AZ-104

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Question 281	CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
Name: LB1
Type: Internal
SKU: Standard
Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

Standard load balancer only

Reference:

Question 282   CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a 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: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site

Question 283   CertyIQ

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology ⓘ
Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS ⓘ

✏️ Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ

🛡️ Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)   **Add inbound port rule**
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	
300	⚠️ RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	✅ Allow	...
400	⚠️ Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any	⛔ Deny	...
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any	⛔ Deny	...
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any	✅ Allow	...
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	⛔ Deny	...
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any	✅ Allow	...
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	✅ Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✅ Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	✅ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	⛔ Deny	...

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.
You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the Internet.
What should you do?

A. Modify the protocol of Rule4

B. Delete Rule1

C. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401

D. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the rule to have a priority of 501.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

HTTPS uses port 443.

Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.

Rule5, with priority changed from 2000 to 401, would allow HTTPS traffic.

Note: Priority is a number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.

2. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

Modify the action of Rule1.

Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.

For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

You should use a policy definition.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your

organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you

can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

HOTSPOT
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.
Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

Name: VNETA
Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
Location: Canada Central
VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	O	O
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	O	O
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	●	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	●	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	●

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across different regions.

Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: No

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-differentregions/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-andconstraints

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Question 286   CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

VM2 - Networking
Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)

Overview
Activity log
Access control (IAM)
Tags
Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking
Disks
Size
Security
Extensions

Attach network interface   Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1   Effective security rules   Topology
Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11   NIC Public IP: -   NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5   Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

Inbound port rules   Outbound port rules   Application security groups   Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
200	⚠ BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	✕ Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✕ Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.
You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/

Question 287   **CertyIQ**

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

VM2 - Networking
Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)	
Overview	
Activity log	
Access control (IAM)	
Tags	
Diagnose and solve problems	
Settings	
Networking	
Disks	
Size	
Security	
Extensions	

Attach network interface   Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1   Effective security rules   Topology
Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11   NIC Public IP: -   NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5   Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

Inbound port rules   Outbound port rules   Application security groups   Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces   Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
200	⚠ BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.
You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/

Question 288   CertyIQ

**Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in
the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have
more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these
questions will not appear in the review screen.**
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

The rule currently has the highest priority.

Reference:

https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/

Question 289   CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

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Question 290   CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to support an app named App1. On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.
For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.
What should you choose?

A. kubenet

B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)

C. Hybrid Connection endpoints

D. Azure Private Link

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly. These IP addresses must be unique across your network space.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The kubenet networking option is the default configuration for AKS cluster creation. With kubenet, nodes get an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet. Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space to the Azure virtual network subnet of the nodes. Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so that the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network.

C, D: AKS only supports Kubenet networking and Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI) networking

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network

Question 291 CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Question 292 CertyIQ

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Question 293

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.
VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.
Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.
You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.
Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

A. IP flow verify

B. Connection troubleshoot

C. Connection monitor

D. NSG flow logs

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

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.

B: 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.

D: The NSG flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an NSG.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

Question 294

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.
You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must: ▼

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must: ▼

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must: ▼

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must: ▼

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

Explanation:

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

Reference:

https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers

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Question 295 — CertyIQ

HOTSPOT
You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.
You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.
What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Virtual network gateways:
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Local network gateways:
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses: [▼]
1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways: [▼]
1
2
3
4

