**Question 1**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You would like to implement a hub-and-spoke VNet peering connection between two of your virtual networks, VNet1 in the East US region and VNet2 in the East US-2 region, using a network virtual appliance (NVA).**

**You have deployed VNet3 to serve as the network hub, and a custom Linux virtual machine in VNet3 to serve as the NVA.**

**How should you configure the peering connections between the VNets with this particular hub-and-spoke architecture?**

Configure all peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

Configure peering connections directed to the hub network (VNet3) to allow gateway transit.

Configure peering connections directed to the spoke networks (VNet1 and VNet2) to use remote gateways.

Configure peering connections directed to the hub network (VNet3) to use remote gateways. Configure all other peering connections to allow gateway transit.

**Explanation**

If you require connectivity between spokes, consider deploying an Azure Firewall or other network virtual appliance. Then create routes to forward traffic from the spoke to the firewall or network virtual appliance, which can then route to the second spoke. In this scenario, you must configure the peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke?tabs=cli>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 2**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You want to connect the Azure VNets for three separate branch offices. You are designing a hub and spoke model network topology to do this. The central hub will serve as a firewall between the different locations during backend communication, and also a central location for disaster recovery backup storage.**

**Now you are considering whether to connect your hub-and-spoke model with VNet peering connections or Azure VPN Gateways. Each option has its own benefits.**

**Which statements comparing VNet peering and VPN Gateways in a hub-and-spoke model are correct? (Choose 3 answers)**

If you implement the model with Azure VPN Gateways, all VNets **can be cross-region.**

If you implement the model with VNet peering connections, the VNets **can be cross-region with Global VNet Peering.**

Whether the connections are made with Azure VPN Gateways or VNet peering connections, the VNets can be **within different Azure subscriptions** and associated **with separate Azure AD tenants**.

If you implement the model with Azure VPN Gateways, all VNets **can be in different regions**.

If you implement the model with VNet peering connections, the VNets **must be in the same region**.

If you implement the model with Azure VPN Gateways, the VNets can be **within different Azure subscriptions** that are **associated with the same Azure tenant.**

If you implement the VNets with VNet peering connections, the VNets can be **within different Azure subscriptions** and **associated with separate Azure AD tenants**.

**Explanation**

You could accomplish this network topology using VNet peering or Azure VPN Gateways, but each option has its requirements and limitations.

1. Connecting via VNet peering would require a router to be deployed in the central hub VNet, but this is not required for VNG connections.
2. VNet peering works both across separate tenants and subscriptions.
3. Hostname resolution is not possible for VMs connecting from different VNets through a peering connection. Azure DNS is required for these VMs to connect. However, name resolution is possible through a VNG connection.
4. VNets must be connected via Global VNet Peering.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)

**Covered in this lecture**

**[Virtual Network Peering](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)**

[Course](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)

**[Azure Network Connectivity and Name Resolution](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)**

[Time](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)

**[4m 26s](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-peering/)**

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have deployed a new virtual machine (VM1) to availability Set 1 (AS1) in VNet1. After the deployment, you realize you deployed it to the wrong availability set and VNet.**

**You need the VM to be located in a different availability set named AS2.**

**How can you fix this issue?**

Delete VM1 and recreate it to deploy within AS2.

Change the state of VM1 to Stopped (Deallocated). Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

Change the state of VM1 to Stopped (Deallocated). Ensure you have the proper permissions to move resources between the two availability sets. Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

Ensure you have the proper permissions to move resources between the two availability sets. Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

**Explanation**

Once you deploy a virtual machine as a standalone VM, or to an availability set, the VM's status cannot be changed. It will always be standalone or within the selected availability set. The only way to fix the issue, assuming no other services are being used that is to delete and recreate the VM.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-add-three-vms-to-availability-set-1/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-add-three-vms-to-availability-set-1/)

**Question 3**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are investigating Azure Storage replication options to discover when you get the read and write access to the remote replica.**

**Which statement regarding read and write access to Azure Storage replicas is correct?**

No matter which replication option you've selected for your Azure Storage account, you gain read and write access to the remote replica when you initiate failover.

If you have configured RA-GRS replication for your Azure Storage account, you always have read and write access to the Azure Storage account's replica.

No matter which replication option you've selected, once Azure fails over to the account's remote sites, then you are granted write access to the replicated data.

If you have configured GRS or RA-GRS replication for your Azure Storage account, you always have read and write access to the Azure Storage account's replica.

**Explanation**

With GRS and other replication options, only Microsoft can declare a disaster and failover the remote sites, then you will get read and write access to data. Until then you don't have access to the remote site's data for the read/write operations. You only have access to the remote copy for read operations when using RA-GRS.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 4**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You need to create Azure resource templates to automate the deployment of resources. At the same time, you need to ensure that anyone can differentiate between resources created for development or production. Which of the below template features can help people identify the purpose of deployed resources in this way?**

tags

resources

$schema

contentversion

**Explanation**

Tags can be used in templates to differentiate resources. For example, you can add a tag with a name of “Environment.” You can then assign values of “Production” to production-based instances and “Development” to development-based instances

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-template-tags>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 5**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You have begun migrating your existing applications from on-premise servers to resources on an Azure Virtual Network. The on-premise network and Azure are currently connected via ExpressRoute. You need to ensure the ExpressRoute connection is healthy at all times. What Network Watcher service can you utilize to monitor the connection?**

Connection Monitor (formerly Network Performance Monitor)

Traffic Analytics

VPN Troubleshoot

Connection Monitor (Classic)

**Explanation**

The new Connection Monitor (formerly the Network Performance Monitor service) is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.

