",  
    "assignableScopes": [  
      "/subscriptions/3d6209d5-c714-4440-956e-d6342086c2d7/"  
    ],  
    "permissions": [  
      {  
        "actions": [  
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/*",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",  
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",  
          "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",  
          "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",  
          "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",  
          "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",  
          "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",  
          "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",  
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",  
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",  
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",  
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",  
          "Microsoft.Support/*"  
        ],  
        "notActions": [],  
        "dataActions": [],  
        "notDataActions": []  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the [answer choice] section.

roletype
actions
roletype
notActions
dataActions
notDataActions
assignableScopes

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the [answer choice] section.

assignableScopes
actions
roletype
notActions
dataActions
notDataActions
assignableScopes

### Answer:

#### Answer Area

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the [answer choice] section.

roletype
actions
roletype
notActions
dataActions
notDataActions
assignableScopes

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the [answer choice] section.

assignableScopes
actions
roletype
notActions
dataActions
notDataActions
assignableScopes

312. You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

**SCOPE**

\* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Subscription 1

**Exclusions**

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

**BASICS**

\* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

**Assignment ID**

/subscriptions/5eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866bf854f54accae2a9

**Description****Assigned by**

admin1@contoso.com

**PARAMETERS**

\* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?

- A. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription1.
- B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- C. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription1.
- D. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.

**Answer:** B

**313.HOTSPOT**

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
Group1	Security	None
Group2	Security	Group1

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2

You assign a Microsoft Entra ID P2 license to Group1 as shown in the following exhibit.

## Assign license ...

The screenshot shows the 'Assignment options' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Below it, a table lists four license types with their current assignment status:

License Type	Status
Azure Active Directory Premium P1	Off
Azure Active Directory Premium P2	On
Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor Authentication	Off
Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery	Off

Group2 is NOT directly assigned a license.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can remove the Microsoft Entra ID P2 license from User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 is assigned the Microsoft Entra ID P2 license.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Answer:

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can remove the Microsoft Entra ID P2 license from User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 is assigned the Microsoft Entra ID P2 license.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

314. You have an Azure Storage account that contains 5,000 blobs accessed by multiple users.

You need to ensure that the users can view only specific blobs based on blob index tags.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. just-in-time (JIT) VM access
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)

- C. a stored access policy
- D. a role assignment condition

**Answer:** B

### 315.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and a storage account named storage1.

The storage1 account contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1 is assigned the following roles for storage 1:

- Storage Blob Data Reader
- Storage Table Data Contributor
- Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

For storage1, you create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 that has the settings shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

## Allowed services ⓘ

 Blob  File  Queue  Table

## Allowed resource types ⓘ

 Service  Container  Object

## Allowed permissions ⓘ

 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  
 Immutable storage

## Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

 Enables deletion of versions

## Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

 Read/Write  Filter

## Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start   12:00:00 PMEnd   12:00:00 PM(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague 

## Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

## Allowed protocols ⓘ

 HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

## Preferred routing tier ⓘ

 Basic (default) Microsoft network routing Internet routing

i Some routing options are disabled because the endpoints are not published.

## Signing key ⓘ

 **Generate SAS and connection string**

To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

key1:	folder1 and Table1 only Table1 only Table1 and container1 only <b>folder1 and Table1 only</b> folder1 and container1 only Table1, folder1, and container1
SAS1:	Table1 and container1 only Table1 only <b>Table1 and container1 only</b> folder1 and Table1 only folder1 and container1 only Table1, folder1, and container1

**Answer:****Answer Area**

key1:	folder1 and Table1 only Table1 only Table1 and container1 only <b>folder1 and Table1 only</b> folder1 and container1 only Table1, folder1, and container1
SAS1:	Table1 and container1 only Table1 only <b>Table1 and container1 only</b> folder1 and Table1 only folder1 and container1 only Table1, folder1, and container1

**316.HOTSPOT**

You have a Microsoft Entra user named User1 and a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account named contoso2023.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be able to write blob data to contoso2023.
- The contoso2023 account must fail over to its secondary endpoint.

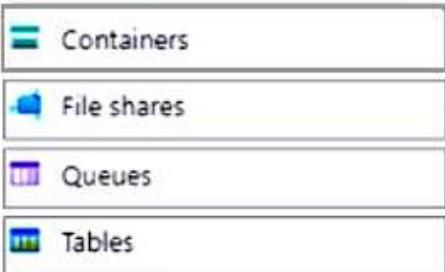
Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Data storage



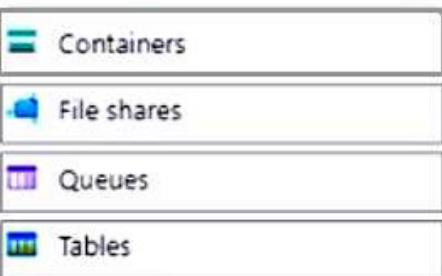
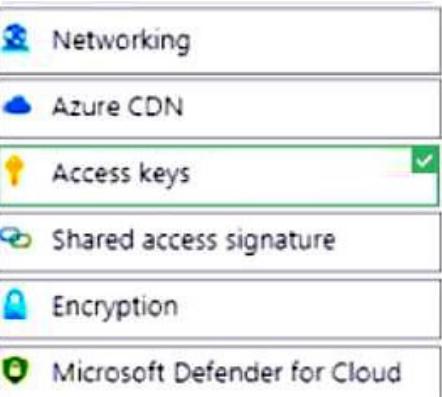
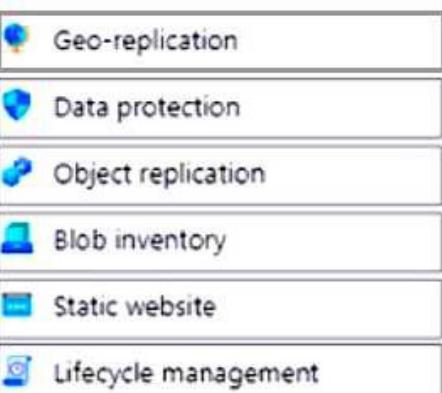
Security + networking



Data management



**Answer:**

**Answer Area****Data storage****Security + networking****Data management**

**317.HOTSPOT**

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Has an assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	None	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	None	No

Which users and groups can you delete? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Users:	<input type="button" value="User4 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User1 and User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User2 and User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User1, User2, User3, and User4"/>
Groups:	<input type="button" value="Group2 and Group4 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Group2 only"/> <input type="button" value="Group2 and Group3 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Group2 and Group4 only"/> <input type="button" value="Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Users:	<input type="button" value="User4 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User1 and User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User2 and User4 only"/> <input type="button" value="User1, User2, User3, and User4"/>
Groups:	<input type="button" value="Group2 and Group4 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Group2 only"/> <input type="button" value="Group2 and Group3 only"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Group2 and Group4 only"/> <input type="button" value="Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4"/>

**318.DRAG DROP**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

You plan to use AzCopy to copy a blob from contained directly to share. You need to identify which authentication method to use when you use AzCopy.

What should you identify for each account? To answer, drag the appropriate authentication methods to the correct accounts. Each method 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.

Methods	Answer Area
OAuth	storage1: <input type="text"/>
Anonymous	storage2: <input type="text"/>
A storage account access key	
A shared access signature (SAS) token	

**Answer:**

Methods	Answer Area
OAuth	storage1: <input type="text"/> A shared access signature (SAS) token
Anonymous	storage2: <input type="text"/> A shared access signature (SAS) token
A storage account access key	
A shared access signature (SAS) token	

319.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, those questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution; From Microsoft Entra ID in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

320.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 a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution; From Microsoft Entra ID in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk invite users' operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

321.You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB 1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of L81.

Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

322.You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2 that are linked to separate Microsoft Entra tenants.

You have the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Subscription
VNet1	East US	Sub1
VNet2	East US	Sub1
VNet3	West US	Sub1
VNet4	East US	Sub2
VNet5	Central US	Sub2

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2 that are linked to separate Microsoft Entra tenants.

You have the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?

- A. VNet2only
- B. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. VNet2 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4 only

**Answer:** A

323.You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage 1.

You need to allow access to storage1 from selected networks and your home office. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first for storage1?

- A. Add a private endpoint.

- B. Modify the Public network access settings.
- C. Select Internet routing
- D. Modify the Access Control (IAM) settings.

**Answer:** B

324. You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a container.

You need to recommend which Azure services can scale the container automatically.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Container Apps only
- B. Azure Container Instances only
- C. Azure Container Apps or Azure App Service only
- D. Azure Container Instances or Azure App Service only
- E. Azure Container Apps, Azure Container Instances, or Azure App Service

**Answer:** C

325. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.