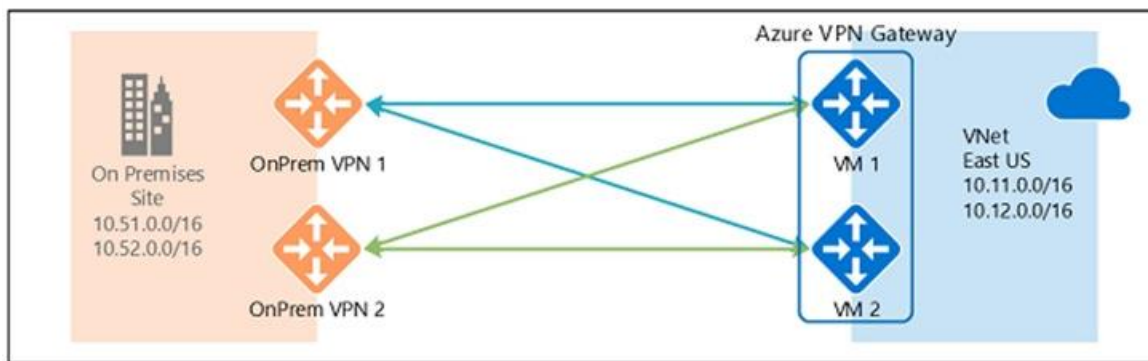Local network gateways: [▼]
1
2
3
4

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.

Box 2: 2

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines as shown in the following table.
You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.
Which FQDN will be returned?

A. vm1.core.windows.net

B. vm1.azure.com

C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com

D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net
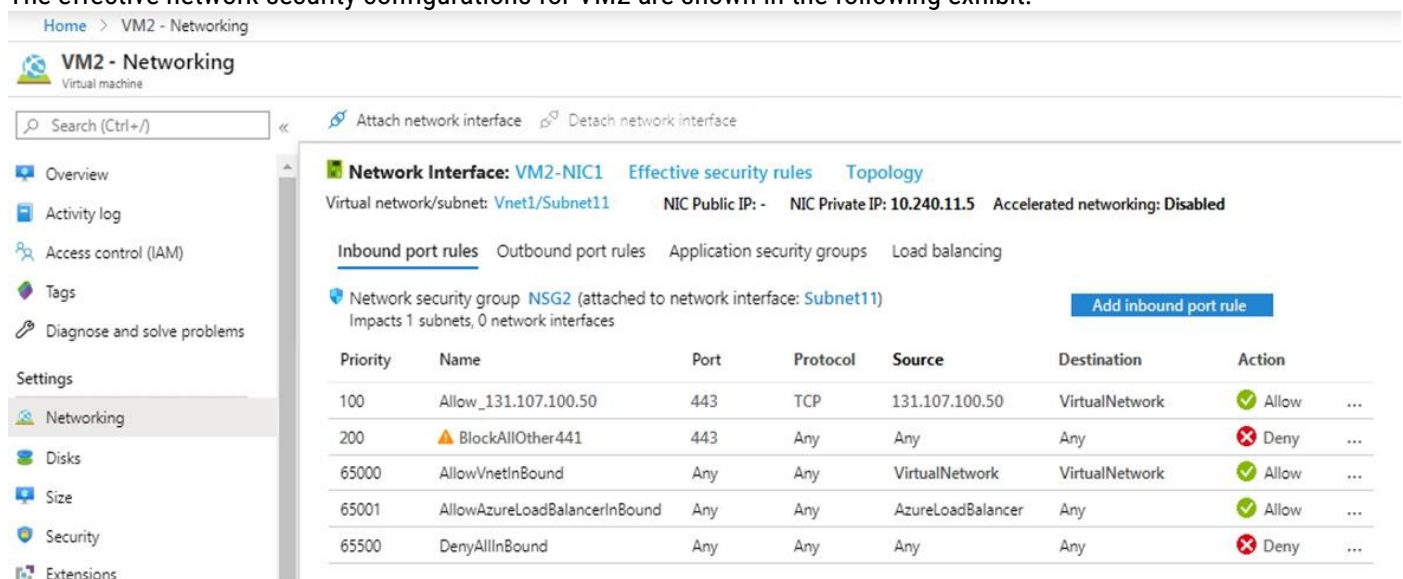
Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.
You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.
You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1

B. Reset GW1

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

D. Add a connection to GW1

E. Delete GW1

F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

Explanation:

Correct Answer: CE

C: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network.

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct

traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a

network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is

encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering.

IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine.