Please note that Azure also has a legacy service that is also named Connection Monitor, but this has been changed to Connection Monitor Classic.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor?toc=%2fazure%2fnetwork-watcher%2ftoc.json>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 6**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You have deployed a new virtual machine (VM1) to availability Set 1 (AS1) in VNet1. After the deployment, you realize you deployed it to the wrong availability set and VNet.**

**You need the VM to be located in a different availability set named AS2.**

**How can you fix this issue?**

Delete VM1 and recreate it to deploy within AS2.

Change the state of VM1 to Stopped (Deallocated). Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

Change the state of VM1 to Stopped (Deallocated). Ensure you have the proper permissions to move resources between the two availability sets. Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

Ensure you have the proper permissions to move resources between the two availability sets. Then migrate VM1 to AS2 by updating the settings within Azure Portal.

**Explanation**

Once you deploy a virtual machine as a standalone VM, or to an availability set, the VM's status cannot be changed. It will always be standalone or within the selected availability set. The only way to fix the issue, assuming no other services are being used that is to delete and recreate the VM.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-add-three-vms-to-availability-set-1/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-add-three-vms-to-availability-set-1/)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 7**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You want to configure an Azure storage account to be accessible from only one Virtual Network in your Azure Virtual Network (VNet). The storage account should not be accessible from other networks or regions across your company's Azure subscription.**

**What should you do to implement this requirement?**

Activate the Secure transfer required option.

Add a network security group.

Create a VNet service endpoint.

Deploy Azure Traffic Manager.

**Explanation**

Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enable private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

You should not activate the Secure transfer required option because this option forces all inbound and outbound traffic into the storage account to be secured over HTTPS instead of also allowing HTTP.

You should not add a network security group because this would limit access to resources within a VNet through filters such as IP filters and role-based access control (RBAC). It does apply to a single storage account.

You should not deploy Azure Traffic Manager because it is used to control the inbound and outbound flow of traffic for Azure networks. It does not apply to a single storage account.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 8**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are reviewing the specifications for a new solution, and it lists "a managed layer 7 load balancer."**

**Which of the following services will be included in your design?**

Azure Application Gateway

Azure Load Balancer

A custom virtual appliance

Azure Traffic Manager

**Explanation**

The OSI model defines layer 7 as an application layer. That includes protocols such as FTP, HTTP(S), STMP, etc.

Application Gateway is a layer 7 load balancer for HTTP(S) based traffic.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-introduction>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 9**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are the owner of a resource group that contains the following Azure resources:**

* **VNet1, which contains Subnet1. Subnet1 is assigned a routing table, and a network security group named NSG-1.**
* **SubNet1 contains an ARM virtual machine 1 with a private IP address only.**

**VM-Database1 needs to connect to an on-premises static IP address (216.3.128.12) to request software updates. You do not want to reveal the IP address of the ARM virtual machine 1. All inbound traffic aside from the software updates should be blocked.**

**Which steps should you take to allow the database to connect successfully for updates while limiting threats? (Choose 2 answers.)**

Deploy a private load balancer associated with the ARM virtual machine.

Deploy a NAT gateway associated with Subnet1.

Update NSG-1 to allow outbound traffic to and from 216.3.128.12 over port 443. Include no other rules allowing traffic.

Update NSG-1 to allow outbound traffic to 216.3.128.12 over port 443. Include no other rules allowing traffic.

**Explanation**

Network security group security rules are evaluated by priority using the 5-tuple information (source, source port, destination, destination port, and protocol) to allow or deny the traffic. A flow record is created for existing connections. Communication is allowed or denied based on the connection state of the flow record. The flow record allows a network security group to be stateful.

Deploy a Network Address Translation or NAT gateway to enable Source Network Address Translation (SNAT). As Microsoft explains in its documentation:

*Source Network Address Translation (SNAT) rewrites the source of a flow to originate from a different IP address and/or port. Typically, SNAT is used when a private network needs to connect to a public host over the internet. SNAT allows multiple compute resources within the private VNet to use the same single Public IP address or set of IP addresses (prefix) to connect to the internet.*

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/nat-gateway/nat-gateway-resource#source-network-address-translation>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 10**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following can be used to easily remove a resource lock?**

ResourceId

ApplicationId

UserId

SystemId

**Explanation**

An easy way to remove a resource lock is to specify the ResourceId associated with the lock.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/cloud_solution_architect/2015/06/18/lock-down-your-azure-resources/>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 11**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**A company is planning to implement agile methodologies for one of their projects. The project will have the development environment as an app service hosted in Azure. Which of the following implementations would align with their agile practices?**

For the app service in Azure, configure the deployment source to any source code repository. Also ensure the deployment credentials are set. Ensure the right source code URL is set.

Set up Traffic Manager to route the different requests of the development environments from the different development teams.

