

**Q1) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Storage accounts and CDN both support custom domains. Enabling SSL is only supported on custom domains when the blob is accessed via CDN."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**Storage accounts and CDN both support custom domains. Enabling SSL is only supported on custom domains when the blob is accessed via CDN.

☐ Incorrect

**Q2) How many fundamental built-in roles are present in Azure under RBAC?**

☒ 4

**Explanation:-**Azure includes several built-in roles that you can use. The following lists four fundamental built-in roles. The first three apply to all resource types.

Owner - Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Contributor - Can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.

Reader - Can view existing Azure resources.

User Access Administrator - Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ 3

☐ 2

☐ 5

**Q3) Which fundamental built-in role has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others?**

☐ Contributor

☒ Owner

**Explanation:-**Owner - Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others and lets you manage everything, including access to resources. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ Reader

☐ User Access Administrator

**Q4) Select the fundamental built-in role which can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.**

☒ Contributor

**Explanation:-**Contributor - Can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others. Reader - Can view existing Azure resources. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ Owner

☐ Reader

☐ User Access Administrator

**Q5) Which fundamental built-in role can view existing Azure resources?**

☒ Reader

**Explanation:-**Reader - Can view existing Azure resources. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ Contributor

☐ Owner

☐ User Access Administrator

**Q6) Select the fundamental built-in role which lets you manage user access to Azure resources.**

☒ User Access Administrator

**Explanation:-**User Access Administrator - Lets you manage user access to Azure resources. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ Reader

☐ Contributor

☐ Owner

**Q7) Under Azure RBAC, what is a collection of permissions?**

☒ role

**Explanation:-**A role definition is a collection of permissions. It's typically just called a role. A role definition lists the operations that can be performed, such as read, write, and delete. Roles can be high-level, like owner, or specific, like virtual machine reader. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

☐ Security principal

☐ scope

☐ role assignment

**Q8) What is the process of attaching a role definition to a user, group, under Azure RBAC?**

- ☒ role assignment

**Explanation:-**A role assignment is the process of attaching a role definition to a user, group, service principal, or managed identity at a particular scope for the purpose of granting access. Access is granted by creating a role assignment, and access is revoked by removing a role assignment.

Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

- ☐ scope
- ☐ role
- ☐ Security principal

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**Q9) What is the set of resources that the access applies to, is referred under Azure RBAC?**

- ☒ scope

**Explanation:-**Scope is the set of resources that the access applies to. When you assign a role, you can further limit the actions allowed by defining a scope. This is helpful if you want to make someone a Website Contributor, but only for one resource group. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

- ☐ role
- ☐ Security principal
- ☐ role assignment

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**Q10) State whether the following statement holds correct or not.**

**"In Azure RBAC, you can specify a scope at multiple levels."**

- ☒ CORRECT

**Explanation:-**In Azure, you can specify a scope at multiple levels: management group, subscription, resource group, or resource. Scopes are structured in a parent-child relationship. When you grant access at a parent scope, those permissions are inherited to the child scopes. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview#:~:text=In%20Azure%2C%20you%20can%20specify,inherited%20to%20the%20child%20scopes>.

- ☐ INCORRECT

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**Q11) State whether the following statement holds correct or not.**

**"Under Azure RBAC scopes are structured in a parent-child relationship."**

- ☒ CORRECT

**Explanation:-**Scopes are structured in a parent-child relationship. When you grant access at a parent scope, those permissions are inherited by the child scopes. For example, if you assign the Contributor role to a group at the subscription scope, that role is inherited by all resource groups and resources in the subscription. Refer: <https://ramprasadtch.com/what-is-azure-role-based-access-control-rbac-and-how-it-works/#:~:text=Scopes%20are%20structured%20in%20a,and%20resources%20in%20the%20subscription>.

- ☐ INCORRECT

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**Q12) Role assignments can be created using \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☒ All of these

**Explanation:-**Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/role/assignment?view=azure-cli-latest>

- ☐ REST APIs
- ☐ Azure SDKs
- ☐ Azure PowerShell

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**Q13) What is the maximum role assignments in each subscription, under Azure RBAC?**

- ☒ 2000

**Explanation:-**You can have up to 2000 role assignments in each subscription. This limit includes role assignments at the subscription, resource group, and resource scopes. You can have up to 500 role assignments in each management group. To create and remove role assignments, you must have Microsoft. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview#:~:text=You%20can%20have%20up%20to,assignments%2C%20you%20must%20have%20Microsoft>.