Incorrect Answers:

F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps

Question 299

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2.
The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit:

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Name server 1
-

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

Name server 2
-

Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Search record sets

Name	Type	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	O	O
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	O	O
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	O	O
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	O	O
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	O	O

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

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

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

The subscription contains the private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Zone1.com	West US
Zone2.com	West US
Zone3.com	East US

You add virtual network links to the private DNS zones as shown in the following table.

Name	Private DNS zone	Virtual network	Enable auto registration
Link1	Zone1.com	VNET1	Yes
Link2	Zone2.com	VNET2	No
Link3	Zone3.com	VNET3	No

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can enable auto registration for Link2.	O	O
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	O	O
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	O	O

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can enable auto registration for Link2.	O	⬤
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	O	⬤
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	O	⬤

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration

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Question 301   CertyIQ

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use
Azure Bastion.
How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
"type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
"name": "VNET1"
"apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
"location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
"properties": {
"addressSpace": {
"addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
},
"subnets": [
{
        "name":  [ ▼ ]
                 ┌──────────────────────────┐
                 │ AzureBastionSubnet       │
                 │ AzureFirewallSubnet      │
                 │ LAN01                    │
                 │ RemoteAccessSubnet       │
                 └──────────────────────────┘
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": [ ▼ ]
                           ┌──────────────────────┐
                           │ 10.10.10.0/27        │
                           │ 10.10.10.0/29        │
                           │ 10.10.10.0/30        │
                           └──────────────────────┘
        }
},
{
    "name": "LAN02",
    "properties": {
        "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
    }
  }
 ]
    }
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
"type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
"name": "VNET1"
"apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
"location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
"properties": {
"addressSpace": {
"addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
},
"subnets": [
{
            "name":  [ ▼ ]
                     ┌─────────────────────────┐
                     │ AzureBastionSubnet       │
                     │ AzureFirewallSubnet      │
                     │ LAN01                    │
                     │ RemoteAccessSubnet       │
                     └─────────────────────────┘
            "properties": {
                "addressPrefix":  [        ▼ ]
                                  ┌─────────────────────┐
                                  │ 10.10.10.0/27       │
                                  │ 10.10.10.0/29       │
                                  │ 10.10.10.0/30       │
                                  └─────────────────────┘
            }
        },
        {
            "name": "LAN02",
            "properties": {
                "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
            }
        }
    ]
  }
}
```

Explanation:

Reference:

https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.
Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-inall-public-regions/

Question 303   Certy**IQ**

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.
VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.
Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-inall-public-regions/

Question 304   Certy**IQ**

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in

the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.
VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.
Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

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Question 305   Certy**IQ**

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	*None*
User2	Group2	*None*
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the **Password Reset** tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

(None **Selected** All)

Select group   ＞

Group2

ⓘ These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always
enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication
methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator
password policies.

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit.
(Click the **Authentication Methods** tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

| 1 | **2** |

Methods available to users

- ☐ Mobile app notification
- ☐ Mobile app code
- ☐ Email
- ☑ Mobile phone
- ☐ Office phone
- ☑ Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

| 3 | 4 | **5** |

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

| **3** | 4 | 5 |

Select security questions   ＞

10 security questions selected

> ⓘ These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	○	○
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	○	○
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	○	◉
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	○	◉
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	◉	○

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Two methods are required.

Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: Yes

As a User Administrator, User3 can add security questions to the reset process.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/active-directory-passwords-faq

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Question 306   CertyIQ

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 User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past.

You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.

What should you do?

A. Assign the User administrator role to User1.

B. From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting.

C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.

D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

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:

C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet.

D: 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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal

http://techgenix.com/pros-and-cons-azure-ad-join/

Question 307

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad

You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.

What should you use?

A. Service Map

B. Connection troubleshoot

C. Network Performance Monitor

D. Effective routes

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor 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.

You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer
Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault
From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault
Mount a VHD
Copy the files by using AZCopy
Copy the files by using File Explorer

Answer Area

> <

∧ ∨

Correct Answer:

Actions

From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault
Mount a VHD
Copy the files by using AZCopy

Answer Area

From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault
Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer
Copy the files by using File Explorer

> <

∧ ∨

Explanation:

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Generate and download script to browse and recover files:

Step 4: Copy the files using File Explorer!

After the disks are attached, use Windows File Explorer to browse the new volumes and files. The restore files functionality provides access to all files in a recovery point. Manage the files via File Explorer as you would for normal files.

Step 1-3 below:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and perform the following steps:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal and in the left pane, select Virtual machines. From the list of virtual machines, select the virtual machine to open that virtual machine's dashboard.

2. In the virtual machine's menu, select Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

3. In the Backup dashboard menu, select File Recovery.
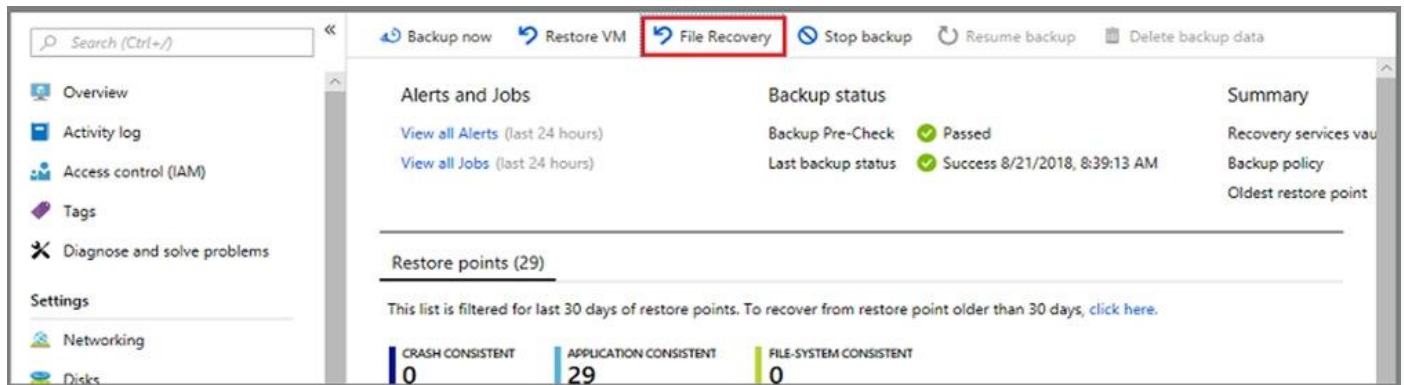
The File Recovery menu opens

Home > Virtual machines > myVMH1 | Backup >

File Recovery

myvmh1

✓ **Step 1: Select recovery point**

8/2/2020, 11:31:09 AM [Latest] (Cras... ∨

→ **Step 2: Download script to browse and recover files**

This script will mount the disks from the selected recovery point **as local drives on the machine where it is run.** These drives will remain mounted for 12 hours.

Download Script *

Requires password to run

→ **Step 3: Unmount the disks after recovery**

Unmount disks and close the connection to the recovery point.

Unmount Disks

* Run this script on the machine where you want to copy the files
* To restore files larger than 10GB, restore entire VM to an alternate location or restore disks using PowerShell
* Data transfer rate: up to 1GB/Hr

If you have trouble finding your files, click here

4. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

5. Select Download Executable (for Windows Azure VMs) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VMs, a python script is generated) to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point.

Running the script and identifying volumes:

For Linux machines, a python script is generated. Download the script and copy it to the relevant/compatible Linux server.

Reference:

HOTSPOT

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

▼
A blob container
A file share
A Recovery Services vault
A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

▼
A backup policy
A batch job
A batch schedule
A recovery plan

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

▼
A blob container
A file share
A Recovery Services vault
A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

▼
A backup policy
A batch job
A batch schedule
A recovery plan

Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.

Box 2: A backup policy

In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:

Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.

Select an existing backup policy if you have one.

Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm

Question 311   CertyIQ

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Azure collects events from VM1.

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

Which target resource should you monitor in the alert rule?

A. virtual machine extension

B. virtual machine

C. metric alert

D. Azure Log Analytics workspace

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

For the first step to create the new alert tule, under the Create Alert section, you are going to select your Log Analytics workspace as the resource, since this is a log based alert signal.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/configure-azure-monitor

Question 312   CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted.

What should you do?

A. From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis

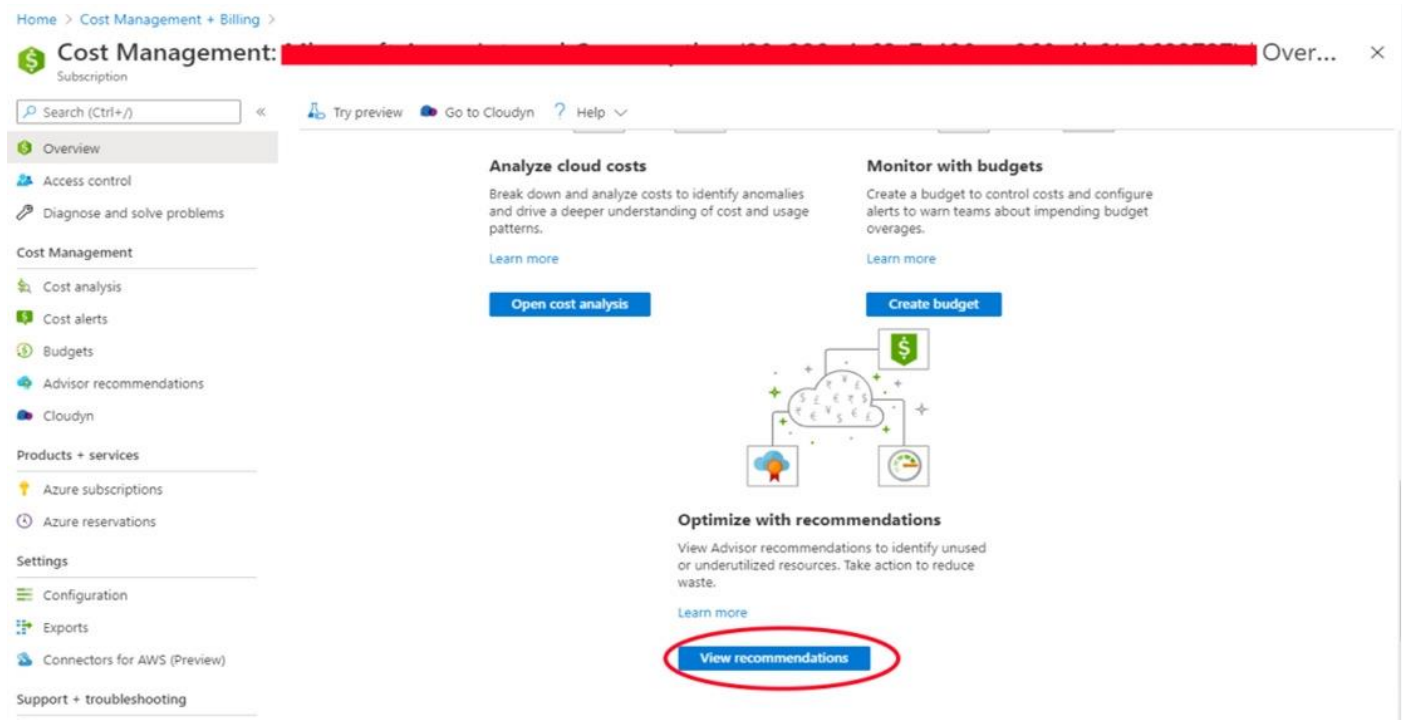B. From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration

C. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

From Home –> Cost Management + Billing –> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View

Recommendations:

Azure Cost Management / Advisor

From here you will see the recommendations for your subscription, if you have orphaned disks, they will be

listed.

Reference:

https://codeserendipity.com/2020/07/08/microsoft-azure-find-unattached-disks-that-can-be-deleted-and-otherrecommendations/

Question 313   CertyIQ

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1.

You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution

must provide all the connection error details.

What should you do first?

A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging

B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook

C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert

D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

Question 314   CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2016	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.

Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

A. VM1 and VM3 only

B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4

C. VM1 and VM2 only

D. VM1 only

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04.

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros

Question 315   CertyIQ

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

Policy1

Associated items | **Delete** | **Save** | **Discard**

Backup schedule

* Frequency	* Time	* Timezone