Setup separate subscriptions for each development team and let each team connect their source code repository to the separate subscriptions

Setup a separate virtual machine for each developer and ensure they make their code changes to each virtual machine separately.

**Explanation**

For Agile practices, continuous integration is the key. Hence developers would want to ensure that all merged changes to the main trunk of their source code repository gets pushed to the development environment accordingly. This can be done by configuring the deployment source of the app service to the desired source code repository. Also ensure the deployment credentials are set. Ensure the right source code URL is set.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service-web/app-service-deploy-local-git>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 12**

**Question**

CORRECT

**When using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates, what feature enables you to control resource properties during deployment in your organization?**

Active Directory

API Management

Azure Policy

Resource tags

**Explanation**

Resource policies enable you to establish conventions for resources in your organization. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources. For example, you can specify that only certain types of virtual machines are allowed, or you can require that all resources have a particular tag.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-policy>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 13**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are a cost-sensitive IT administrator, and want to turn off your virtual machines at night to save money. What is a recommended method to do this?**

Create an operating system script that will turn off instances at the OS level, resulting in the VM state "Stopped."

Stop VMs from the Azure portal or using Azure Automation, resulting in the VM state "Stopped (Deallocated)"

Shutting down your VMs either through an operating system script or using the Azure Portal will work, as long as the VM state is "Stopped" or "Stopped (Deallocated).

Stop VMs using Azure Command Line Interface, resulting in the VM state "Stopped."

**Explanation**

If an only if the status of the VM says “stopped (deallocated),” then you are not billed. If it says “stopped allocated,” you’re still being billed for allocated virtual cores.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/gbanin/2015/04/22/difference-between-the-states-of-azure-virtual-machines-stopped-and-stopped-deallocated/>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 14**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your company is being audited, and an external accountant needs access to review a blob container in the Blob service within one specific Azure storage account.**

**You currently use Azure Active Directory to control access to the blob storage resources in question. However, you have been told you need to provide the accountant with immediate access to review the blob container in the storage account without any further information.**

**How can you provide necessary access, but also limit it to the container in question?**

Provide the accountant with read-only access to the specific Azure Blob container with a service-level shared access signature token to expire at the end of the business day. Specify the HTTPS protocol is required to accept requests.

Assign the accountant a guest role in Azure Active Directory with read-only access to the specific Azure Blob storage service in the Azure Storage account.

Provide the accountant with read-only access to the specific Azure Blob container with a user-delegation shared access signature token to expire at the end of the business day. Allow all read requests but limit write requests to LIST and GET. Specify the HTTPS protocol is required to accept requests.

Provide the accountant with contributor role access to the storage account using Azure AD role-based access control (RBAC).

**Explanation**

In this case, Azure Storage's Shared Access Signature (SAS) is the best tool to provide limited, authorized access to the necessary blob resources. Remember, SAS allows two levels of access: service-level, which limits access to one type of storage within the Azure storage account, such as Blob, Table, Queue or File storage, and account level, which provides access to all storage types in a single account. The service level also allows you to limit access to specific containers, or even specific blobs, and control the actions that can be performed on the blobs by selecting approved common permission types such as read, write, list, or process.

You cannot provide a user-delegated SAS in this case because you do not know if the accountant has Azure AD credentials, which are required for this type of SAS.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1#shared-access-signature-parameters>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 15**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which of the following Azure VPN solutions uses VPN over SSTP (Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol) and can be used to connect to a Virtual Network (VNet) from a remote location like a hotel or home office by establishing the connection from the client computer?**

Site-to-Site (S2S)

Point-to-Site (P2S)

SSTP-to-VNet

Multi-site

**Explanation**

A P2S connection is established by the client computer (a home office PC for example) to connect to a VNnet using a VPN connection over SSTP.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 16**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You would like to implement a Hub-and-Spoke VNet peering connection between two existing VNets in the East US region, (VNet 1 and VNet2), without using a network virtual appliance. You want resources in VNet1 and VNet2 to be able to communicate.**

**You have deployed VNet3 in the East US region that will serve as a hub between the other VNets. VNet1 and VNet2 should be able to communicate with each other through VNet3 using a VPN virtual network gateway.**

**Which VNet peering connections should be configured to allow all forwarded traffic? (Choose 2 answers.)**

VNet1 to VNet3 peering connection with traffic forwarded enabled.

VNet2 to VNet3 peering connection with traffic forwarded enabled

Only peering connections directed to VNet3 as the hub

Only peering connections directed to VNet1 and VNet2 as the spokes

**Explanation**

To implement a Hub-and-Spoke VNet peering connection between two existing VNets in the East US region without using a network virtual appliance, you can use a VPN virtual network gateway to connect the spoke VNets (VNet1 and VNet2) to the hub VNet (VNet3).

To allow all forwarded traffic between the VNets, you should configure the following VNet peering connections:

VNet1 to VNet3 peering connection with traffic forwarded enabled.

VNet2 to VNet3 peering connection with traffic forwarded enabled.

By enabling traffic forwarding, you allow traffic to be routed through the peering connection, which enables communication between resources in the spoke VNets (VNet1 and VNet2) through the hub VNet (VNet3) using the VPN virtual network gateway.