### Storage accounts

Default Directory

	<a href="#">Add</a>	<a href="#">Manage view</a>	<a href="#">Refresh</a>	<a href="#">Export to CSV</a>	<a href="#">Assign tags</a>	<a href="#">Delete</a>	<a href="#">Feedback</a>
<a href="#">Filter by name...</a>		<a href="#">Subscription == all</a>	<a href="#">Resource group == all</a>	<a href="#">Location == all</a>	<a href="#">Add filter</a>		
Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Type ↑↓	Kind ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓		
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US		

#### Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

contoso104 only  
 contoso101 only  
**contoso104 only**  
 contoso101 or contoso104 only  
 contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only  
 contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only  
 contoso101 only  
 contoso101 and contoso103 only  
**contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only**  
 contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only  
 contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

contoso104 only  
contoso101 only  
**contoso104 only**  
contoso101 or contoso104 only  
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only  
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

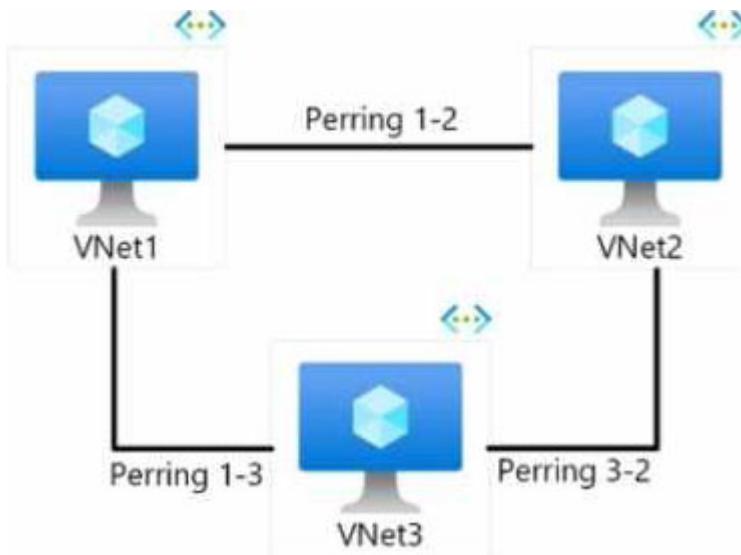
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only  
contoso101 only  
contoso101 and contoso103 only  
**contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only**  
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only  
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

**326.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Cloud type
VNet1	East US	Azure Government
VNet2	West US 2	Public
VNet3	China East	Azure China

You have the peering options shown in the following exhibit.



You need to design a communication strategy for the resources on the virtual networks.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**327.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription linked to a hybrid Microsoft Entra tenant.

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	On-premises sync enabled
User1	No
User2	Yes

You create the Azure Files shares shown in the following table.

Name	Storage account
share1	contoso2024
share2	contoso2024
share3	contoso2025

You configure identity-based access for contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

## contoso2024 | Active Directory

File shares



### Step 1: Enable an Active Directory source

Choose the Active Directory source that contains the user accounts that will access a share in this storage account. You can set up identity-based access control for user accounts located in either one of these three domain services.

- Active Directory domain controller you host on a Windows Server (generally referred to as "on-premises AD" even though you might host these servers in Azure)
- Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS), a platform as a service, hosted directory service and domain controller in Azure
- Azure AD Kerberos allows using Kerberos authentication from Azure AD-joined clients. In order to use Azure AD Kerberos, user accounts must be hybrid identities.

#### Active Directory

Enabled

[Configure](#)

#### Azure Active Directory Domain Services

Another access method is already configured

#### Azure AD Kerberos

Another access method is already configured

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is not a domain controller, only a directory service. User accounts solely based in Azure AD are currently not supported.

### Step 2: Set share-level permissions

Once you have enabled Active Directory source on your storage account, you must configure share-level permissions in order to get access to your file shares. There are two ways you can assign share level permissions. You can assign them to all authenticated identities as a default share level permission and you can assign them to specific Azure AD users/user group. [Learn more](#)

Permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Default share-level permissions

- Disable permissions and no access is allowed to file shares  
 Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Select appropriate role \*

Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

328.You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

The virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network.

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Region	Connected to
VM1	West US	VNET1
VM2	West US	VNET1
VM3	West US	VNET2
VM4	Central US	VNET3

You need to monitor connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network by using Connection Monitor.

