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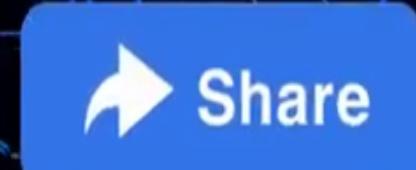
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Q421: This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

You have an application that is comprised of an Azure web app that has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent and an Azure SQL database that has an SLA of 99.99 percent. The composite SLA for the application is the product of both SLAs, which equals 99.94 percent.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select “No change is needed”. If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- a) No change is needed.
- b) the lowest SLA associated to the application, which is 99.95 percent
- c) the highest SLA associated to the application, which is 99.99 percent
- d) the difference between the two SLAs, which is 0.05 percent



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Composite SLAs



grajee
331

Oct 12, 2020, 6:40 AM



All,

This is a very generic question. The below link talks about SLAs and how to arrive at Composite SLAs. Is multiplying percentages even the right way to arrive @ a Composite SLA for an application?

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/summary/>

Hello @grajee ,

When combining SLAs across different service offerings, the resultant SLA is called a Composite SLA. The resulting composite SLA can provide higher or lower uptime values, depending on your application architecture.

For example, consider an App Service web app that writes to Azure SQL Database. At the time of this writing, these Azure services have the following SLAs:

- App Service web apps = 99.95%
- SQL Database = 99.99%

What is the maximum downtime you would expect for this application? If either service fails, the whole application fails.

The probability of each service failing is independent, so the composite SLA for this application is $99.95\% \times 99.99\% = 99.94\%$. That's lower than the individual SLAs, which isn't surprising because an application that relies on multiple services has more potential failure points.

You can improve the composite SLA by creating independent fallback paths. For example, if SQL Database is unavailable, put transactions into a queue to be processed later.



PRADEEP CHEEKATLA-MSFT
56,661 • Microsoft Employee

Oct 12, 2020, 8:43 AM

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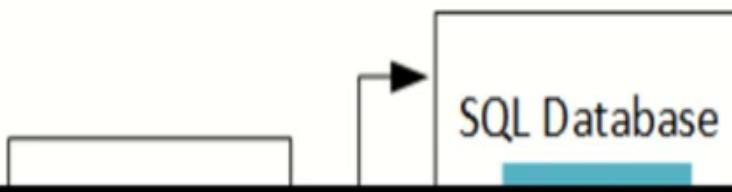
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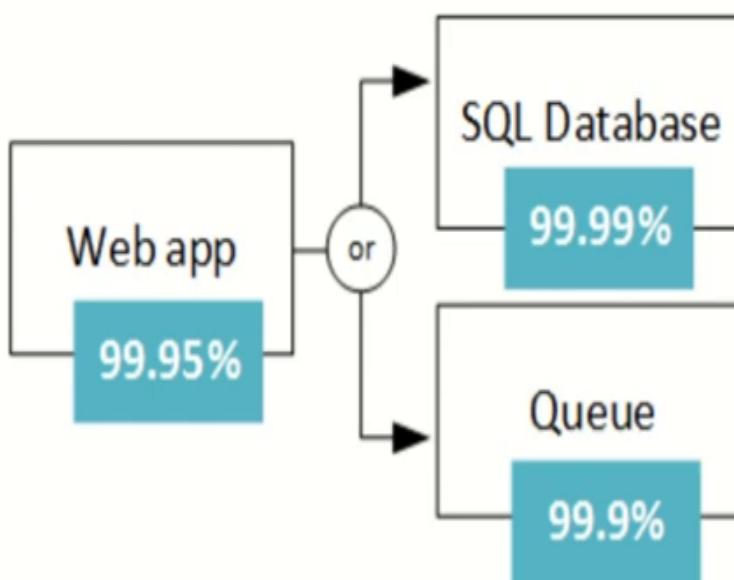
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Q422: To complete the sentence, select the appropriate option in the answer area.

Data that is stored in the Archive access tier of an Azure Storage account _____

- a) can be accessed at any time by using azcopy.exe.
- b) can only be read by using Azure Backup.
- c) must be restored before the data can be accessed.
- d) must be rehydrated before the data can be accessed.

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Azure storage offers different access tiers: hot, cool and archive.

The archive access tier has the lowest storage cost. But it has higher data retrieval costs compared to the hot and cool tiers. Data in the archive tier can take several hours to retrieve.

While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read, overwritten, or modified. To read or download a blob in archive, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier.

Q423: When you need to delegate permissions to several Azure virtual machines simultaneously, you must deploy Azure virtual machines to which of the following?

- a) Azure region
- b) Azure availability Zone
- c) Azure resource group
- d) Azure resource manager template

Q424: Azure has built-in authentication and authorization services that provide secure access to Azure resources.

Yes

No

Q425: Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) provides authentication services for resources hosted in Azure and Microsoft 365.

Yes

No

Q426: Identities stored in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), third-party cloud services, and on-premises Active Directory can be used to access Azure resources.

Yes

No

Q427: Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) requires the implementation of domain controllers on Azure virtual machines.

Yes

No

Microsoft Edge

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azur...products/active-directory/ds#:~:text=Yes,controllers%20are%20distributed%20across%20zones.

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Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Manage your domain controllers in the cloud.

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Save costs and operate more efficiently with managed domain services

Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS), part of Microsoft Entra, enables you to use managed domain services—such as Join, group policy, LDAP, and Kerberos authentication—without having to deploy, manage, or patch domain controllers.

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Access to managed domain services such as Windows Domain Join, group policy, LDAP, and Kerberos authentication



Ability to join Azure virtual machines to a managed domain without domain controllers



Simple sign-in to apps connected to your managed domain with Azure AD credentials



Lift-and-shift migration of legacy applications from your on-premises environment to a



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Microsoft Q&A | Microsoft Q&A | Azure Active Directory Domain Services | + | azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/active-directory/ds#:~:text=Yes,,controllers%20are%20distributed%20across%20zones. | Imported | Paused

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Q427: Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) requires the implementation of domain controllers on Azure virtual machines.

Yes

No 

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Q428: Each user account in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can be assigned only one license.

Yes

No

Q429: Identities stored in an on-premises Active Directory can be synchronized to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

Yes

No



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Q430: Authorization to access Azure resources can be provided only to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users.

Yes

No

Q431: You can view your company's regulatory compliance report from

- a) Azure Advisor
- b) Azure Analysis Service
- c) Azure Monitor
- d) Azure Security Center

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- b) Azure Analysis Service
- c) Azure Monitor
- d) Azure Security Center

The advanced monitoring capabilities in Security Center lets you track and manage compliance and governance over time. The overall compliance provides you with a measure of how much your subscriptions are compliant with policies associated with your workload.



Q432: Azure AD is responsible for AUTHORIZATION.

Yes

No.

Q432: Azure AD is responsible for AUTHORIZATION.

Yes

No

Azure AD is responsible for AUTHENTICATION
RBAC is responsible for AUTHORIZATION

Q433: You have a resource group named RG1. You plan to create virtual networks and app services in RG1. You need to prevent the creation of virtual machines in RG1. The solution must ensure that other objects can be created in RG1. [What should you use?](#)

- a) a lock
- b) an Azure role
- c) a tag
- d) an Azure policy

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- a) a lock
- b) an Azure role
- c) a tag
- d) an Azure policy

Azure Policy is a service in Azure that you use to create, assign, and manage policies. These policies enforce different rules and effects over your resources, so those resources stay compliant with your corporate standards and service level agreements.

Q434: This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

After you create a virtual machine, you need to modify the Network Security Group (NSG) to allow connections to TCP port 8080 on the virtual machine.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select “No change is needed”. If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- a) No change is needed
- b) virtual network gateway
- c) virtual network
- d) Route table

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- d) Route table

When you create a virtual machine, the default setting is to create a NSG attached to the network interface assigned to a virtual machine. A NSG works like a firewall. You can attach a network security group to a virtual network and/or individual subnets within the virtual network. You can also attach a NSG to a network interface assigned to a virtual machine



Q435: Azure Germany can be used by legal residents of Germany only.

Yes

No

Azure Germany is available to eligible customers and partners globally who intend to do business in the EU/EFTA, including the United Kingdom.

- 1. Azure Government **USA Government / Entities**
- 2. Azure China **21Vianet**

Q436: What can Azure Information Protection encrypt?

- a) network traffic
- b) documents and email messages**
- c) an Azure Storage account
- d) an Azure SQL database

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Azure Information Protection is a cloud-based solution that helps an organization to classify and optionally, protect its documents and emails by applying labels. So, Azure Information Protection can encrypt documents and emails.



Q437: This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

You have an Azure virtual network named VNET1 in a resource group named RG1. You assign an Azure policy specifying that virtual networks are not an allowed resource type in RG1. VNET1 is deleted automatically.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select “No change is needed”. If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.

- a) No change is needed.
- b) Is moved automatically to another resource group.
- c) Continues to function normally.
- d) Is now a read-only object.

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Q438: Azure Firewall will encrypt all the network traffic sent from Azure to the Internet.

Yes

No

Q438: Azure Firewall will encrypt all the network traffic sent from Azure to the Internet.

Yes

No

Q438: Azure Firewall will encrypt all the network traffic sent from Azure to the Internet.

Yes

No

Azure firewall does not encrypt network traffic. It is used to block or allow traffic based on source/destination IP address, source/destination ports and protocol.

Q439: Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 can encrypt network traffic sent to the Internet.

Yes

No

Q440: A network security group (NSG) will encrypt all the network traffic sent from Azure to the Internet.

Yes

No

Q440: Network security group (NSG) is an extension of the Application Security Group used to manage the networking component of the application.

Yes

No



Like

Q440: Network security group (NSG) is an extension of the Application Security Group used to manage the networking component of the application.

Yes

No



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Q440: Network security group (NSG) is an extension of the Application Security Group used to manage the networking component of the application.

Yes

No

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Q440: Network security group (NSG) is an extension of the Application Security Group used to manage the networking component of the application.

Yes

No