You can also configure spokes to use the hub gateway to communicate with remote networks. To allow gateway traffic to flow from spoke to hub and connect to remote networks, you must:

* Configure the peering connection in the hub to allow gateway transit.
* Configure the peering connection in each spoke to use remote gateways.
* Configure all peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke?tabs=cli>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 17**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What major directory roles are available in Azure AD? (Choose 3 answers)**

User

Administrator

Global Administrator

Limited Administrator

**Explanation**

Administrator and Guest are not Directory roles in Azure AD.  User, Global Administrator, and Limited Administrator are the three major Directory roles in Azure AD.  Limited Administrator can be broken out into various types of "sub-administrators."

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/azure/azure-active-directory-security-course/manage-access-to-azure-ad.html](https://cloudacademy.com/azure/azure-active-directory-security-course/manage-access-to-azure-ad.html)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 18**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which statement regarding Azure Network Watcher's IP Flow Verify is correct?**

It can test packet flow between any two Azure endpoints.

It checks network security group for any rule(s) that deny the connection.

It reviews all NSG rules associated with either connection endpoint.

It verifies both directions of traffic simultaneously.

**Explanation**

IP Flow Verify tests if packets flow between a VM and a second endpoint only. It checks for any NSG rules which deny the connection. It only reviews one direction at a time, and for NSG rules associated with one connection point at a time.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

**Covered in this lecture**

**[Summary](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-connectivity-azure-network-watcher/summary/)**

[Course](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-connectivity-azure-network-watcher/summary/)

**[Managing Connectivity with Azure Network Watcher](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-connectivity-azure-network-watcher/summary/)**

[Time](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-connectivity-azure-network-watcher/summary/)

**[2m 31s](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-connectivity-azure-network-watcher/summary/)**

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 19**

**Question**

CORRECT

**What Azure network resource can allow or deny layer-3 traffic based on a series of security rules, and can also be directly applied to virtual machines, subnets, or network interface cards attached to virtual machines?**

Network Security Groups

Access Control Lists

Azure Firewalls

Application Gateways

**Explanation**

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). When an NSG is associated to a subnet, the rules apply to all resources connected to the subnet. Traffic can further be restricted by also associating an NSG to a VM or NIC.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-nsg>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 20**

**Question**

CORRECT

**The following is a subsection of an ARM template to deploy a Windows VM. In order to create the network interface you need a public IP Address and a Virtual Network. Which of the answers below belong in the dependsOn array to accomplish that objective?**

**...**

**{**

**"apiVersion": "2016-03-30",**

**"type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",**

**"name": "[variables('nicName')]",**

**"location": "[resourceGroup().location]",**

**"dependsOn": [**

**\_\_\_\_FILL\_IN\_THE\_BLANK\_\_\_\_**

**"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', variables('virtualNetworkName'))]"**

**],**

**...**

"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/', variables('publicIPAddressName'))]",

"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', variables('nicName'))]"

"[reference(variables('publicIPAddressName')).dnsSettings.fqdn]"

"[resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', variables('storageAccountName'))]",

**Explanation**

The dependsOn property of a resource will allow you to delay the creation of a resource until another exists.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-authoring-templates>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 21**

**Question**

CORRECT

**By default, Azure Virtual Machine operating system disks enable host caching for read and write disk I/O operations. What benefit does this provide?**

It allows the VM to effectively manage a large quantity of requests and store the data ephemerally.

It allows the VM to load balance CPU-intensive operation.

It allows VM operating systems to use extensive and complex encryption techniques by default.

It allows the VM operating system to support read and write disk I/O operations required for vertical and horizontal scaling.

**Explanation**

Operating system disks by default have enabled Host Caching for Read/Write disk I/O operations, since we can expect a fair amount of activity on this disk when the VM is being used. Data disks however have Host Caching disabled which really leaves it up to you to determine how often read/write operations occur and set caching appropriately. There’s no one shoe fits all, and so you have to use your own best judgment.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/storage-premium-storage-performance#disk-caching>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 22**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A company needs to connect their on-premise data center to Azure. They want to have a dedicated connection and at the same time want to have a failover connection. They don’t mind having a drop in latency when it comes to the failover connection. They also have around 500+ employees who will need to use this connection. Which of the following connection types would you use?**

Site-to-Site for the main and failover connection.

Site-to-Site for the main and Point-to-Site for the failover connection.

ExpressRoute for the main connection and Site-to-Site for the failover connection.

Site-to-Site for the main and ExpressRoute for the failover connection.