What is the minimum number of connection monitors you should deploy?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer:** B

329.You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

330.You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the Azure policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

331.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that has the Azure container registries shown in the following table.

Name	Service tier
ContReg1	Premium
ContReg2	Standard
ContReg3	Basic

You plan to use ACR Tasks and configure endpoint connections.

**Answer Area**

ACR Tasks:	ContReg1 only ContReg1 and ContReg2 only ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3
Private endpoints:	ContReg1 only ContReg1 and ContReg2 only ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

**Answer:**

332. You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2022 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. A Microsoft Intune device configuration profile
- B. Microsoft Entra Application Proxy
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension
- D. Department Center in Azure App service

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state-configuration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>

333. You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone and named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.

Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2.

- A. comp2 contoso.com only
- B. com1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
- C. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
- D. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
- E. comp1.contoso.com comp2contoso.com.comp3.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com

**Answer: E**

334. You have a subnet named Subnet1 that contains Azure virtual machines. A network security group (NSG) named NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG1 on default rules.

You need to create a rule in NSG1 to prevent the hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the azure portal.

The hosts must be able to connect to other ...

To what should you set Destination in the rule?

- A. Service tag
- B. IP addresses
- C. Application security group
- D. Any

**Answer:** A

335. You have an azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
LB1	Load balancer
VPN1	Virtual network gateway

You create a public IP address named IP1.

Which two resources can you associate to IP1. Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. VM1
- B. NIC1
- C. VPN1
- D. LB1
- E. VNet1

**Answer:** A, D

**Explanation:**

B. NIC1 (Network Interface): Public IP addresses are directly associated with network interfaces.

This allows the virtual machine connected to that interface to communicate with the internet.

D. LB1 (Load Balancer): Load balancers can have a public IP address assigned to their frontend configuration. This allows external traffic to reach the load balancer, which then distributes it to the backend VMs.

336.HOTSPOT

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Has an assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	None	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	None	No

Which users and groups can you delete? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Users:

User4 only  
User1 and User4 only  
User2 and User4 only  
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Groups:

Group2 only  
Group2 and Group3 only  
Group2 and Group4 only  
Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Answer:

## Answer Area

Users:

- User4 only
- User1 and User4 only
- User2 and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Groups:

- Group2 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

### Explanation:

Users = User1, User2, User3, User4 (can delete all users whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership)

Groups = Group 2 and Group 4 (Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. You get an error)

### 337.HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the vaults shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault
Backup1	Azure Backup vault

You deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In vault
Policy1	Standard	Recovery1
Policy2	Enhanced	Recovery1
Policy3	Not applicable	Backup1

Each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No NOTE: Each cored selection it worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**338.DRAG DROP**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains virtual machines that have Remote Desktop enabled.

Several users plan to work remotely and connect to the virtual machines from a home office.

You need to configure connectivity to the virtual machines to support a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection for each user.

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****Answer Area**

- Create a local network gateway.
- Add a public IP address to each virtual machine.
- Create a VPN gateway.
- Add an IP address pool.
- Create a new subnet in VNet1.
- Deploy a load balancer to VNet1.

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
:: Create a local network gateway.	:: Create a VPN gateway.
:: Add a public IP address to each virtual machine	:: Add an IP address pool.
:: Create a VPN gateway.	:: Create a local network gateway.
:: Add an IP address pool.	
:: Create a new subnet in VNet1.	
:: Deploy a load balancer to VNet1.	

**Explanation:**

The correct sequence of actions to configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection are:

Create a VPN gateway: This is the core component that will handle the VPN connections. It needs to be deployed within VNet1.

Add an IP address pool: This pool defines the range of IP addresses that will be assigned to the VPN clients when they connect.

Create a local network gateway: This represents your on-premises network (in this case, the users' home offices) and is necessary for the VPN gateway to establish a connection.

339. You have an Azure subscription.

You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription. What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

- A. a resource, a condition, and an action group
- B. a resource, a condition, and a Microsoft 365 group
- C. a Log Analytics workspace, a resource, and an action group
- D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

**Answer:** A

340. HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named contoso?02 3. The Contoso 2023 storage account contains the resources shown in the following table.

The Contoso 2023 storage account is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso2023 | Configuration Storage account

Save Discard Refresh Give feedback

The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more about storage pricing](#)

Account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Performance:  Standard  Premium

! This setting cannot be changed after the storage account is created.

Secure transfer required:  Enabled  Disabled

Allow Blob anonymous access:  Enabled  Disabled

Allow storage account key access:  Disabled  Enabled

Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval:  Disabled  Enabled

Default to Microsoft Entra authorization in the Azure portal:  Disabled  Enabled

Minimum TLS version: Version 1.2

Permitted scope for copy operations (preview): From any storage account

Blob access tier (default):  Hot  Cool

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Shared access signature (SAS) token for contoso2023
User1	User delegation SAS with the maximum available permissions
User2	Service SAS with the maximum available permissions
User3	Account SAS with the maximum available permissions

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in cont1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in cont1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in cont1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in cont1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can access the content in share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

341. You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container named container1. You need to prevent new content added to container1 from being modified for one year. What should you configure?

- A. an access policy
- B. the access level
- C. the access tier
- D. the Access control (JAM) settings

**Answer:** A

**342.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Access policy' section of the Azure Storage Container blade for 'container1'. The left sidebar has tabs: Overview, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), Shared access tokens, **Access policy** (which is selected and highlighted in pink), Properties, and Metadata. The main area has a search bar and a 'Save' button. It displays two stored access policies: 'Policy1' and 'Policy2'. Below this, there's a section for immutable blob storage with a link to 'Add policy' and a table for time-based retention.

Identifier	Start time	Expiry time	Permissions
Policy1		Now	***
Policy2		C	***

Identifier	Scope	Retention interval	State
Time-based retention	Container	14 days	Unlocked

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

3	▼
0	
1	
3	
5	
6	

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

1	▼
0	
1	
2	
4	
5	

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

3	▼
0	
1	
3	
5	
6	

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

1	▼
0	
1	
2	
4	
5	

**343.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.

You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit.

**Allowed services** [?](#)

Blob  File  Queue  Table

**Allowed resource types** [?](#)

Service  Container  Object

**Allowed permissions** [?](#)

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

**Start and expiry date/time** [?](#)

Start  
2018-09-01  20:00 PM

End  
2018-09-14  20:00 PM

(UTC+02:00) --- Current Timezone ---

**Allowed IP addresses** [?](#)

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

**Allowed protocols** [?](#)

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

**Signing key** [?](#)

key1

**Generate SAS and connection string**

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

- will have no access
- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access**
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

- will have read, write, and list access
- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access**
- will have read-only access

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

- will have no access
- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access**
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

- will have read, write, and list access
- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access**
- will have read-only access

**344.HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com, add virtual network link to VNet2, and enable auto registration.

The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

**Answer Area**

- | Statements  | Yes                   | No                               |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

345. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have an on-premises datacenter that contains a domain controller named DC1. ExpressRoute is used to connect the on-premises datacenter to Azure.

You need to use Connection Monitor to identify network latency between VM1 and DC1.

What should you install on DC1?

- A. the Log Analytics agent
- B. the Azure Network Watcher Agent virtual machine extension
- C. an Azure Monitor agent extension
- D. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers

**Answer:** C

346. You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.

You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

- Change the size to D8s v3.
- Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

- A. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- B. Change the size to D8s v3.
- C. Enable Desired State Configuration Management.
- D. Add a 500-GB managed disk.

**Answer:** B

347. HOTSPOT

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow auto registration from VNET1.

Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

A records for VM1:	<input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Public IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address and public IP address
A records for VM2:	<input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Public IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address and public IP address

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

A records for VM1:	<input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Public IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address and public IP address
A records for VM2:	<input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Public IP address only <input type="checkbox"/> Private IP address and public IP address

348. You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
App1	Web app
contoso.com	Microsoft Entra Domain Services domain

All the resources connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

Which resources can be protected by using Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. contoso.com only
- C. App1 and contoso.com only
- D. VM1 and contoso.com only
- E. VM1, App 1, and contoso.com

**Answer: A**

349. 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 Azure container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1. You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1. You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.

Solution: You create a private endpoint connection for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

350.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 Azure container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1.

You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1.

You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.

Solution: You set Admin user to Enable for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

351.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 Azure container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1. You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1. You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.

Solution: You select Use dedicated data endpoint for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

352.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 a Microsoft Entra tenant named Adatum.com and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum.com contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev. You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A