- ☐ 1000
- ☐ 500
- ☐ 100

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**Q14) What is the maximum role assignments in each management group, under Azure RBAC?**

- ☒ 500

**Explanation:-**You can have up to 2000 role assignments in each subscription. This limit includes role assignments at the subscription, resource group, and resource scopes. You can have up to 500 assignments in each management group. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview#:~:text=You%20can%20have%20up%20to,assignments%20in%20each%20management%20group>.

- ☐ 100
- ☐ 1000
- ☐ 2000

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**Q15) In Azure RBAC, granting access to an Azure resource can be done to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☒ All of these

**Explanation:-**In the Azure portal, click All services and then select the scope that you want to grant access to. For example, you can select Management groups, Subscriptions, Resource groups, or a resource. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal#:~:text=In%20Azure%20RBAC%2C%20to%20grant,Resource%20groups%2C%20or%20a%20resource>.

- ☐ Resource groups

**Q16) Which resource lock level, means authorized users can read a resource only?**

☒ ReadOnly

**Explanation:-**ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources#:~:text=ReadOnly%20means%20authorized%20users%20can,granted%20by%20the%20Reader%20role>.

- ☐ CanNotDelete  
☐ Delete

**Q17) Select the resource lock level under which authorized users can't update the resource.**

☒ ReadOnly

**Explanation:-**ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

- ☐ CanNotDelete  
☐ Delete

**Q18) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Unmanaged disks provide additional availability over managed disks by aligning with availability sets and providing storage in redundant storage units."**

☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Managed disks provide additional availability over unmanaged disks by aligning with availability sets and providing storage in redundant storage units.

- ☐ Correct

**Q19) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Access to storage accounts can be controlled using several techniques. Among them are: storage account name and key, shared access signature (SAS), SAS with access policy, and using the storage firewall and virtual network service endpoints."**

**Access to blob storage can also be controlled using the public access level of the blob container."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**Access to storage accounts can be controlled using several techniques. Among them are: storage account name and key, shared access signature (SAS), SAS with access policy, and using the storage firewall and virtual network service endpoints. Access to blob storage can also be controlled using the public access level of the blob container.

- ☐ Incorrect

**Q20) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"The Custom Script Extension is commonly used to execute scripts on Windows or Linux-based VMs. The PowerShell DSC extension is used to apply desired state configurations to Windows-based VMs."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**The Custom Script Extension is commonly used to execute scripts on Windows or Linux-based VMs. The PowerShell DSC extension is used to apply desired state configurations to Windows-based VMs.

- ☐ Incorrect

**Q21)**

**You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines. Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance.**

**You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center.**

**What should you do?**

☒ Assign tags to the virtual machines.

**Explanation:-**Billing Tags Policy Initiative: Requires specified tag values for cost center and product name. Uses built-in policies to apply and enforce required tags. You specify the required values for the tags. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

- ☐ Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.  
☐ Add an extension to the virtual machines.  
☐ Configure locks for the virtual machine.

**Q22) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"A common method of troubleshooting virtual machines with RDP/SSH connectivity or unexplained application issues is to redeploy the virtual machine. Redeploy moves the virtual machine to a different Azure node."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**A common method of troubleshooting virtual machines with RDP/SSH connectivity or unexplained application issues is to redeploy the virtual machine. Redeploy moves the virtual machine to a different Azure node.

- ☐ Incorrect

**Q23) Connection Troubleshoot allows you to test the connectivity between**

✔ two Azure VMs

**Explanation:-**Connection Troubleshoot allows you to test the connectivity between two Azure VMs, or between a VM and an arbitrary external endpoint.

✔ a VM and an arbitrary external endpoint.

**Explanation:-**Connection Troubleshoot allows you to test the connectivity between two Azure VMs, or between a VM and an arbitrary external endpoint.

**Q24) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"There are 2 kinds of storage account: general purpose and blob storage. The availability of features varies between these 2 storage account kinds."**

✔ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**

There are 3 kinds of storage account: general purpose v1, general purpose v2 and blob storage. The availability of features varies between storage account kinds.

## Types of storage accounts

Azure Storage offers several types of storage accounts. Each type supports different features and has its own pricing model. Consider these differences before you create a storage account to determine the type of account that is best for your applications. The types of storage accounts are:

General-purpose v2 accounts: Basic storage account type for blobs, files, queues, and tables. Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.

General-purpose v1 accounts: Legacy account type for blobs, files, queues, and tables. Use general-purpose v2 accounts instead when possible.

BlockBlobStorage accounts: Storage accounts with premium performance characteristics for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency.

FileStorage accounts: Files-only storage accounts with premium performance characteristics. Recommended for enterprise or high performance scale applications.

BlobStorage accounts: Legacy Blob-only storage accounts. Use general-purpose v2 accounts instead when possible.