**Explanation**

An ExpressRoute connection behaves like a dedicated connection between your on-premise data center and Azure**.**You can establish multiple connections betweenyour on-premise data center and Azure. In the failover connection, since the company does not mind a drop in latency, they can opt for a Site-to-Site VPN connection. This type of model is often used for a primary and failover connection from on-premise data centers and Azure**.**

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 23**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your IT consulting business has recently partnered with two other businesses in different regions of the country. Each of your three offices has resources deployed in Microsoft Azure cloud.**

**Although you plan to eventually merge your separate offices into a single Azure AD tenant, you would like to connect several VNets in your separate subscriptions beforehand with your existing, separate Azure AD tenants in place.**

**What Azure solution is the easiest way to accomplish this?**

Create VNet peering connection

Create Virtual Network Gateways

Create a DNS zone with split-horizon view

Create a VNet-to-VNet VPN

**Explanation**

Microsoft Azure has steadily increased the compatibility of VNet Peering connections so that the previous generation solution, known as either Virtual Network Gateways or VPN Gateways, are used for in fewer scenarios now. VNet Peering connections can now connect VNets within separate subscriptions also within separate Azure AD tenants.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)

**Covered in this lecture**

**[Virtual Network Gateways](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)**

[Course](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)

**[Azure Network Connectivity and Name Resolution](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)**

[Time](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)

**[5m 19s](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-network-connectivity-name-resolution/virtual-network-gateways/)**

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 24**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Your company has an application where users upload images and they're processed with different filters. The app is currently on-premises and you must design a solution in Azure.**

**The solution should minimize management effort, it should allow for deployments to be promoted, and the image processing code should run as a separate process from the web application.**

**Which option is best?**

WebJobs

IaaS VMs

Azure HPC

Azure HDInsight

**Explanation**

WebJobs is a feature of Azure App Service that enables you to run a program or script in the same context as a web app, API app, or mobile app, but as a separate process. And using App Services will minimize management, and web apps support deployment slots, allowing for deployment promotion.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service-web/websites-dotnet-webjobs-sdk>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 25**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which of the following choices are true about Azure Storage encryption at rest? (Choose 2 answers)**

Azure Storage encryption is two-way encryption with asymmetric keys.

Azure Storage encryption is managed transparently by Azure.

Azure Storage encryption is one-way encryption with asymmetric keys.

Azure Storage encryption is two-way encryption with symmetric keys.

**Explanation**

Azure Storage encryption uses two-way symmetric keys and managed transparently by Azure and thus both parties have access to the secret key hence the symmetric nature.  Asymmetric key encryption (such as public/private key cryptography) is not valid in Azure Storage encryption.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/azure/microsoft-azure-security-solutions-course/data-security.html](https://cloudacademy.com/azure/microsoft-azure-security-solutions-course/data-security.html)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 26**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which standalone application provides a graphical interface for working with Azure Storage data on a Windows, OS X, or Linux machine?**

Microsoft Azure Storage Emulator

Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

Windows Performance Monitor

IOSTAT

**Explanation**

Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer (Preview) is a free, standalone app from Microsoft that enables you to work graphically with Azure Storage data on Windows, OS X, and Linux. It also provides several ways to connect to your storage account (e.g., by subscription or through the storage emulator).

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer/>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 27**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are implementing Azure Backup to back up a group of VMs. If any VM suffers an outage or data corruption, you would like to restore the entire VM.**

**Your VMs require Managed SSD disk storage. When configuring the staging location for these VMs, how can you guarantee any restored VM through Azure Backup has the same storage configuration as the original VM?**

Check that a premium storage account with local redundant storage exists in the same region as the VM and Recovery Service Vault. Make sure Azure Storage Service Encryption has never been enabled on this storage account.

Check that a standard storage account endpoint with zone-redundant storage (ZRS) exists in the same resource group as the VM and Recovery Service Vault. Make sure Azure Storage Service Encryption has never been enabled on this storage account.

Check that a standard storage account with read-access globally redundant storage (RA\_GRS) exists in the same availability zone as the VM and Recovery Service Vault. Make sure Azure Disk Encryption is not currently enabled on this account

Check that a standard storage account with local redundant storage exists in the same region as the VM and Recovery Service Vault. Make sure Client-side Encryption is not currently enabled on this storage account.

**Explanation**

There are several factors to keep in mind here related to requirements for a VM restore through Azure Backup.

* The storage tier of the staging location determines the storage tier of the restored VM.
* The only redundancy option that offers premium is Local Redundant Storage, and you need a premium storage account for the VM.
* When your VM uses managed disks, the storage account acting as the staging location cannot have Azure Storage Service Encryption enabled at any time.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/implementing-azure-backup/16-recovering-an-entire-vm/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/implementing-azure-backup/16-recovering-an-entire-vm/)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 28**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Which AKS Service type supports public IP addresses and port numbers to allow direct access to AKS nodes by incoming traffic?**

ClusterIP Service type

NodePort Service type

LoadBalancer Service type

ExternalName Service type

**Explanation**

NodePort Service type supports public IP addresses and port numbers to enable direct access to AKS nodes by incoming traffic. This configuration requires an IP address for each AKS node.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 29**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**A company hosts a web-based .Net application in Azure. They require that whenever an abnormal activity occurs, such as high page request rate, a custom application is notified so that it can be handled accordingly. Which option below meets this requirement?**

Create an alert in the Azure dashboard and configure the email alert. Ensure the custom application consumes the email alerts.

Create a custom powershell utility to check the the application request rate and then alerts the custom application accordingly.

Create an alert and use the Webhook functionality to send the notification to the custom application.

Create a custom utility that monitors and checks the application request rate and then sends the alert to the custom application.