Daily ⌄	11:00 PM ⌄	(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time ⌄

Retention range

☑ Retention of daily backup point

* At	For	
11:00 PM ⌄	30 ✔	Day(s)

☑ Retention of weekly backup point

* On	* At	For	
Sunday ⌄	11:00 PM ⌄	10 ✔	Week(s)

☑ Retention of monthly backup point

Week Based **Day Based**

• On	* At	For	
1 ⌄	11:00 PM ⌄	36 ✔	Month(s)

☑ Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based **Day Based**

* In	* On	* At	For	
March ⌄	1 ⌄	11:00 PM ⌄	10 ✔	Year(s)

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

Answer Area

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

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

Box 2: 36 months

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

Question 316   CertyIQ

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.

You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

A. Create a new Recovery Services vault

B. Create a storage account

C. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4

D. Create a new backup policy

Explanation:

Question 317

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

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

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

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

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring. How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area

Answer Area

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

Correct Answer

Answer Area

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

Question 318

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

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	*None*
User2	User	Group1
Principal1	Managed identity	*None*
Principal2	Managed identity	Group1

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

You create an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.

You need to identity who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.

Who should you identify?

A. User1 and Principal1 only

B. User1, User2, Principal1, and Principal2

C. User1 only

D. User1 and User2 only

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

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

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.
You create a backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Policy1

EE Associated items   🗑 Delete   💾 Save   ✕ Discard

Backup schedule
* Frequency   *** Time**   *** Timezone**
| Daily   ∨ | 2:00 AM   ∨ | (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time∨ |

Retention range

☑ Retention of daily backup point.

* At   **For**
| 2:00 AM   ∨ | 5   ✓ | Day(s) |

☑ Retention of weekly backup point.
* On   *** At**   **For**
| Sunday   ∨ | 2:00 AM   ∨ | 20   ✓ | Week(s) |

☑ Retention of monthly backup point.

| Week Based | Day Based |

* On   *** At**   **For**
| 2   ∨ | 2:00 AM   ∨ | 24   ✓ | Month(s) |

☑ Retention of yearly backup point.

| Week Based | Day Based |

* In   *** On**   *** At**   **For**
| January   ∨ | 9   ∨ | 2:00 AM   ∨ | 5   ✓ | Year(s) |

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1 at 1:00 AM.
You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.
How many recovery points are available on January 8 and January 15? To answer, select the appropriate
options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):   ▼

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):   ▼

5
8
17
19

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):   ▼

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):   ▼

5
8
17
19

Explanation:

Box 1: 6

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly

recovery point.

Box 2: 8

5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.

Reference:

https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/854ab6ae-79aa-4bad-ac65-471c4d422e94/daily-monthlyyearly-recovery-points-and-storage-used?forum=windowsazureonlinebackup

Your company has serval departments. Each department has a number of virtual machines (VMs).
The company has an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.
All VMs are located in RG1.
You want to associate each VM with its respective department.
What should you do?

A. Create Azure Management Groups for each department.

B. Create a resource group for each department.

C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.

D. Modify the settings of the virtual machines.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: *C*
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags

End of Part 8 🙂

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