● Correct

**Q25)**

**Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10. You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address. You need to resolve the name resolution issue. Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone.**

**Does this meet the goal?**

● Correct

✔ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Modify the NS record, not the SOA record. Note: The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone, the administrator of the zone, the current version of the data file, the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates, the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer, the maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire, and a default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records. References: <https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/start-of-authority-record>

**Q26) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Azure CDN can be used to improve web site performance by caching dynamic data close to the end users. Blob storage can be used as a CDN origin."**

● The statement is Correct

**Explanation:-**Azure CDN can be used to improve web site performance by caching static data close to the end users. Blob storage can be used as a CDN origin.

✔ The statement is Incorrect

**Q27)**

**Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.**

**You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.**

**You need to resolve the name resolution issue.**

**Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com Azure DNS zone.**

**Does this meet the goal?**

● Correct

✔ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Default NS records are created automatically. you have so modify the NS records of the domain to point to your Azure DNS zone.

**Q28) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Tools to help identifying the required Network Security Groups rules include service map and Network Security Groups flow logs."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**Tools to help identifying the required Network Security Groups rules include service map and Network Security Groups flow logs.

☐ Incorrect

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**Q29) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"VM storage comes only in Standard HDD in preview. Understanding which tier to choose for capacity and performance planning is important."**

☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**VM storage comes in Standard HDD, Standard SSD, Premium SSD, with Ultimate SSD in preview. Understanding which tier to choose for capacity and performance planning is important.

☐ Correct

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**Q30)**

**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?**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group.

☐ Incorrect

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**Q31)**

**You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.**

**Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.**

**Does this meet the goal?**

☐ Correct

☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Deployments from the subscriptions blade, the trick is that the same blade has a programmatic deployment option, which is to INITIATE a programmatic deployment, but not to see history of deployments.

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**Q32) Enable \_\_\_\_\_ to monitor the status of your storage accounts.**

☒ alerts

**Explanation:-**Enable diagnostics and alerts to monitor the status of your storage accounts.

☒ diagnostics

**Explanation:-**Enable diagnostics and alerts to monitor the status of your storage accounts.

☐ exceptions

☐ special classes

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**Q33) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Azure storage can be managed through several tools directly from Microsoft: the Azure portal, PowerShell, CLI, Storage Explorer, and AzCopy. It's important to know when to use each tool."**

☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**Azure storage can be managed through several tools directly from Microsoft: the Azure portal, PowerShell, CLI, Storage Explorer, and AzCopy. It's important to know when to use each tool.

☐ Incorrect

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**Q34) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Each compute family is optimized for general workloads, so that you don't care about optimizing your VM by choosing the appropriate size."**

☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Each compute family is optimized for either general or specific workloads. You should optimize your VM by choosing the most appropriate size.

☐ Correct

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**Q35)**

**You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) 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?

- ☐ From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- ☐ From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.
- ☒ When selecting an user, you need to select assigned roles, then add assignments and find the role.

**Explanation:-**To assign a role to a user Go to the Azure portal and log in using a Global administrator account for the directory. Search for and select Azure Active Directory. Select Users. Search for and select the user getting the role assignment. ... On the Alain Charon - Profile page, select Assigned roles. Refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-portal>

Q36)

**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?**

- ☐ Connection troubleshoot
- ☒ Connection monitor

**Explanation:-**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.  
Incorrect Answers:A: 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.C: The Network Security Groups flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an Network Security Groups.D: 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. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

- ☐ Network Security Groups flow logs
- ☐ IP flow verify

Q37) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -

**"Azure Load Balancer is a fully-managed, high performance load-balancing service for TCP and UDP traffic. It operates at the transport layer (OSI Layer 4). Unlike App Gateway, it has visibility into application-level traffic."**

- ☐ The statement is correct
- ☒ The statement is In Correct

**Explanation:-**Azure Load Balancer (Azure Load Balancer) is a fully-managed, high performance load-balancing service for TCP and UDP traffic. It operates at the transport layer (OSI Layer 4). Unlike App Gateway, it does not have visibility into application-level traffic. Link - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

Q38) Site-to-Site VPNs support \_\_\_\_\_ to enable high availability.

- ☒ BGP routing

**Explanation:-**Site-to-Site VPNs support BGP routing and active-active gateways and connections to enable high availability.

- ☐ traditional hubs
- ☒ active-active gateways and connections

**Explanation:-**Site-to-Site VPNs support BGP routing and active-active gateways and connections to enable high availability.