**Explanation**

Webhooks allow one to route an Azure alert notification to other systems for post-processing or custom actions. A lot of custom systems support webhooks, hence this is the ideal implementation to alert third party systems to any irregularities generated by alerts in Azure.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-webhooks-alerts>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 30**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You are designing a transactional records management application for a small investment firm. It runs on memory-optimized virtual machines, which receive messages via Service Bus.**

**The virtual machines are grouped into a scale set with the following Scale Out rules:**

1. **Scale out one VM if CPU utilization is above 60 percent.**
2. **Scale out two VMs if CPU utilization is above 80 percent.**
3. **Scale out one VM if disk writes per second reach 65 percent capacity.**
4. **Scale out two VMs if disk writes per second reach 85 percent capacity.**
5. **Scale out one VM if message queue length reaches more than 1500.**
6. **Scale out two VMs if message queue length reaches more than 2500.**

**The following Scale In rules are also applied:**

1. **Scale in one VM if CPU utilization drops below 35 percent.**
2. **Scale in two VMs if CPU utilization drops below 20 percent.**

**Currently, your application is at 65 percent CPU utilization, disk writes per second are at 78 percent capacity, and the message queue length is 3000 messages.**

**Based on these metrics, what scaling action(s) will your application perform?**

Scale out two virtual machines.

Scale in one virtual machine.

Scale out one virtual machine.

Scale in two virtual machines.

**Explanation**

First and foremost, scale-out operations always have priority over scale-in operations. Anytime that multiple scale-out operations conflict with one another, the rule that takes precedence will be the one that initiates the largest increase in the number of instances. When it comes to scale-in conflicts, the rule that initiates the smallest decrease in the number of instances will take precedence.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-overview#:~:text=An%20Azure%20virtual%20machine%20scale,the%20performance%20of%20your%20application.>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 31**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Which Azure Storage service is designed for large-scale, offline data migration intended to help businesses migrate their data onto the Azure cloud?**

AzCopy

Azure Data Box

Azure Storage Explorer

StorSimple

**Explanation**

The Microsoft Azure Data Box cloud solution lets you send terabytes of data into Azure in a quick, inexpensive, and reliable way. The secure data transfer is accelerated by shipping you a proprietary Data Box storage device. Each storage device has a maximum usable storage capacity of 80 TB and is transported to your data center through a regional carrier. The device has a rugged casing to protect and secure data during the transit.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 32**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You suspect hackers and bots have been attacking your application's network. What Azure Network Watcher network monitoring or analysis tool would best fit your needs?**

Connection Monitor

Network Performance Monitor

Security Group View

Traffic Analytics

**Explanation**

Traffic analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 33**

**Question**

CORRECT

**You want to create an alert for a virtual machine (VM) named VM1 that will be fired when the VMs central processing unit (CPU) usage is greater than 95 percent for at least 10 minutes for action group 1.**

**Which of the following command parts should be placed in the blanks below?**

az monitor metrics alert \_\_\_\_\_\_ -n A1 -g RG1 -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ "avg Percentage CPU > 95"

-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10m -- action AG1

create, condition, window-size

list, description, action

show, scopes, evaluation-frequency

create, description, name

**Explanation**

You should use the az monitor metrics alert "create" command to create the metric-based rule, the "condition" parameter to specify the condition that triggers the rule, and the "window-size" option to define a time window in which the value of the condition is aggregated.

"List" lists alert rules.

"Description" creates a free-text description of the rule.

"Action" defines an action group associated with an alert and is already defined as "AG1" in this example.

"Show" refers to showing a specific alert rule.

"Scopes" defines an action group associated with an alert.

"Evaluation-frequency" defines the frequency at which measured values are calculated.

"Name" assigns a name to the rule.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/monitor/metrics/alert?view=azure-cli-latest>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 34**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your team is spending too much time recovering from unplanned events, specifically when small resource updates occur that disrupt service operations, or noncompliant resources are created.**

**You want to automate a process to review log data related to resource updates, to detect anomalies within the updates. You would like to utilize live dashboards to evaluate the log data quickly. What type of logs would you analyze, and with what Azure service?**

Process activity logs with Azure Event Hub.

Process diagnostic logs with Log Analytics.

Process application logs with tables in Azure Storage.

Process diagnostic logs with Power BI.

**Explanation**

Azure offers activity logs to help you track subscription level operations on resources, such as creating or updates resources. Azure Event Hubs allows you to receive thousands of log events per second and detect anomalies, and it also provides live dashboards as well.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview-activity-logs>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 35**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Your organization's expenses have increased as operations have expanded. You need to identify expenses for Azure resources used by the IT and Development departments of your organization.**

**Which Azure service or tool should you use to better understand your organization's resource expenses by department?**

Azure Advisor

Azure Budget

Azure Price Calculator

Azure Resource Tags

**Explanation**

Another way to track Azure costs is by using tags. Tags can be applied to Azure resources as a means of grouping them for things like cost tracking. Tags can be applied based on department, project, environment, or any other purpose.

Each tag is a name/value pair where the name defines the type, or category of the tag, and the value identifies a specific instance of that type. For example, a tag name could be a department, and values could then be IT and Development.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 36**

**Question**

CORRECT

**A company wants to use Azure blob storage. For disaster recovery purposes, data copies should be maintained in different regions. In the event of heavy traffic, the company would like to partially offload read requests to a secondary region. As an Azure administrator, what can you do to achieve this requirement?**

Create the Azure Storage account with the default settings. Copy the data within blob storage to another region. Create a PowerShell script to synchronize the data.

Create the Azure Storage account with the default settings. Copy the data within blob storage to another region. Create a program to synchronize the data because PowerShell cannot be used with blob storage service.

Create the Azure Storage account with the replication attribute set to read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

Create the Azure Storage account with the replication attribute set to geo-redundant storage.

**Explanation**

When a storage account is created, one can select the following replication options: Locally redundant storage (LRS), Zone-redundant storage (ZRS), geo-redundant storage (GRS),  or read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS). The read-access geo-redundant storage allows copies of blob storage to be replicated to various regions. It also allows for a read-only copy to be accessed from another region.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 37**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Your organization has a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named organization1.com. The company uses several Azure Files shares. Each share is assigned to a different department in the organization. The department attribute in Azure AD is populated for all users.**

**You need to ensure that the users can access the departmental file shares. Your solution must minimize administrative effort.**

**Which types of groups should you use? (Choose 2 answers)**

A security group that uses the dynamic membership type

A distribution group

A Microsoft 365 group that uses the dynamic membership type

A Microsoft 365 group that uses the assigned membership type

**Explanation**

You should use a security group that uses the dynamic membership type and a Microsoft 365 group that uses the dynamic membership type because these are groups that use dynamic membership rules and therefore reduce the cost of access management by providing attribute-based membership and access to resources. Membership rules allow for the membership and resulting access to be granted and removed automatically.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 38**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your application requires a high number of IOPS to satisfy minimum performance thresholds. You have selected Premium disks, and are now reviewing replication options.**

**Which replication options offer the most redundancy, based on your selection of Premium disks? (Choose 2 answers)**

LRS

GRS

RA-GRS

ZRS

**Explanation**

Azure Premium Disk Storage currently supports only locally redundant storage (LRS). Block blob storage accounts support locally redundant storage (LRS) and zone redundant storage (ZRS) in certain regions.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 39**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You want your application tier to automatically scale based on changes in demand. After reviewing usage reports with your historic CPU metrics, you know your baseline traffic will require three VM instances. However, the workload can randomly spike to triple the baseline amount.**

**You want to configure auto scaling to respond quickly to increases in traffic and respond gradually to decreases. The application tier is the only tier that needs to auto scale. You would like to ensure your instances remain available in the event of data center maintenance or a data center outage.**

**How can you accomplish this?**

Create a Virtual Machine Scale Set and set the "Limit to Single Placement Group" to 'true,' and enable Auto Scaling. Set your minimum number of instances to '3', and your maximum to '9'. Set your scale-out rate to '2', and scale-in rate to '1'.

Create a Virtual Machine Scale Set and set the "Limit to Single Placement Group" to 'false,' and enable Auto Scaling. Set your minimum number of instances to '3', and your maximum to '9'. Set your scale-out rate to '1', and scale-in rate to '2'.

Create a Virtual Machine Scale Set and set the "Limit to Single Placement Group" to 'true,' and enable Auto Scaling. Configure three fault domains and ten update domains for your scale set. Set your minimum number of instances to '3', and your maximum to '12'. Set your scale-out rate to '2', and scale-in rate to '1'.

Create a Virtual Machine Scale Set and set the "Limit to Single Placement Group" to 'false,' and enable Auto Scaling. Set your minimum number of instances to '3', and your maximum to '12'. Set your scale-out rate to '1', and scale-in rate to '2'.

**Explanation**

The key concerns in the question are:

* The minimum should be set to 3, with a maximum of 9.
* Your scale-out rate should be higher than your scale-in rate.
* You do not need to configure the number of fault domains and update domains in a Scale Set.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-implement-vm-scaleset-autoscaling-1/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/azure-resource-manager-virtual-machines/demo-implement-vm-scaleset-autoscaling-1/)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 40**

**Question**

CORRECT

**Several Azure resources that you own were recently deleted from a production environment.**

**Your company's IT staff includes several hundred people, including temporary staff whose roles and authorized permissions quickly change from project to project.**

**As an Azure Resource Owner at a resource group scope, what steps are you authorized to take to best prevent deletion of Azure resources deployed in production environments, and resources deployed in the future?**

Automate an Azure AD Connect sync on a weekly basis. Institute conditional access requirements for all authorized devices, and require MFA based on role.

Assign a resource lock to each deployed resource you own and include resource locks for your resources in production environment ARM templates.

Update the Azure resource policy to each resource you own and include the policy for your resources in production environment ARM templates.

Update the Azure resource policies for all resources that directly handle ARM templates to prevent accidental resource deletion.

**Explanation**

To correctly answer this question, you should have a basic understanding of common roles in Microsoft Azure, the scope of actions those roles can perform, and what each service or mechanism involved in the question can accomplish.

As a Resource Owner, you would not necessarily be able to change policy or implement locks at the subscription level. You are also not likely to be able to institute more stringent requirements in Azure AD to require conditional access and MFA.

You can assign resource policies to your current resources, and include them in templates, but this will not actually prevent resource deletion. Resource locks are the only tool at your disposal to address the problem directly with your level of authority.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: [/course/managing-azure-subscriptions-resource-groups/resource-locks/](https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-azure-subscriptions-resource-groups/resource-locks/)

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 41**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your work for a company with an Azure subscription.**

**You have created multiple management groups under your Root Management Group. You are modifying the management groups and want to unlink a subscription and a management group without deleting either the subscription or the management group.**

**Which PowerShell cmdlet should you use?**

Remove\_AzManagementGroup

Remove\_AzManagementGroupSubscription

Update\_AzManagmentGroup

New\_AzManagementGroupDeployment

**Explanation**

The Remove-AzManagementGroupSubscription cmdlet removes a Subscription from a Management Group, as in the example below.

Remove-AzManagementGroupSubscription -GroupName "TestGroup" -SubscriptionId 2120692d-35c3-44c8-81f5-631fa7351726

The cmdlet does not delete the subscription or the management group.

You would not use the Remove\_AzManagementGroup cmdlet because it would delete the management group.

You would not use the Update\_AzManagmentGroup cmdlet because it is used to update parameters such as the management group display name.

You would not use the New\_AzManagementGroup cmdlet because it is used to add a deployment to a management group.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/remove-azmanagementgroupsubscription?view=azps-9.2.0&viewFallbackFrom=azps-5.8.0&tryIt=true&source=docs#code-try-1>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 42**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are building a group of 10 virtual machines and putting them into an availability set to ensure high availability.  You configure the maximum number of fault domains available in your desired region, which is three.  How many of your virtual machines will end up in the first fault domain?**

4

3

5

10

**Explanation**

The maximum number of fault domains available are 3, but depends on the region. When the number of virtual machines exceeds the number of fault domains, and their number is for example 3, the 4th VM will be placed into the first fault domain, while the 5th VM will be placed into the second domain, etc. Hence the 10th VM will end up in the first fault domain.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

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

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 43**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**You are an Azure administrator for a company with 10 different departments.**

**The company has an Azure subscription that contains 400 virtual machines (VMs). Users in each department use only their department's virtual machines.**

**You need to apply resource tags for each department to the virtual machines.**

**Which of these should you use? (Choose two answers.)**

App registrations

Azure Advisor

PowerShell

Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates

**Explanation**

You should use PowerShell or ARM templates to apply tags to VMs which will allow you to create reports and dashboards for alerts and management.

You should not use app registrations to apply tags because app registrations apply to separate slots or environments in App Service deployments.

You should not use Azure Advisor because it is a tool for use in evaluating your Azure environment and not for tagging resources.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging/>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 44**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**What is not a requirement to deploy Azure AD Join?**

An Azure AD subscription

An Azure AD Premium subscription

Mobile device management

A deployment of Azure AD Connect

**Explanation**

To deploy Azure AD Join for any set of users you need the following:

* An Azure AD subscription.
* An Azure AD Premium subscription, such as mobile device management auto-enrollment, if you require more capabilities.
* Mobile device management--for example, a Microsoft Intune subscription, mobile device management for Office 365, or any of the partner mobile device management vendors that integrate with Azure AD.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/documentation/articles/active-directory-azureadjoin-windows10-devices/>

Something wrong with this question?

**Question 45**

**Question**

INCORRECT

**Your organization’s system administrator has deployed two standalone Azure virtual machines (VMs) for a new web service. You now want to add these virtual machines to fault domains in an availability set. When you attempt to do this in the portal, you receive an error message preventing you from completing the task.**

**What is the reason for this?**

You did not check the required “Standalone” parameter in Azure Portal

You may not add running standalone VMs to availability sets

The VMs operating system is not compatible with fault domains.

The availability set has to be paused or stopped before standalone VMs can be added.

**Explanation**

Creating an Availability Set is a pretty simple, straightforward process. However, the caveat is getting your VMs to be part of an availability set. If you have existing VMs that are not part of an availability set, we refer to these as Standalone VMs. You may not simply take standalone VMs and move them into availability sets because this has to be done at the time of VM creation.

[**Bookmark**](https://cloudacademy.com/exam/results/36231/4354831/)

Learn more: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/change-availability-set>

**Covered in this lecture**

**[DEMO: Deploying and Connecting to a Windows Virtual Machine via the Azure Portal](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-started-with-azure-virtual-machines-988/demo-deploying-and-connecting-to-a-windows-virtual-machine-via-the-azure-portal/)**

[Course](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-started-with-azure-virtual-machines-988/demo-deploying-and-connecting-to-a-windows-virtual-machine-via-the-azure-portal/)

**[Getting Started with Azure Virtual Machines](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-started-with-azure-virtual-machines-988/demo-deploying-and-connecting-to-a-windows-virtual-machine-via-the-azure-portal/)**

[Time](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-started-with-azure-virtual-machines-988/demo-deploying-and-connecting-to-a-windows-virtual-machine-via-the-azure-portal/)

**[26m 18s](https://cloudacademy.com/course/getting-started-with-azure-virtual-machines-988/demo-deploying-and-connecting-to-a-windows-virtual-machine-via-the-azure-portal/)**

Something wrong with this question?