Q39) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -

**"You can connect to Azure VMs using a public IP address or a private IP address with RDP, SSH, or even PowerShell. To connect to a VM using a private IP you must also enable connectivity such as site-to-site, point-to-site, or ExpressRoute."**

- ☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**You can connect to Azure VMs using a public IP address or a private IP address with RDP, SSH, or even PowerShell. To connect to a VM using a private IP you must also enable connectivity such as site-to-site, point-to-site, or ExpressRoute.

- ☐ Incorrect

Q40) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -

**"A local network connection is an Azure resource used to represent the on-premises VPN device and network in Azure."**

- ☒ Correct

**Explanation:-**A local network connection is an Azure resource used to represent the on-premises VPN device and network in Azure.

- ☐ Incorrect

Q41)

**You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway. You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours.**

**What should you use?**

- ☒ Metrics in Application Gateway

**Explanation:-**Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications. Traditional load balancers operate at the transport layer (OSI layer 4 - TCP and UDP) and route traffic based on source IP address and port, to a destination IP address and port.

With Application Gateway, you can make routing decisions based on additional attributes of an HTTP request, such as URI path or host headers. For example, you can route traffic based on the incoming URL. So if /images is in the incoming URL, you can route traffic to a specific set of servers (known as a pool) configured for images. If /video is in the URL, that traffic is routed to another pool that's optimized for videos.

This type of routing is known as application layer (OSI layer 7) load balancing. Azure Application Gateway can do URL-based routing and more.

By using Azure Application Gateway, you can monitor resources in the following ways:

**Back-end health:** Application Gateway provides the capability to monitor the health of the servers in the back-end pools through the Azure portal and through PowerShell. You can also find the health of the back-end pools through the performance diagnostic logs.

**Logs:** Logs allow for performance, access, and other data to be saved or consumed from a resource for monitoring purposes.

**Metrics:** Application Gateway has several metrics which help you verify that your system is performing as expected.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-diagnostics#metrics>

- ☐ Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway
- ☐ Network Security Groups flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
- ☐ Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher

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#### Q42)

**You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com.**

**Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.**

**You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.**

**Which type of DNS record should you create?**

- ☐ SRV
- ☒ TXT

**Explanation:-**You can use either a TXT or MX record to verify the custom domain in the Azure AD

- ☐ RRSIG
- ☐ PTR

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#### Q43)

**You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.**

**From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.**

**You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.**

**Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPsec Policy Agent service to Automatic.**

**Does this meet the goal?**

- ☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2. Note: Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

- ☐ Correct

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#### Q44)

**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?**

- ☒ Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.

**Explanation:-**You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

- ☐ Create an A record named \*.research in the adatum.com zone.
- ☐ Create a PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- ☐ Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.

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#### Q45)

**Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers. Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD. A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.**

**You verify that other users can join their devices to Azure AD. You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.**

**What should you do?**

- ☐ From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.
- ☒ From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting.

**Explanation:-**The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed. Incorrect Answers:A: The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All.C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal> <http://techgenix.com/pros-and-cons-azure-ad-join/>

- ☐ Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.
- ☐ Assign the User administrator role to User1.

**Q46)**

**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 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 V2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1. What should you do first?**

- ☐ Remove Microsoft. Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
- ☒ Remove Microsoft. Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

**Explanation:-**The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types. You specify an array of the resource types to block. Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited.

- ☐ Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
- ☐ Add a subnet to VNET1.

**Q47) State whether the following statement is correct or incorrect -**

**"Role-based access control allows you to grant users, groups, and service principals access to Azure resources at the subscription, resource group, or resource scopes with RBAC inheritance.**

**The three core roles are Owner, Administrator, and Guest."**

- ☒ Incorrect

**Explanation:-**Role-based access control allows you to grant users, groups, and service principals access to Azure resources at the subscription, resource group, or resource scopes with RBAC inheritance. The three core roles are Owner, Contributor, and Reader.

- ☐ Correct

**Q48)**

**You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. You have an existing Azure AD conditional access policy named Policy1. Policy1 enforces the use of Azure AD-joined devices when members of the GlobalAdministrators group authenticate to Azure AD from untrusted locations. You need to ensure that members of the Global Administrators group will also be forced to use multi-factor authentication when authenticating from untrusted locations.**

**What should you do?**

- ☐ From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.
- ☐ From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.
- ☐ From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
- ☒ From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.

**Explanation:-**There are two types of controls: Grant controls " To gate access Session controls " To restrict access to a sessionGrant controls oversee whether a user can complete authentication and reach the resource that they're attempting to sign-in to. If you have multiple controls selected, you can configure whether all of them are required when your policy is processed. The current implementation of Azure Active Directory enables you to set the following grant control requirements: