



Exam Microsoft AZ-103 Exam

Title Microsoft Azure Administrator Exam

Version 6.0

Product Type 247 Q&A with explanations



Product Questions: 247

Version: 6.0

Mix Questions

Question: 1

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to ensure that you receive an email message when any virtual machines are powered off, restarted, or deallocated.

What is the minimum number of rules and action groups that you require?

- A. three rules and three action groups
- B. one rule and one action group
- C. three rules and one action group
- D. one rule and three action groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

An action group is a collection of notification preferences defined by the user. Azure Monitor and Service

Health alerts are configured to use a specific action group when the alert is triggered. Various alerts may use the same action group or different action groups depending on the user's requirements.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-action-groups>

Question: 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2. RG2 does not contain any resources. RG1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Description	Lock
VNet1	Virtual network	A virtual network	ReadOnly
VNet3	Virtual network	A classic virtual network	None
W10	Virtual machine	A virtual machine that runs Windows 10 and is stopped and attached only to VNet1	Delete
W10_OsDisk	Disk	A managed SSD disk that is attached to W10	None

Which resource can you move to RG2?

- A. W10_OsDisk
- B. VNet1
- C. VNet3
- D. W10

Answer: B

Explanation:

When moving a virtual network, you must also move its dependent resources. For example, you must move gateways with the virtual network. VM W10, which is in Vnet1, is not a dependent resource.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Managed disks don't support move.
- C: Virtual networks (classic) can't be moved.
- D: Virtual machines with the managed disks cannot be moved.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#virtual-machines-limitations>

Question: 3

You have 100 Azure subscriptions. All the subscriptions are associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You are a global administrator.

You plan to create a report that lists all the resources across all the subscriptions.

You need to ensure that you can view all the resources in all the subscriptions.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, modify the profile settings of your account.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the **Add-AzureADAdministrativeUnitMember** cmdlet.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the **New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment** cmdlet.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the properties of the Azure AD tenant.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The **New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment** cmdlet assigns a user to an application role in Azure Active Directory (AD). Use it for the application report.

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

Question: 4

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 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?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 5

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 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 RG1 blade, you click **Deployments**.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Question: 6

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 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 **Resource providers**.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 7

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

a.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions**Answer Area**

From the Azure portal, create an import job.



From Server1, run waimportexport.exe.

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.



Answer:

Answer Area

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From Server1, run `waimportexport.exe`.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Question: 8

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.

You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start

2018-09-01 

2:00:00 PM

End

2018-09-14 

2:00:00 PM

(UTC + 02:00) — Current Timezone —

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

Allowed protocols ⓘ

HTTPS only HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

key1 

Generate SAS and connection string

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you **[answer choice]**.

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you **[answer choice]**.

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

Answer:

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

Explanation:

Box 1: Will be prompted for credentials

Azure Storage Explorer is a standalone app that enables you to easily work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. It is used for connecting to and managing your Azure storage accounts.

Box 2: Will have read, write, and list access

The net use command is used to connect to file shares.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>

Question: 9

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. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
- B. Create a new Recovery Services vault.
- C. Create a storage account.
- D. Create a new backup policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>

Question: 10

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group.

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

Actions

Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Register Server1.

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.

Add a server endpoint.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.

Register Server1.

Add a server endpoint.

Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide>

Question: 11

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
Store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a file share named Dat

a. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in Data to an on-premises server named Server1.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Download an automation script.

B. Create a container instance.

C. Create a sync group.

D. Register Server1.

E. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2 (D): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3 (C): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide>

Question: 12

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Replication:

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

Account kind:

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

Answer:

Replication:

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

Account kind:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails

GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

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

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

Question: 13

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to copy files to a storage account. Which two files should you create before you prepare the drives for the import job? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an XML manifest file
- B. a driveset CSV file
- C. a dataset CSV file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a JSON configuration file

Answer: BC

Explanation:

B: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

C: Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

Question: 14

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

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault.

What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

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

The screenshot shows the 'Recovery Services vault' interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'PROTECTED ITEMS' containing 'Backup items' (selected and highlighted with a red box), 'Replicated items', and 'MANAGE' sections for 'Site Recovery Infrastructure', 'Backup Infrastructure', and 'Recovery Plans (Site Recovery)'. The main area has a 'Refresh' button and a table titled 'BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE' with columns 'BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE' and 'BACKUP ITEM COUNT'. The table lists:

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

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

Question: 15

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named dat

a.

Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values	Answer Area
blob	W [] Value . [] Value V [] Value
blob.core.windows.net	
contosostorage	
data	
file	
file.core.windows.net	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

Answer:

Values	Answer Area
blob	W contosostorage . file.core.windows.net \ data
blob.core.windows.net	
file	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

Explanation:

Box 1: contosostorage

The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

The name of the file share is data.

Example:

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "Connect myazurefileshare". The title bar has a "X" button on the right. The main area displays the command "net use [drive letter] \\myazurefileaccount.file.core.windows.net\myazurefiles /u:AZURE\myazurefileaccount mehLWRwJkxSZTBFs8QFd7Xl3qjwF8Tojea2Eu4BfT0e4/aIobuB1upW". The path "\\myazurefileaccount.file.core.windows.net\myazurefiles" is highlighted with a red rectangle.

```
> net use [drive letter]
\\myazurefileaccount.file.core.windows.net\myazurefiles
/u:AZURE\myazurefileaccount
mehLWRwJkxSZTBFs8QFd7Xl3qjwF8Tojea2Eu4BfT0e4/aIobuB1upW
```

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

Question: 16

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.

Storage accounts													
Contoso													
+ Add		Edit columns		Refresh		Assign Tags							
Subscriptions: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories													
<input type="text" value="Filter by name..."/> All subscriptions All resource groups All types All locations No grouping													
3 items													
NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...						
<input type="checkbox"/> storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...						
<input type="checkbox"/> storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...						
<input type="checkbox"/> storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	Host	Locally-redundant...						

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

storageaccount1 only

storageaccount2 only

storageaccount3 only

storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

storageaccount3 only

storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only

all the storage accounts

Answer:

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

storageaccount1 only

storageaccount2 only

storageaccount3 only

storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

storageaccount3 only

storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only

all the storage accounts

Explanation:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

- General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
- Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.
- General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

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

Question: 17

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You regularly create and delete virtual machines.
You need to identify unused disks that can be deleted.
What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.
- B. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.
- C. From Cloudyn, open the **Optimizer** tab and create a report.
- D. From Cloudyn, create a Cost Management report.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Unattached Disks report lists storage that is not attached to any active VM. To open the report, click in the Optimizer tab. Select Inefficiencies and the click Unattached Disks.

References:

<https://social.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/0e4b3c28-a7f3-416b-84b7-3753f534e1b9/faq-how-to-save-money-with-cloudyn-8211-10-steps?forum=Cloudyn>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/overview>

Question: 18

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.

VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled.

VM1 is deleted.

You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.

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

Actions

Answer Area

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.



From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

Answer Area**Answer:**

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

Question: 19

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

- A. LAD 3.0
- B. Azure Analysis Services
- C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- D. Azure HDInsight

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use extensions to configure diagnostics on your VMs to collect additional metric data.

The basic host metrics are available, but to see more granular and VM-specific metrics, you need to install the Azure diagnostics extension on the VM. The Azure diagnostics extension allows additional monitoring and diagnostics data to be retrieved from the VM.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-monitoring>

Question: 20**HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area**File to create:**

Answer.ini
Autounattend.conf
Cloud-init.txt
Unattend.xml

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

The az vm create command
The Azure portal
The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet

Answer:**Answer Area****File to create:**

Answer.ini
Autounattend.conf
Cloud-init.txt
Unattend.xml

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

The az vm create command
The Azure portal
The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet

Explanation:

Box 1: Unattend.xml

In preparation to deploy shielded VMs, you may need to create an operating system specialization answer file. On Windows, this is commonly known as the "unattend.xml" file. The New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile Windows PowerShell function helps you do this. Starting with Windows Server version 1709, you can run certain Linux guest OSes in shielded VMs. If you are using the System Center Virtual Machine Manager Linux agent to specialize those VMs, the New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile cmdlet can create compatible answer files for it.

Box 2: The Azure Portal

You can use the Azure portal to deploy a Linux virtual machine (VM) in Azure that runs Ubuntu.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/quick-create-portal>

Question: 21

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named Interface1 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

Network Interface: interface1 **Effective security rules** **Topology**

Virtual network/subnet: **VMRD-vnet/default** Public IP: **IP2** Private IP: **10.0.0.6**

Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **Interface1**) **Add inbound**

Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
1000	⚠ default-allow-...	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	Allow
65500	AllowAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **Interface1**) **Add outbound**

Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetOutBo...	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOut...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails. You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Start VM1.
- B. Attach a network interface.
- C. Delete the DenyAllOutBound outbound port rule.
- D. Delete the DenyAllInBound inbound port rule.

Answer: A

Incorrect Answers:

- B: The network interface has already been added to VM.
- C: The Outbound rules are fine.
- D: The inbound rules are fine. Port 3389 is used for Remote Desktop.

Note: 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.

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

Question: 22

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

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

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Virtual Machine Scale Sets can be used with the Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension handler. Virtual machine scale sets provide a way to deploy and manage large numbers of virtual machines, and can elastically scale in and out in response to load. DSC is used to configure the VMs as they come online so they are running the production software.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-dsc>

Question: 23

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.

You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

- Change the size to D8s v3.
- Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- Attach an additional network interface.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

- A. Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- B. Attach an additional network interface.
- C. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- D. Change the size to D8s v3.

Answer: D

Explanation:

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

Question: 24

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2016.

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent.

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data

a.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Answer:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 only

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Box 2: A new Azure virtual machine only

On the Restore configuration blade, you have two choices:

- Create virtual machine
- Restore disks

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

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

Question: 25

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

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

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

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

Answer:**Answer Area**

Location in which to store the backups:

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

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault><https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>**Question: 26****DRAG DROP**

You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and

VM3.

You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.

You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.

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

Actions

- Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Start VM2 and VM3.
- Resize VM1.
- Stop VM2 and VM3.
- Start VM1.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

- Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Resize VM1.
- Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Question: 27

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click **Redeploy**.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then

powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

Question: 28

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should redeploy the VM.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

Question: 29

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets.

You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets. You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets.

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

Cmdlets

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

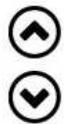
New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

```
New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig
New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup
Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig
New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork
```

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Step 2: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

Step 3: Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

Step 4: New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

Example: Create a virtual network with a subnet referencing a network security group

```
New-AzureRmResourceGroup -Name TestResourceGroup -Location centralus
```

```
$rdpRule = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name rdp-rule -Description "Allow RDP" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Inbound -Priority 100 -SourceAddressPrefix Internet -SourcePortRange * -DestinationAddressPrefix * -DestinationPortRange 3389
```

```
$networkSecurityGroup = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup -Location centralus -Name "NSG-FrontEnd" -SecurityRules $rdpRule
```

```
$frontendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name frontendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.1.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup $networkSecurityGroup
```

```
$backendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.2.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup $networkSecurityGroup
```

```
New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name MyVirtualNetwork -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup -Location centralus -AddressPrefix "10.0.0.0/16" -Subnet $frontendSubnet,$backendSubnet
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/new-azurermvirtualnetwork?view=azurermps-6.7.0>

Question: 30

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.

You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of NSG1.
- B. Modify the properties of ASG1.
- C. Associate NIC1 to ASG1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you deploy VMs, make them members of the appropriate ASGs.

You associate the ASG with a subnet.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/applicationsecuritygroups/>

Question: 31

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1. RT1 is associated to Subnet1 and Subnet2 and contains the routes in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.

If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.

Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Traffic from VM1 and VM2 can reach VM3 thanks to the routing table, and as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.

Box 2: No

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for traffic from VM2 to reach VM1.

Box 3: Yes

The traffic from VM1 will reach VM3, which thanks to IP forwarding, will send the traffic to VM2.

References: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

Question: 32

HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

▼
5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

▼
1
2
5
10

Answer:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Explanation:

Box 1: 10

One public and one private network interface for each of the five VMs.

Box 2: 1

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

References:

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

Question: 33

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

- A. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
- B. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- C. Provision virtual network gateways.
- D. Move VM1 to Subscription2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.

Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to

creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating.

The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

Question: 34

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG2	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.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

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

Question: 35

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

Network Interface: **vm1900** **Effective security rules** **Topology** ⓘ
 Virtual network/subnet: **VMRG-vnet/default** Public IP: **104.40.215.211** Private IP: **10.0.0.5** Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

INBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ

Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **vm1900**) **Add inbound port rule**
 Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
900	⚠ Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	✖ Deny
1000	⚠ default-allow-rdp	3389	TCP	Any	Any	✓ Allow
1010	Rule1	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	✓ Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	✓ Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalanc...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✖ Deny

OUTBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ

Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **vm1900**) **Add outbound port**
 Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	Rule3	80	Any	Any	Any	✖ Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	✓ Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✖ Deny

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Answer:

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
can connect to only the web server on VM1
can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Question: 36

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

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

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

What should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

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

Question: 37

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

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

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications accessed

by using Remote Desktop. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)

→ Move Delete

Resource group (change) ProductionRG	Security rules 1 inbound, 1 outbound
Location North Europe	Associated with 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces
Subscription (change) Production subscription	
Subscription ID 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea	
Tags (change) Click here to add tags	

Inbound security rules

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

Outbound security rules

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

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- D. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet. The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.

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

Question: 38

HOTSPOT

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two side-by-side tables in the Azure portal.

Virtual networks:

NAME
test1-vnet
testVNET1
vNET1
vNET2
vNET3
vNET4
vNET5
vNET6

vNET6 - Peerings:

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Answer:

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Box 2: Modify the address space

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

Question: 39

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.

You add the peerings in the following table.

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements Yes No

VM1 can ping VM3.

VM2 can ping VM3.

VM2 can ping VM1.

Answer:

- | Statements | Yes | No |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| VM1 can ping VM3. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can ping VM3. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can ping VM1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 2: Yes

Vnet2 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 3: No

Peering connections are non-transitive.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke>

Question: 40

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

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet2 only
- B. the subnets on VNet1 only
- C. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- D. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3
- E. the subnets on VNet3 only

Answer: E

Explanation:

All Azure resources are created in an Azure region and subscription. A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm>

Question: 41

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.

You plan to create a file share named dat

a.

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

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

A. 80

B. 443

C. 445

D. 3389

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

Question: 42

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?

A. RRSIG

B. PTR

C. DNSKEY

D. TXT

Answer: D

Explanation:

Create the TXT record. App Services uses this record only at configuration time to verify that you own the custom domain. You can delete this TXT record after your custom domain is validated and configured in App Service.

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

Question: 43

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
Configure company branding.	
Add an Azure AD tenant.	
Verify the domain.	
Create an Azure DNS zone.	
Add a custom domain name.	
Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.	

Answer:

Answer Area

Add a custom domain name.
Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.
Verify the domain.

Explanation:

The process is simple:

1. Add the custom domain name to your directory
2. Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
3. Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

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

Question: 44

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and Vnet2.

An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to Vnet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort. Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

- a. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

First action:

Create a network interface in RG2.
Detach a network interface.
Delete VM1.
Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

Attach a network interface.
Create a network interface in RG2.
Create a new virtual machine.
Move VM1 to RG2.

Answer:

First action:

Create a network interface in RG2.
Detach a network interface.
Delete VM1.
Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

Attach a network interface.
Create a network interface in RG2.
Create a new virtual machine.
Move VM1 to RG2.

Explanation:

You can move a VM and its associated resources to another resource group using the portal.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/move-vm>

Question: 45

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result,

these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

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

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 46

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

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

Question: 47

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

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

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

separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

How can I freeze or lock my production/critical Azure resources from accidental deletion? There is way to do this with both ASM and ARM resources using Azure resource lock.

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2016/04/27/using-azure-resource-manager-policy-and-azure-lock-to-control-your-azure-resources/>

Question: 48

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) domain that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.

What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
- B. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Assign a role to a user

1. Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
3. For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
4. Press Select to save.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-portal>

Question: 49

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

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

User2:

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

Answer:

User1:

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

User2:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only

First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only

Both membership rules apply.

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

Question: 50

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on (SSO) method. Staging mode is enabled.

You review the synchronization results and discover that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs.

You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a full import.
- B. Run Azure AD Connect and set the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication.
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial.
- D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Staging mode must be disabled. If the Azure AD Connect server is in staging mode, password hash synchronization is temporarily disabled.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no-passwords-are-synchronized-troubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task>

Question: 51

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts.

You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant.

You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group.
- B. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license.
- C. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role.
- D. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To assign a license, under Azure Active Directory > Licenses > All Products, select one or more products, and then select Assign on the command bar.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-users-groups>

Question: 52

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.onmicrosoft.com.

Adatum.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Domain Admins
User2	Schema Admins
User3	Incoming Forest Trust Builders
User4	Replicator
User5	Enterprise Admins

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Role
UserA	Global administrator
UserB	User administrator
UserC	Security administrator
UserD	Service administrator

You need to implement Azure AD Connect. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege. Which user accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Adatum.com:

User1
User2
User3
User4
User5

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

UserA
UserB
UserC
UserD

Answer:

Adatum.com:

User1
User2
User3
User4
User5

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

UserA
UserB
UserC
UserD

Explanation:

Box 1: User5

In Express settings, the installation wizard asks for the following:

AD DS Enterprise Administrator credentials

Azure AD Global Administrator credentials

The AD DS Enterprise Admin account is used to configure your on-premises Active Directory. These credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has completed. The Enterprise Admin, not the Domain Admin should make sure the permissions in Active Directory can be set in all domains.

Box 2: UserA

Azure AD Global Admin credentials credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has completed. It is used to create the Azure AD Connector account used for synchronizing changes to Azure AD. The account also enables sync as a feature in Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-accounts-permissions>

Question: 53

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/101-vm-secure-password/>

Question: 54

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS 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 name server at the domain registrar.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

Question: 55

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS 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 zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

Question: 56

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS 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?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

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>

Question: 57

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 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 RG1 blade, you click **Automation script**.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 58

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You would need to Redeploy the VM.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

Question: 59

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result,

these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click enable.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You would need to Redeploy the VM.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

Question: 60

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:

*Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.

*Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.

*Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.

How should you complete the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answers are

a.

```
{  
  "policyRule":{  
    "if":{  
      "allOf":{  
        {  
          "field":"type",  
          "equals":
```

"Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

```
},  
{  
  "not":{  
    "field":"tags['organization']",  
    "equals":"Contoso"  
  }  
}  
]  
},  
"then":{  
  "effect":
```

```
  "details": [  
    "Append",  
    "Deny",  
    "DeployIfNotExists",  
    {  
      "field":"tags['organization']",  
      "value": "Contoso"  
    }  
  ]  
}  
}
```

Answer:

```
        "Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

    },
{
  "not": {
    "field": "tags['organization']",
    "equals": "Contoso"
  }
}
],
},
  "then": {
    "effect": "Append",
    "details": [
      "Deny",
      "DeployIfExists",
      {
        "field": "tags['organization']",
        "value": "Contoso"
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
```

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/definition-structure>

Question: 61

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?

- A. PTR
- B. MX
- C. NSEC3
- D. RRSIG

Answer: B

Question: 62

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

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

You need to view the template used for the deployment.

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

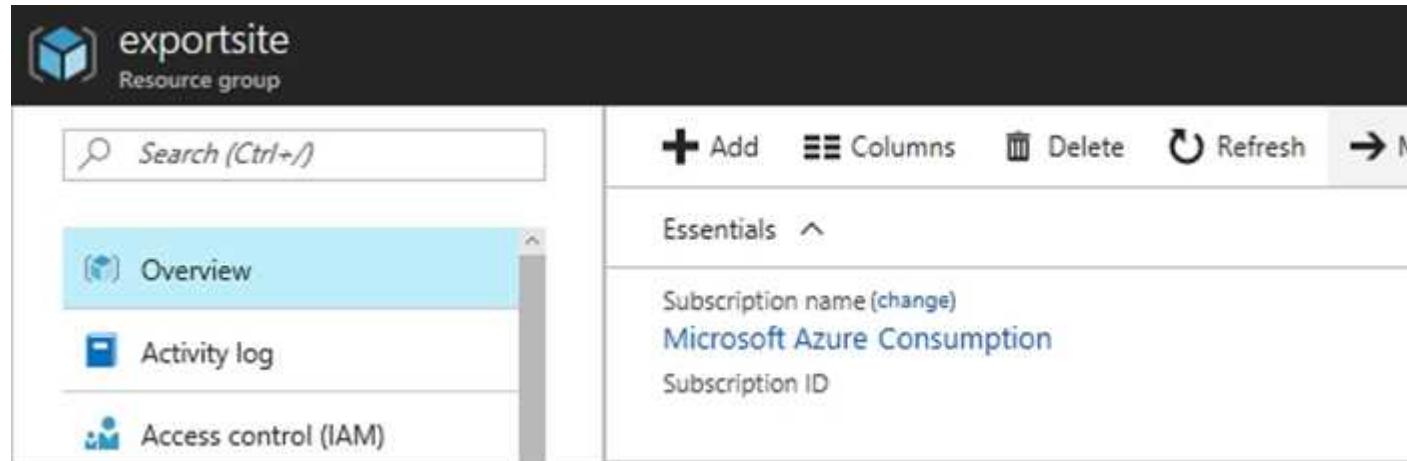
- A. RG1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage1
- D. Container1

Answer: A

Explanation:

1. View template from deployment history

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



The screenshot shows the Azure Resource Group blade for a group named 'exportsite'. The 'Overview' section is active, displaying the following information:

- Subscription name (change) **Microsoft Azure Consumption**
- Subscription ID

On the left, there is a navigation menu with options: Overview (selected), Activity log, and Access control (IAM). At the top right, there are buttons for Add, Columns, Delete, Refresh, and a navigation arrow.

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

The screenshot shows a list of deployments. At the top, there are buttons for Delete, Cancel, Redeploy, and View template. Below is a search bar with placeholder text "Search for deployments by name...". The main table has columns for Deployment Name and Status. One row is highlighted with a red box: "Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1..." under Deployment Name and "Succeeded" with a green checkmark under Status.

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

This screenshot shows a detailed view of a specific deployment. The title is "Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased13386b0-9908 Deployment". The top navigation bar includes "Delete", "Cancel", "Refresh", "Redeploy", and "View template", with "View template" highlighted by a red box. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Overview, Metrics, Logs, Configuration, and Security. The main content area displays deployment details:

Deployment Date	7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM
Status	Succeeded
Duration	1 minute 30 seconds
Resource Group	exportsite
Related	Events

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

Question: 63

DRAG DROP

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 has a single data disk named Disk1. You need to attach Disk1 to VM2. The solution must minimize downtime for both virtual

machines.

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

Actions

- Start VM2.
- Stop VM1.
- Start VM1.
- Detach Disk1 from VM1.
- Attach Disk1 to VM2.
- Stop VM2.

**Answer Area**

Answer:**Answer Area**

- Stop VM1.
- Detach Disk1 from VM1.
- Start VM1.
- Attach Disk1 to VM2.

Explanation:

Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1.

Step 3: Start VM1.

Detach a data disk using the portal

1. In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.
2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click Stop to deallocate the VM.
3. In the virtual machine pane, select Disks.
4. At the top of the Disks pane, select Edit.
5. In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the Detach button image detach button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click Save on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click Overview and then click the Start button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.



8. The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine.

Step 4: Attach Disk1 to VM2

Attach an existing disk

Follow these steps to reattach an existing available data disk to a running VM.

9. Select a running VM for which you want to reattach a data disk.

10. From the menu on the left, select Disks.

11. Select Attach existing to attach an available data disk to the VM.

12. From the Attach existing disk pane, select OK.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>

Question: 64

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.

You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

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

a. **NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploy...  
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
    "parameters": {},  
    "resources": [  
        {  
            "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",  
            "name": "ha",  
            "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",  
            "location": "eastus",  
            "properties": {  
                "platformFaultDomainCount":  ,  
                "platformUpdateDomainCount":    
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Select two alternatives below.

- A. platformFaultDomainCount: 0
- B. platformFaultDomainCount: 1
- C. platformFaultDomainCount: 2
- D. platformFaultDomainCount: 3
- E. platformFaultDomainCount: 4
- F. platformUpdateDomainCount: 10
- G. platformUpdateDomainCount: 20
- H. platformUpdateDomainCount: 25
- I. platformUpdateDomainCount: 30
- J. platformUpdateDomainCount: 40
- K. platformUpdateDomainCount: 50

Answer: CG

Explanation:

Use two fault domains.

2 or 3 is max, depending on which region you are in.

Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

References:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disks>

<https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030>

Question: 65

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2. What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- B. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- D. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

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

Question: 66

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.	 
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.	
Download the usage report.	
Assign a tag to each resource.	
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.	

Answer:

Assign a tag to each resource.

From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.

Download the usage report.

Explanation:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

1. Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.
2. You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.
3. Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.
4. You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>

Question: 67

You have a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1 and a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Storageaccount1 contains the disk files for VM1. You apply a ReadOnly lock to RG1.

What can you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Generate an automation script for RG1.
- B. View the keys of storageaccount1.
- C. Upload a blob to storageaccount1.
- D. Start VM1.

Answer: B

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.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-lock-resources>

Question: 68

You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network. Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com.

You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory. You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

- A. From the on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
- B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.

- C. From the on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
- D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering options.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following:

State: Verified

Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials.

State: Not verified

Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default .onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified.

Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-user-signin>

Question: 69

You have two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com.

You have a Microsoft account that you use to sign in to both tenants.

You need to configure the default sign-in tenant for the Azure portal.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, configure the portal settings.
- B. From the Azure portal, change the directory.
- C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run **Set-AzureRmContext**.
- D. From Azure Cloud Shell, run **Set-AzureRmSubscription**.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change the subscription directory in the Azure portal.

The classic portal feature Edit Directory, that allows you to associate an existing subscription to your

Azure Active Directory (AAD), is now available in Azure portal. It used to be available only to Service Admins with Microsoft accounts, but now it's available to users with AAD accounts as well.

To get started:

1. Go to Subscriptions.
2. Select a subscription.
3. Select Change directory.

Incorrect Answers:

C: The Set-AzureRmContext cmdlet sets authentication information for cmdlets that you run in the current session. The context includes tenant, subscription, and environment information.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/edit-directory-now-in-new-portal/>

Question: 70

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
- B. General settings from the Groups blade.
- C. User settings from the Users blade.
- D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

Answer: C

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:

The Azure AD global administrator role

The Azure AD device administrator role

The user performing the Azure AD join

In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:

1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

Question: 71

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.

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 create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

Question: 72

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 73

HOTSPOT

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name Vnet1 -ResourceGroupName Production

Name          : Vnet1
ResourceGroupName : Production
Location       : westus
Id             : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag           : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid   : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags           :
AddressSpace   : {
    "AddressPrefixes": [
        "10.2.0.0/16"
    ]
}
DhcpOptions    : {}
Subnets        : [
    {
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection : false
EnableVmProtection    : false
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the

information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

- | |
|-------------------------|
| add a network interface |
| add a subnet |
| add an address space |
| delete a subnet |
| delete an address space |

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

- | |
|-------------------------|
| add a network interface |
| add a subnet |
| add an address space |
| delete a subnet |
| delete an address space |

Answer:

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

- | |
|-------------------------|
| add a network interface |
| add a subnet |
| add an address space |
| delete a subnet |
| delete an address space |

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

- | |
|-------------------------|
| add a network interface |
| add a subnet |
| add an address space |
| delete a subnet |
| delete an address space |

Explanation:

Box 1: add a subnet

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet.

Box 2: add a network interface

The 10.2.1.0/24 network exists. We need to add a network interface.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-static-private-ip-arm-pportal>

Question: 74

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.

D. Create an A record named “.research in the adatum.com zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configure A records for the domains and sub domains.

References: <http://www.stefanjohansson.org/2012/12/how-to-configure-custom-dns-names-for-multiple-subdomain-based-azure-web-sites/>

Question: 75

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named AAD1.

Subscription1 contains the objects in the following table:

Name	Type
Share1	Azure file share
Account1	Azure Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Vault1	Recovery Services vault

You plan to create a single backup policy for Vault1. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

AAD1 only
Account1 only
RG1 only
Share1 only
AAD1 and Share1 only
AAD1, Share1 and Account1 only
AAD1, Share1, Account1, and RG1

In the backup policy that you create, you can configure the backups to be retained for up to:

7 days
31 days
90 days
120 days
365 days
99 years

Answer:

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

AAD1 only
Account1 only
RG1 only
Share1 only
AAD1 and Share1 only
AAD1, Share1 and Account1 only
AAD1, Share1, Account1, and RG1

In the backup policy that you create, you can configure the backups to be retained for up to:

7 days
31 days
90 days
120 days
365 days
99 years

Explanation:

Box 1: RG1 only

Box 2: 99 years

With the latest update to Azure Backup, customers can retain their data for up to 99 years in Azure.

Note: A backup policy defines a matrix of when the data snapshots are taken, and how long those snapshots are retained.

The backup policy interface looks like this:

* Policy name

Backup frequency
Daily 5:30 AM Local Time (UTC-07:00)

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

* At For Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

* On * At For Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

* On * Day * At For Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#define-a-backup-policy>
<https://blogs.microsoft.com/firehose/2015/02/16/february-update-to-azure-backup-includes-data-retention-up-to-99-years-offline-backup-and-more/>

Question: 76

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 computer as quickly as possible.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Mount a VHD.	
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	
Download and run a script.	
Select a restore point.	
Copy the files by using AZCopy.	
From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault.	
From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.	

> <

Answer:

Answer Area

- From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault.
- Select a restore point.
- Download and run a script.
- Copy the files by using AZCopy.

Explanation:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

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

Question: 77

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct selection presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
- B. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select **Selected networks**.
- C. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add VNet1.
- D. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select **Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account**.
- E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: By default, storage accounts accept connections from clients on any network. To limit access to selected networks, you must first change the default action.

Azure portal

1. Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.
2. Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.
3. To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'. To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.
4. Click Save to apply your changes.

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

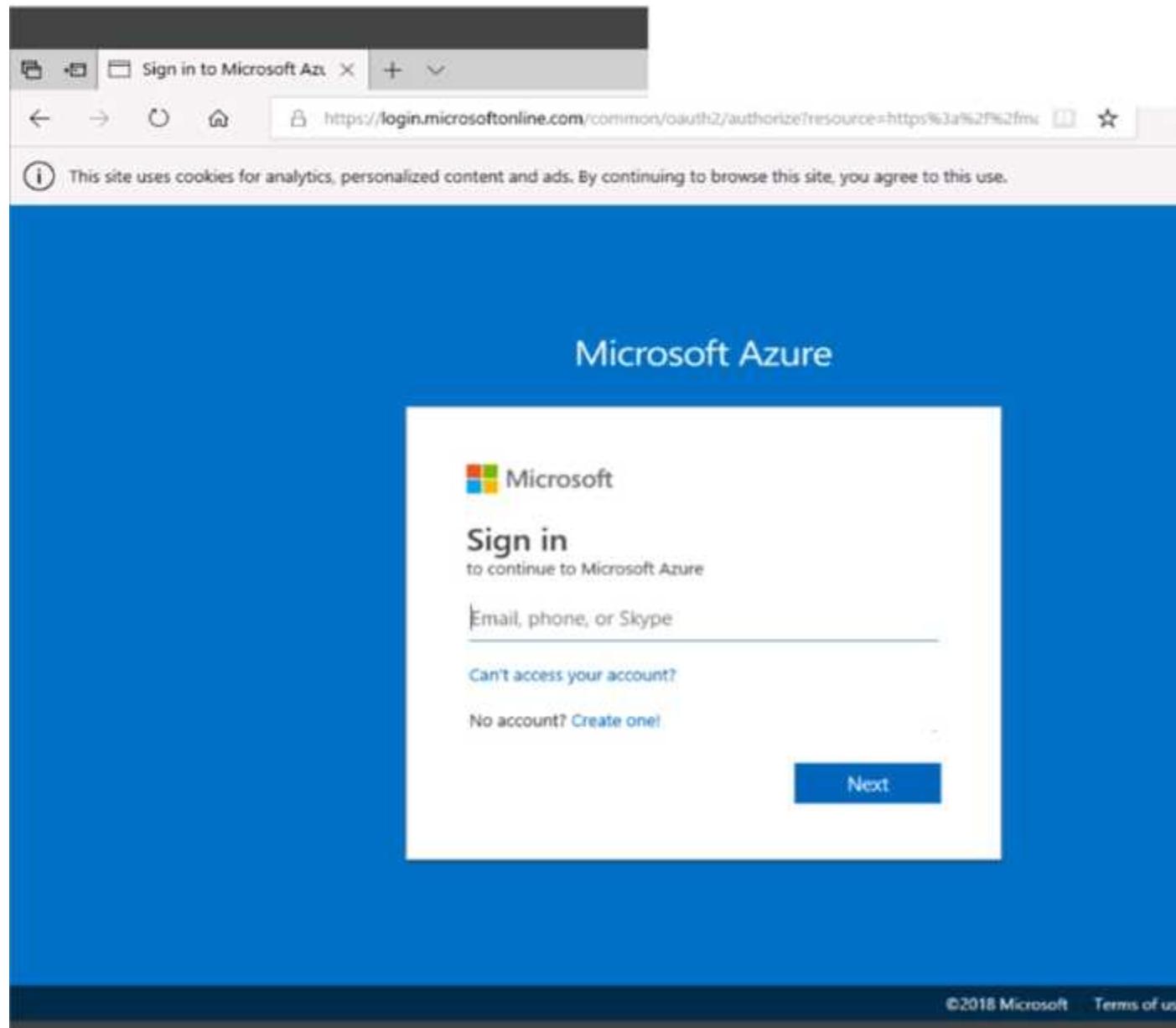
Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks.

By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service. The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

Question: 78

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Feedback'). The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a large 'All resources' section. To the right of the main content, there's a sidebar titled 'Azure getting started' with various quickstart links, and a bottom section with 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace' buttons.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

– Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your on-premises network uses an IP address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255.

You need to ensure that only devices from the on-premises network can connect to the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: Navigate to the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

Step 2: Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.

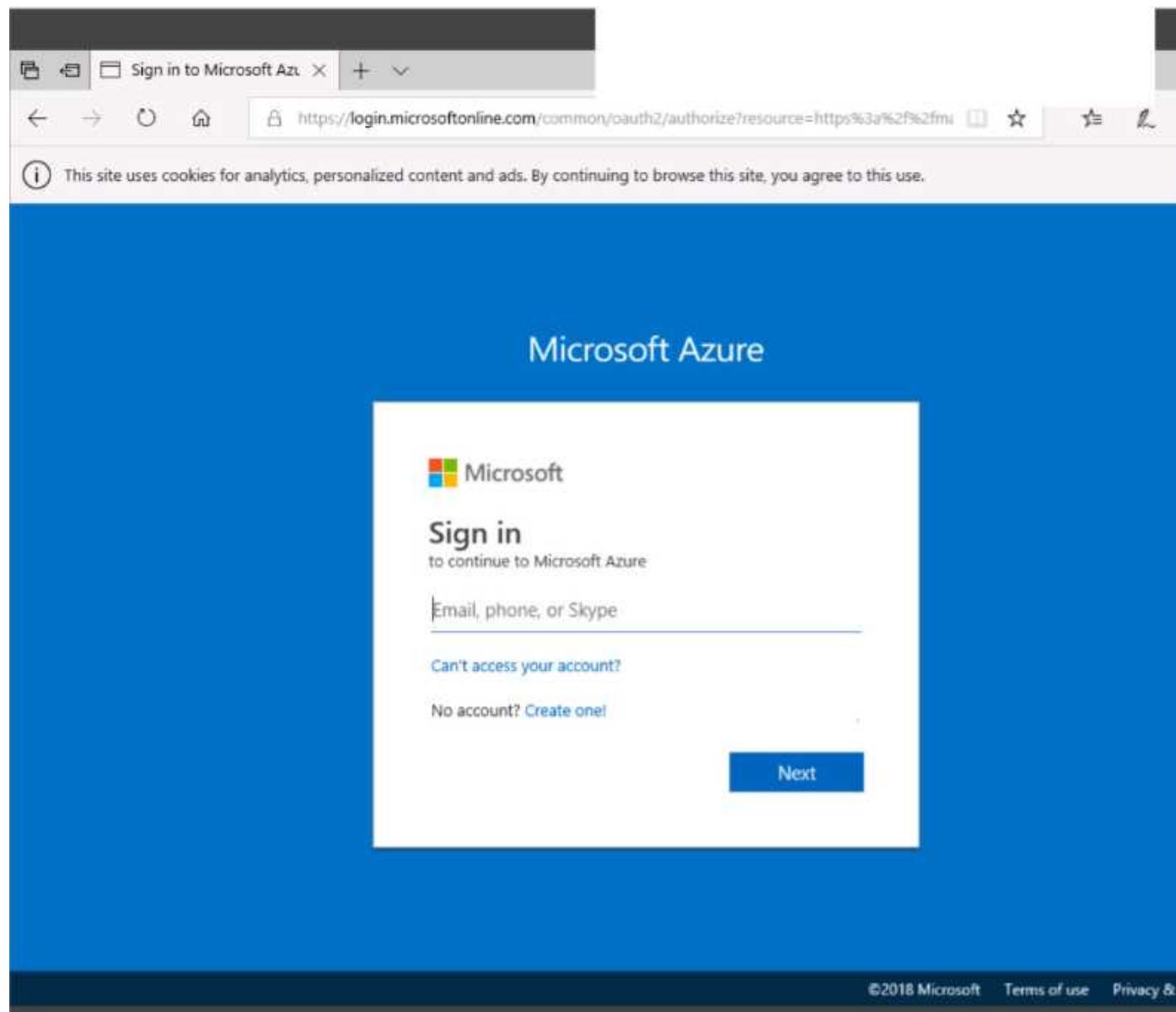
Step 3: Ensure that you have elected to allow access from 'Selected networks'.

Step 4: To grant access to an internet IP range, enter the address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255 (in CIDR format) under Firewall, Address Ranges.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

Question: 79

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Help & support'), and 'Azure getting started mad...'. The main dashboard area is titled 'All resources' and features a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. At the bottom of the dashboard are buttons for 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace'.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

– Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

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Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to store media files in the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

You need to configure the storage account to store the media files. The solution must ensure that only users who have access keys can download the media files and that the files are accessible only over HTTPS.

What should you do from Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

We should create an Azure file share.

Step 1: In the Azure portal, select All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.

On the Storage Accounts window that appears.

Step 2: Locate the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

Step 3: On the storage account page, in the Services section, select Files.

Services

 **Blobs**
Object storage for understanding data
[View metrics](#)
[Configure CORS rules](#)
[Setup custom domain](#)

 **Files**
File shares that use SMB
[View metrics](#)
[Configure CORS rules](#)

 **Tables**
Tabular data storage
[View metrics](#)

 **Queues**
Scale apps depending on
[View metrics](#)

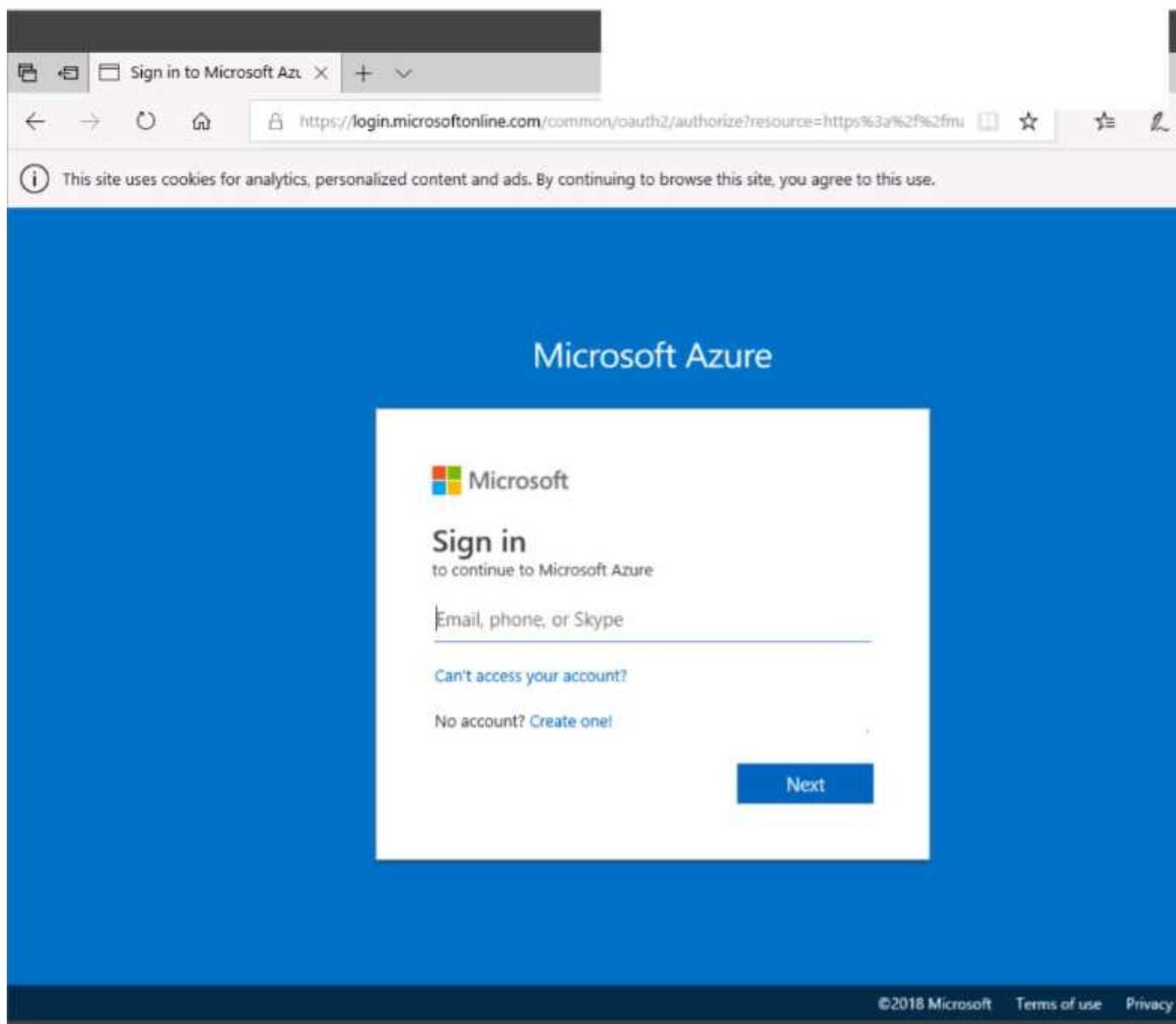
Step 4: On the menu at the top of the File service page, click + File share. The New file share page drops down.

Step 5: In Name type myshare. Click OK to create the Azure file share.

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

Question: 80

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', and 'Cost Management + Bill...'). The main central area is titled 'Dashboard' and 'All resources'. On the right side, there is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section featuring links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. A 'Getting started' banner at the top right says 'Launch an app on Azure' and has a 'Create' button.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

– Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to protect on-premises virtual machines and Azure virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

You need to prepare the backup infrastructure in Azure. The solution must minimize the cost of storing the backups in Azure.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

First, create Recovery Services vault.

Step 1: On the left-hand menu, select All services and in the services list, type Recovery Services. As you type, the list of resources filters. When you see Recovery Services vaults in the list, select it to open the Recovery Services vaults menu.

Microsoft Azure

All services recovery

Recovery Services vaults
Keywords: Disaster recovery

Site recovery vaults (classic)

Step 2: In the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add to open the Recovery Services vault menu.

Microsoft Azure Recovery Services vaults > Recovery Services vault

Recovery Services vaults Microsoft

+ Add Assign Tags ... More

Subscriptions: SubscriptionID

Filter by name...

0 items

NAME ↑↓

Recovery Services vault Recovery Services vault

* Name myRecoveryServicesVault ✓

* Subscription SubscriptionID

* Resource group

Create new Use existing

myResourceGroup

* Location

West Europe

Pin to dashboard

Create Automation options

Step 3: In the Recovery Services vault menu, for example, Type myRecoveryServicesVault in Name.

The current subscription ID appears in Subscription. If you have additional subscriptions, you could choose another subscription for the new vault.

For Resource group select Use existing and choose myResourceGroup. If myResourceGroup doesn't exist, select Create new and type myResourceGroup.

From the Location drop-down menu, choose West Europe.

Click Create to create your Recovery Services vault.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-vm-at-scale>

Question: 81

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/oauth2/authorize?resource=https%3a%2f%2fml> in the address bar. A cookie consent message at the top states: "This site uses cookies for analytics, personalized content and ads. By continuing to browse this site, you agree to this use." The main page is titled "Microsoft Azure" and features the Microsoft logo. It has a "Sign in" button with the text "to continue to Microsoft Azure". Below it is a text input field labeled "Email, phone, or Skype". There are links for "Can't access your account?", "No account? Create one!", and a "Next" button.

©2018 Microsoft Terms of use

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure dashboard interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'Create a resource', 'All services', and 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Help & support'). The main central area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows 'All resources'. To the right, there's a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with cards for 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace'.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

— Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Another administrator attempts to establish connectivity between two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2.

The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

You need to ensure that network connections can be established successfully between VNET1 and VNET2 as quickly as possible.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

You can connect one VNet to another VNet using either a Virtual network peering, or an Azure VPN Gateway.

To create a virtual network gateway

Step1 : In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in

search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.

Step 2: On the Create virtual network gateway page, fill in the values for your virtual network gateway.

Create virtual network gateway

* Name

Gateway type ⓘ
 VPN ExpressRoute

VPN type ⓘ
 Route-based Policy-based

* SKU ⓘ

Enable active-active mode ⓘ

* Virtual network ⓘ
Choose a virtual network

* Public IP address ⓘ
 Create new Use existing

^ Configure public IP address

SKU

* Assignment
 Dynamic Static

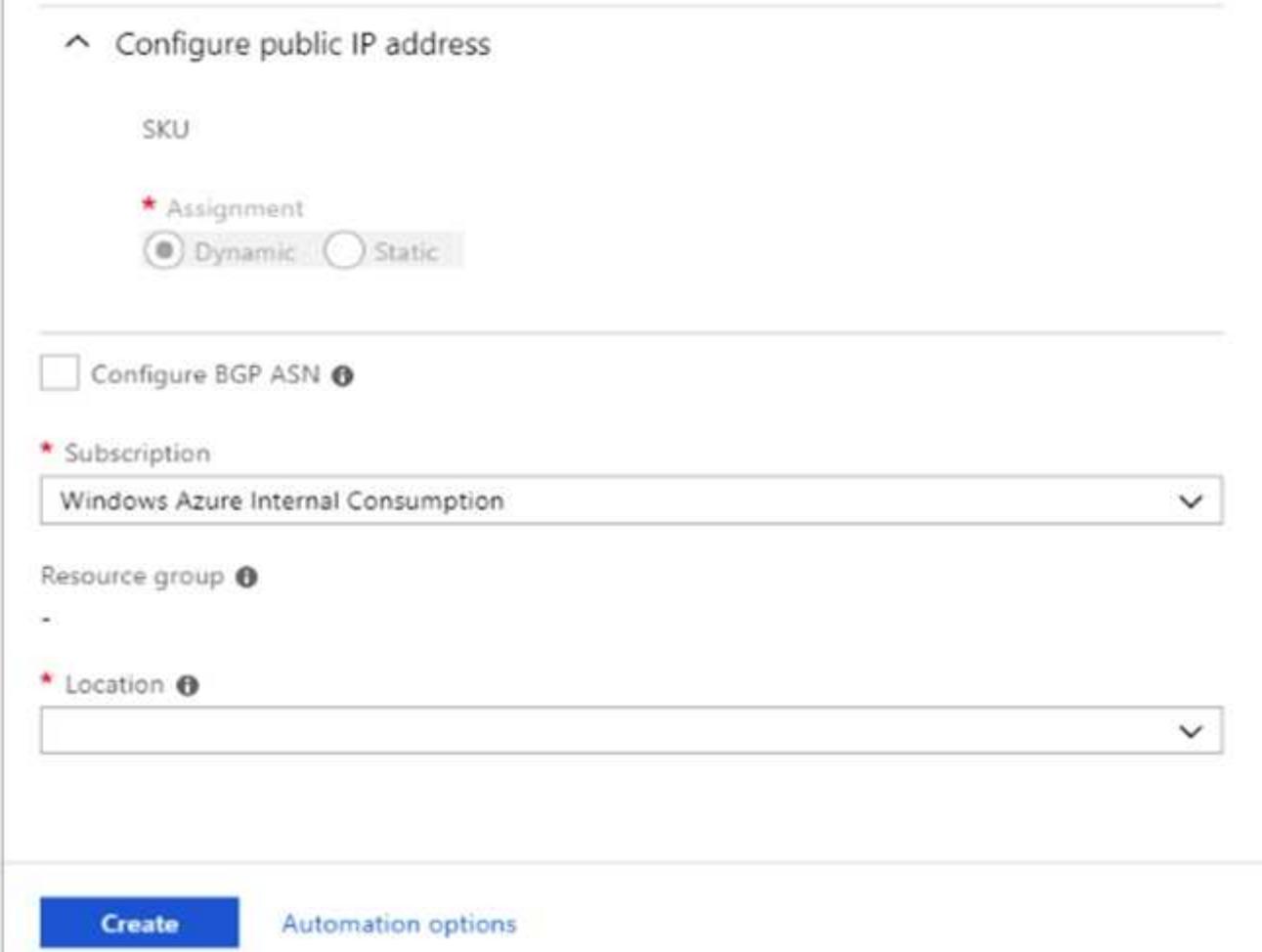
Configure BGP ASN ?

* Subscription
Windows Azure Internal Consumption

Resource group ?
-

* Location ?
[dropdown menu]

Create Automation options



Name: Name your gateway. This is not the same as naming a gateway subnet. It's the name of the gateway object you are creating.

Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.

Virtual network: Choose the virtual network to which you want to add this gateway. Click Virtual network to open the 'Choose a virtual network' page. Select the VNet. If you don't see your VNet, make sure the Location field is pointing to the region in which your virtual network is located.

Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network. If you previously created a valid gateway subnet, this setting will not appear.

Step 4: Select Create New to create a Gateway subnet.

Add subnet

RMVNet

* Name
GatewaySubnet

* Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ
192.168.0.0/26 ✓
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.0.63 (59 + 5 Azure reserved addresses)

Route table
None >

Service endpoints

Services ⓘ
0 selected

Subnet delegation

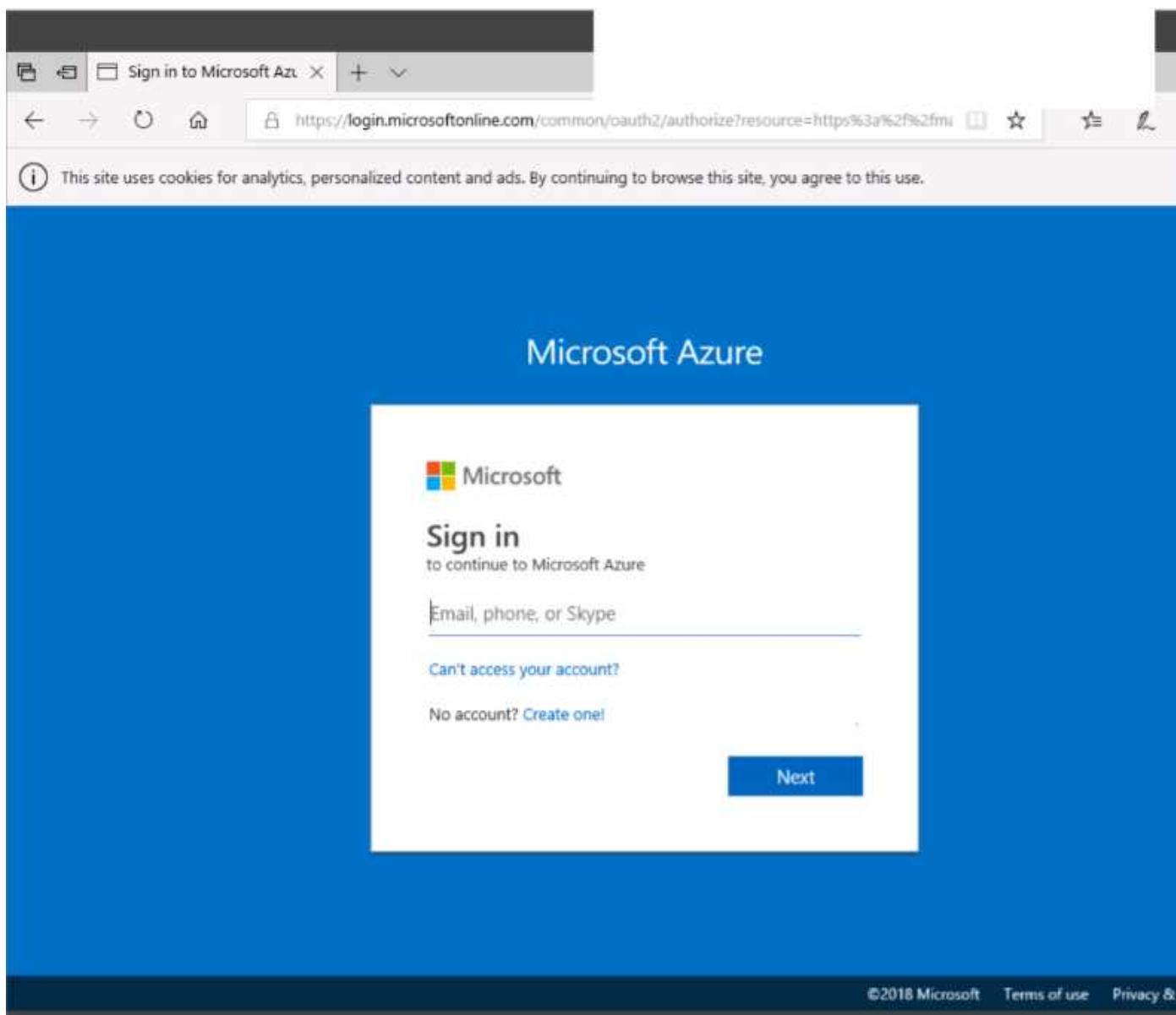
Delegate subnet to a service ⓘ
None

Step 5: Click Create to begin creating the VPN gateway. The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes. You may need to refresh your portal page to see the completed status.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-resource-manager-portal?>

Question: 82

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', and 'Cost Management + Bill...'). The main central area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a large 'All resources' section with four small placeholder cards. To the right, there's a promotional banner for 'Azure getting started made easy!' featuring icons for various languages (C#, VB, JS, PHP, Node.js, .NET) and a 'Create DevOps Project' button. Below the banner is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

– Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and UPD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

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Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to configure VM1 to be accessible from the Internet.

You need to add a public IP address to the network interface used by VM1.

What should you do from Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

You can add private and public IP addresses to an Azure network interface by completing the steps that follow.

Step 1: In Azure portal, click More services > type virtual machines in the filter box, and then click Virtual machines.

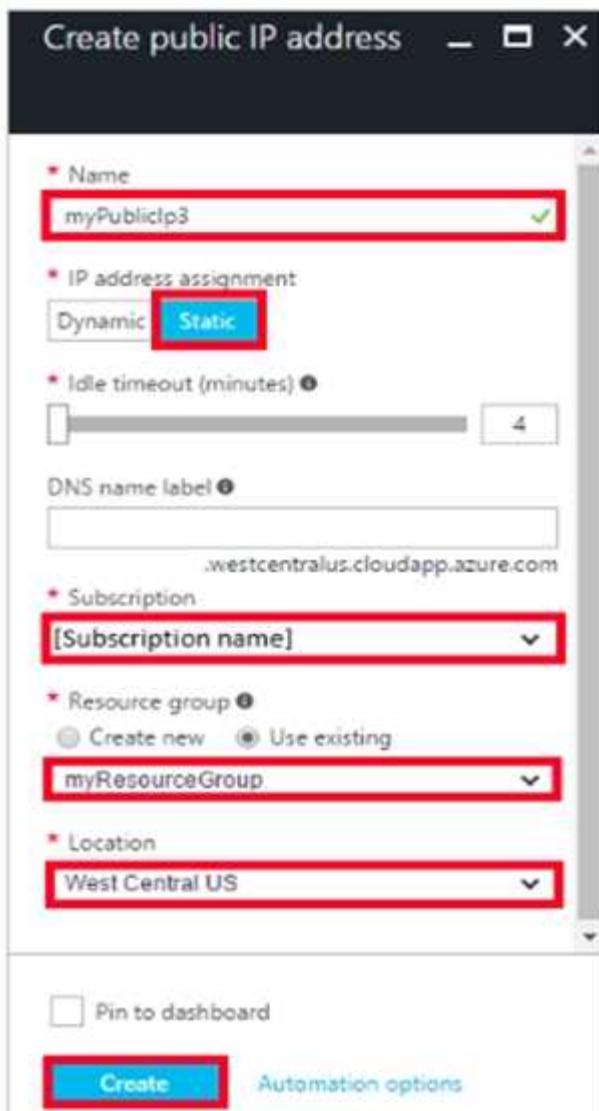
Step 2: In the Virtual machines pane, click the VM you want to add IP addresses to. Click Network interfaces in the virtual machine pane that appears, and then select the network interface you want to

add the IP addresses to. In the example shown in the following picture, the NIC named myNIC from the VM named myVM is selected:

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Virtual machines' and a list of subscriptions. A specific VM named 'myVM' is selected and highlighted with a red box. On the right, the main content area is titled 'myVM - Network interfaces'. It contains several sections: 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'SETTINGS' (with 'Availability set', 'Disks', 'Extensions'), and 'Network interfaces' (which is also highlighted with a red box). To the right of the main content, there's a search bar for network interfaces and a table listing network interfaces with columns for 'NAME' and 'PUBLIC IP ADDRESS'. One entry, 'myNIC', has its row highlighted with a red box, and its public IP address, '52.161.29.217', is visible.

Step 3: In the pane that appears for the NIC you selected, click IP configurations.

Step 4: Click Create public IP address.

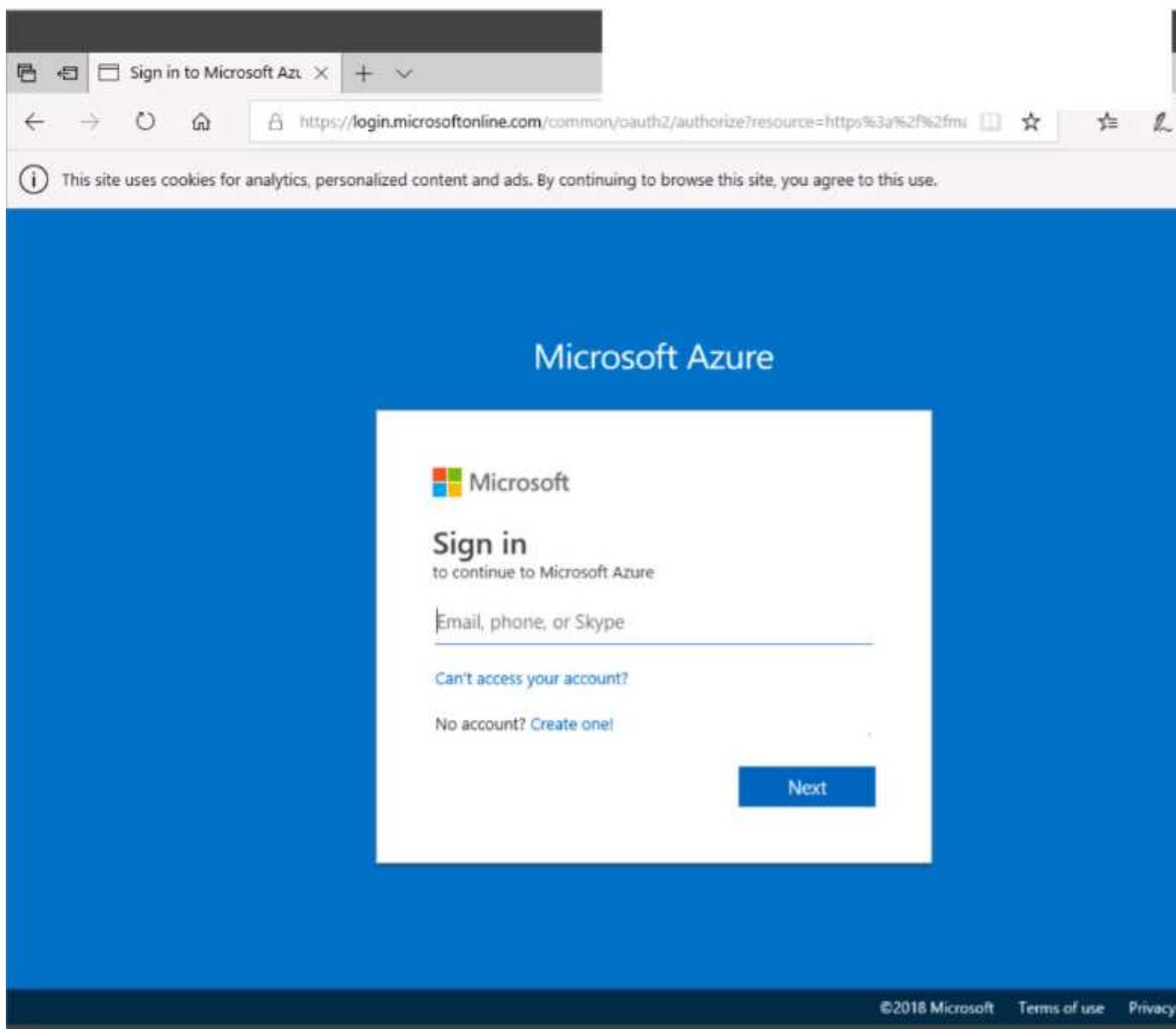


Step 5: In the Create public IP address pane that appears, enter a Name, select an IP address assignment type, a Subscription, a Resource group, and a Location, then click Create, as shown in the following picture:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-multiple-ip-addresses-portal>

Question: 83

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure dashboard interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Help & support'). The main central area is titled 'Dashboard' and 'All resources'. On the right side, there is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with links to 'Windows Virtual Machine', 'Linux Virtual Machine', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. The bottom navigation bar includes 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace'.

Instructions**Comments****Controls Available****Keyboard Shortcuts Available**

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

– Configure servers

- Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPOD Services.

+ Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

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Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the internet. The solution must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a new network security group

Step 2: Select your new network security group.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for managing network security groups. The left sidebar lists several options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, SETTINGS, Inbound security rules (which is highlighted with a red box), Outbound security rules, and Network interfaces. The main content area is titled "myNetworkSecurityGroup - Inbound security rules" and shows a "Network security group". At the top right are two buttons: "+ Add" (also highlighted with a red box) and "Default rules". Below these buttons is a search bar labeled "Search inbound security rules". A table below the search bar has columns for "PRIORITY" and "NAME", with a single row indicating "No results."

Step 3: Select Inbound security rules, . Under **Add inbound security rule**, enter the following
Destination: Select Network security group, and then select the security group you created previously.
Destination port ranges: 3389
Protocol: Select TCP

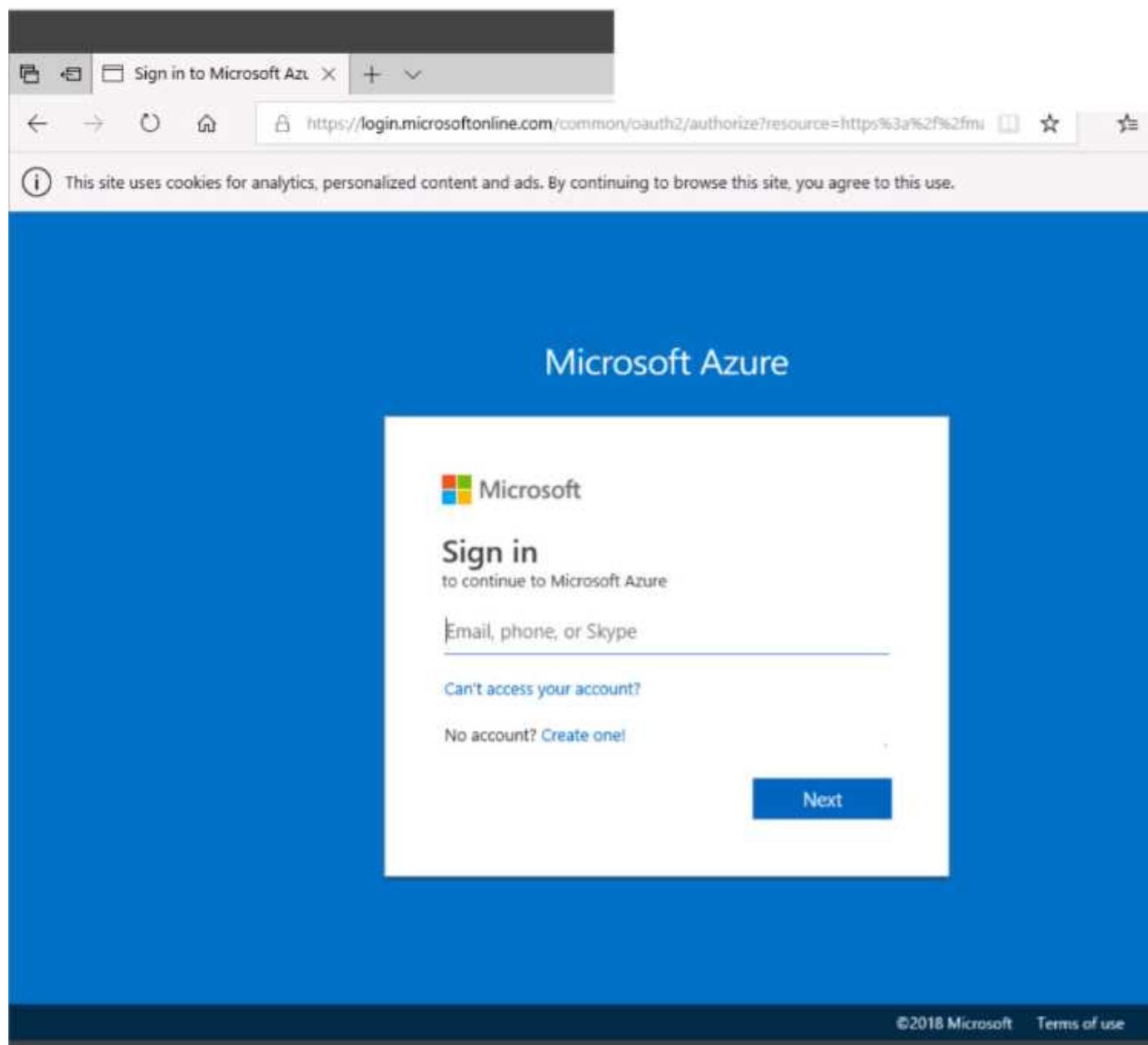
The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing Network Security Groups (NSGs). The left sidebar lists several options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, and SETTINGS. Under SETTINGS, the 'Inbound security rules' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays the 'myNsg - Inbound security rules' page, which includes a search bar, a 'Default rules' section, and a table of rules. The table has columns for PRIORITY, NAME, PORT, PROTOCOL, and SOURCE. Three rules are listed:

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalanc...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

Question: 84

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which is currently selected), 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Help & support'. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a section for 'All resources'. On the right side, there is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' panel with links to 'Windows Virtual Machine', 'Linux Virtual Machine', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

 Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

[Create](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#) [Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

... Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for 'corpdata7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) <<

- Overview
- Outputs
- Inputs
- Template

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

... Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.

 Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)
Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine



Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

0.0960 USD/hr

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

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able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to migrate a large amount of corporate data to Azure Storage and to back up files stored on old hardware to Azure Storage.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata7523690n1 in the corpdatalog7523690 resource group. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Corpdata7523690n1 must be able to host the virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines.
- The cost of accessing the files must be minimized.
- Replication costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: In the Azure portal, click All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select corpdatalog7523690.

Home > Create storage account

Create storage account

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, and cost-effective. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage resources.

* Subscription: <your-subscription>

* Resource group: sample-resource-group
[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. You can also use the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

* Storage account name: your-resource-group

* Location:

Performance: [?](#)

Account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Replication: Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Access tier (default): Cool Hot

Review + create **Previous** **Next : Advanced >**

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata7523690n1

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. . General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

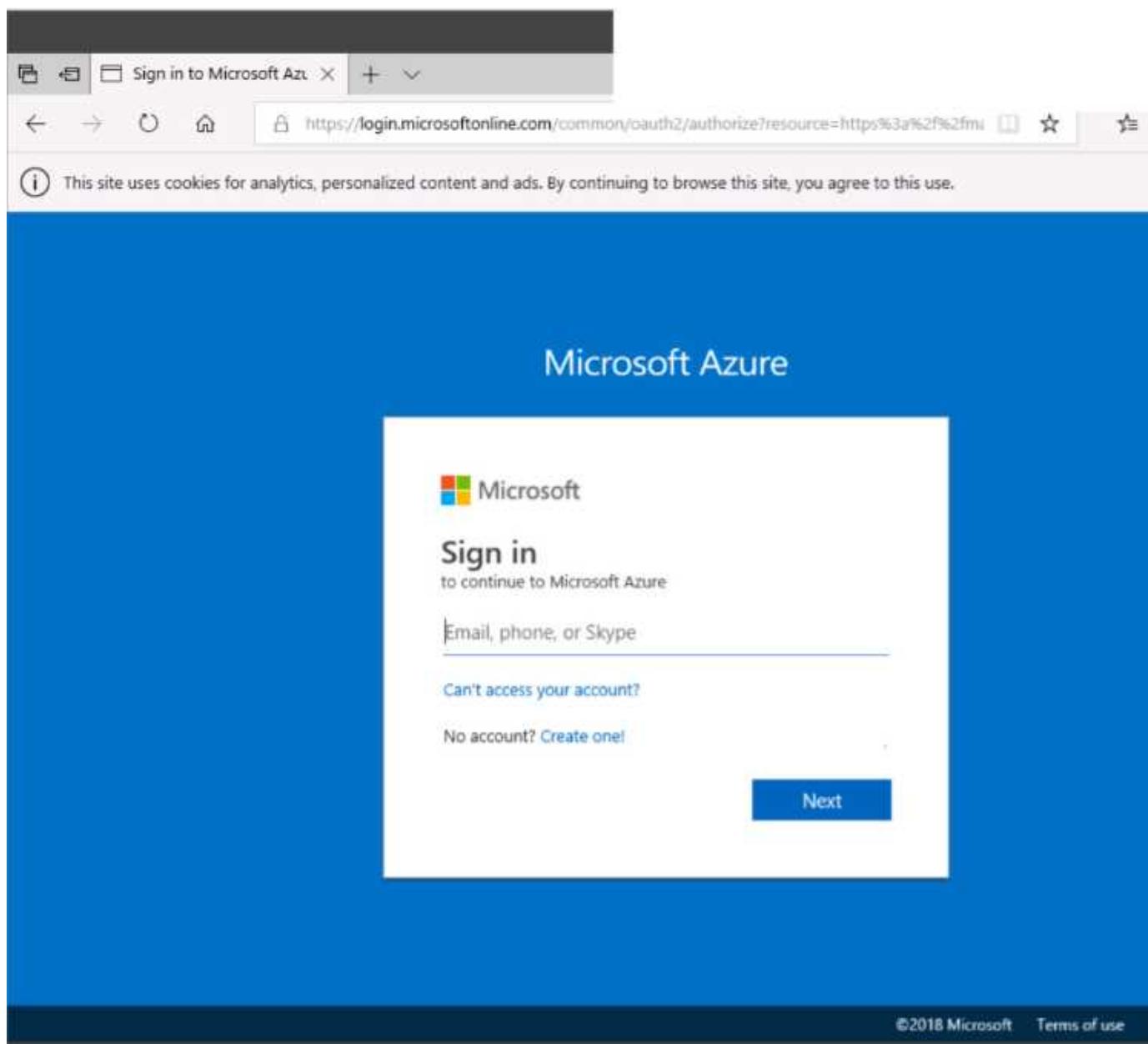
References:

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

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

Question: 85

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. At the top, there's a header bar with a back/forward button, refresh, and search icons. The URL https://portal.azure.com/#@pbtexamsponsoroutlook.onmicrosoft.com/dashboard/private/B... is visible. Below the header is the Microsoft Azure logo and a search bar labeled "Search resources, services, and docs". To the right of the search bar are various navigation icons.

The main content area is titled "Dashboard" and shows a "All resources" section with a list of items. On the left, a sidebar lists "FAVORITES" and other service links such as App Services, Function Apps, SQL databases, Azure Cosmos DB, Virtual machines, Load balancers, Storage accounts, Virtual networks, Azure Active Directory, Monitor, Advisor, Security Center, and Cost Management + Bill... .

On the right side, there's a "Quickstarts + tutorials" section with links to Windows Virtual Machines, Linux Virtual Machines, App Service, Functions, and SQL Database. Above this section, there's a "Azure getting started" area featuring various technology logos like Java, Python, Node.js, .NET, and others.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corodata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Actions

Create **Previous** **Next** **Download a template for automation**

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for res 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) <

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

... Your deployment is underway

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name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine



Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering

[View Pricing details](#) for more information.

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

0.0960 USD/hr

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to move backup files and documents from an on-premises Windows file server to Azure Storage. The backup files will be stored as blobs.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata7523690n2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the documents are accessible via drive mappings from Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents.
- Minimize storage access costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: In the Azure portal, click All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select Create New. Create a new Resource

Home > Create storage account

Create storage account

Basics **Advanced** **Tags** **Review + create**

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription: <your-subscription>

* Resource group: sample-resource-group
[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. You can also use the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

* Storage account name: your-resource-group

* Location:

Performance: ⓘ

Account kind: ⓘ

Replication: ⓘ

Access tier (default): ⓘ

Cool Hot

Resource Group Details (Modal)

A resource group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution.

* Name: your-resource-group

Buttons: OK Cancel

Account Kind Selection (Modal)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Buttons: Review + create Previous Next : Advanced >

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata7523690n2

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-

GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

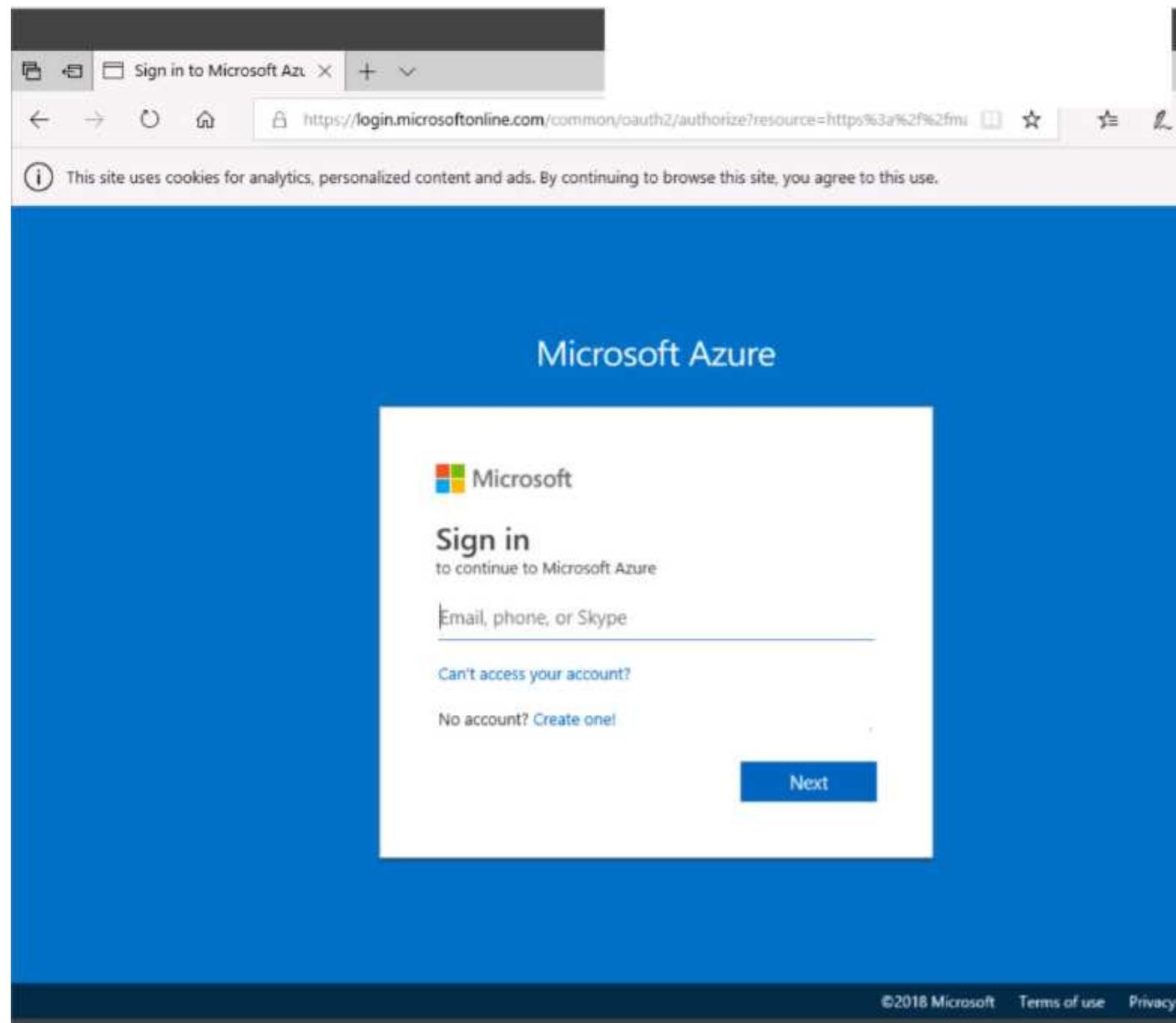
References:

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

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

Question: 86

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'Help & support'), and 'Azure getting started mad...'. The main central area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows 'All resources'. Below this is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. At the bottom of the dashboard are 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace' buttons.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

 Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Actions

Create Previous Next Download a template for automation

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

... Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template
'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags **Review + create**

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) < Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

... Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.

 Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

! Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags **Review + create**

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
by Canonical
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Standard D2s v3
by Microsoft
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering
View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Subscription credits apply ⓘ
0.0960 USD/hr
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.
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To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

 CertKingdom
GATEWAY TO YOUR SUCCESS

You need to deploy two Azure virtual machines named VM1003a and VM1003b based on the Ubuntu Server 17.10 image. The deployment must meet the following requirements:

- Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent availability.
- Use managed disks.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

1. Open the Azure portal.
2. On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.
3. Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.
4. Select Create VM from the menu.
5. Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1003a as the name for the first Virtual machine. The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

6. Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter.
7. Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.
8. On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

Repeat the procedure for the second VM and name it VM1003b.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-generalized-managed>

Question: 87

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Azure sign-in page within a web browser window. The browser's title bar reads "Sign in to Microsoft Azur". The address bar displays the URL: <https://login.microsoftonline.com/common/oauth2/authorize?resource=https%3a%2f%2fmi>. A cookie consent message at the top states: "This site uses cookies for analytics, personalized content and ads. By continuing to browse this site, you agree to this use." The main content area has a blue header with the Microsoft logo and "Microsoft Azure". Below it is a white sign-in form. The form includes a Microsoft logo, the text "Sign in to continue to Microsoft Azure", a text input field labeled "Email, phone, or Skype", and links for "Can't access your account?" and "No account? Create one!". A blue "Next" button is at the bottom right of the form. At the very bottom of the browser window, there is a dark footer bar with links for "©2018 Microsoft", "Terms of use", and "Privacy 8".

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', 'Cost Management + Bill...', and 'System Center Configuration Manager'). The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a large 'All resources' section with four small dots indicating more content. To the right of this is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section featuring links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'. At the bottom of the dashboard are 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace' buttons.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

 Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Buttons: Create, Previous, Next, Download a template for automation

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for reso
'corpdata1od7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata1od7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) «

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

... Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.

 Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

! Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags **Review + create**

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS by Canonical Terms of use Privacy policy	Pricing not available for this offering View Pricing details for more information.
Standard D2s v3 by Microsoft Terms of use Privacy policy	Subscription credits apply ⓘ 0.0960 USD/hr Pricing for other VM sizes

TERMS

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine named VM1004a based on the Ubuntu Server 17.10 image, and then to configure VM1004a to meet the following requirements:

- The virtual machine must contain data disks that can store at least 15 TB of data.
- a.
- The data disks must be able to provide at least 2,000 IOPS.
- Storage costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

1. Open the Azure portal.
2. On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.
3. Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.
4. Select Create VM from the menu.
5. Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1004a as the name for the first Virtual machine.

The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

6. Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter.

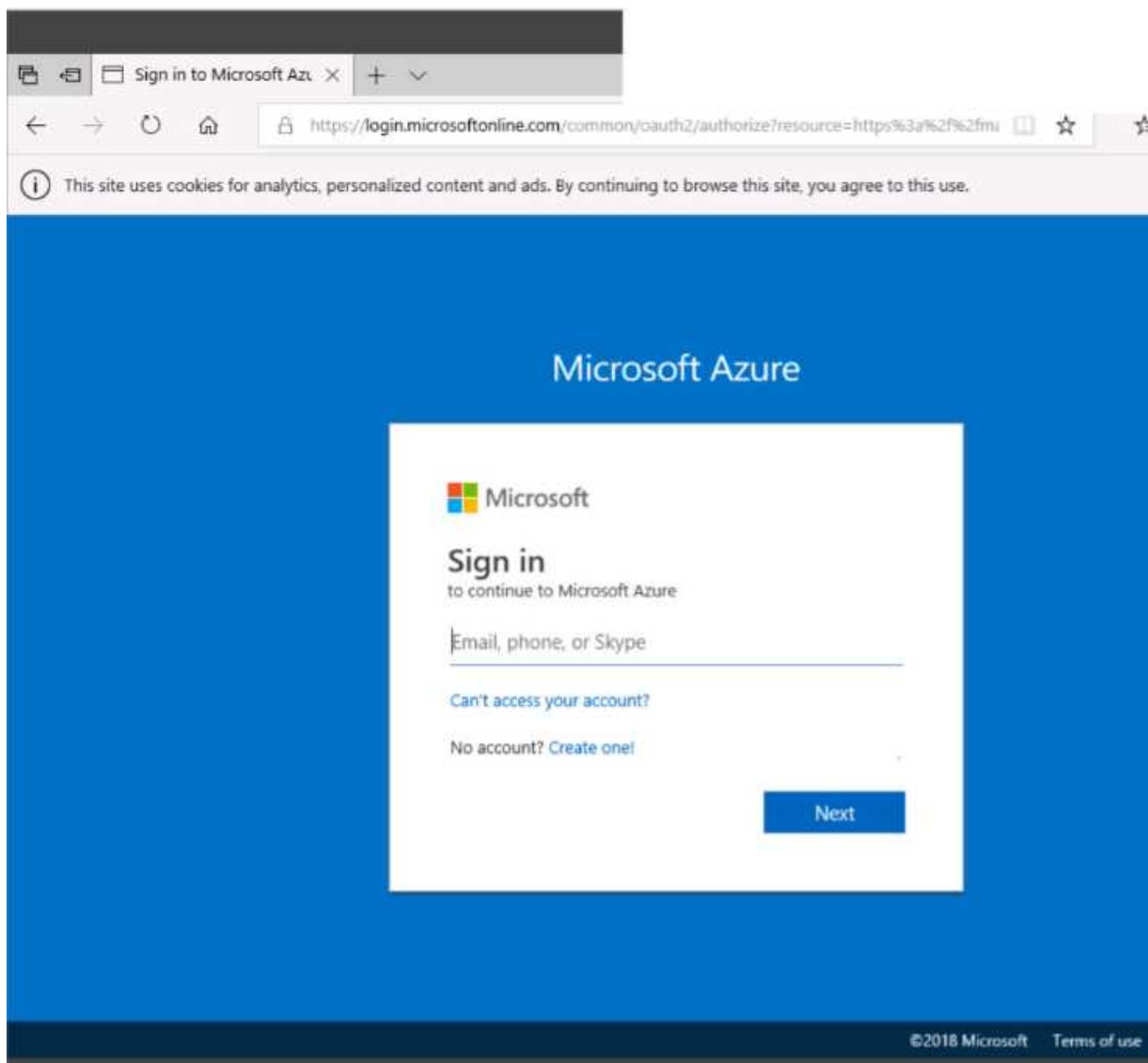
To support 15 TB of data you would need a Premium disk.

7. Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.
8. On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-generalized-managed>

Question: 88

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

[Create](#)

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[Next](#)

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template f
'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) « Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

... Your deployment is underway

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 Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine



Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

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Subscription credits apply ⓘ

0.0960 USD/hr

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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TERMS

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able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to create 100 Azure virtual machines on each of the following three virtual networks:

- VNET1005a
- VNET1005b
- VNET1005c

All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005

a.

You need to create the virtual networks, and then to ensure that all the Azure virtual machines can connect to other virtual machines by using their private IP address. The solution must **NOT** require any virtual network gateways and must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you configure IP routing?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create:

Name: VNET1005a

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16

Subnet name: subnet0

Resource group: Create new

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

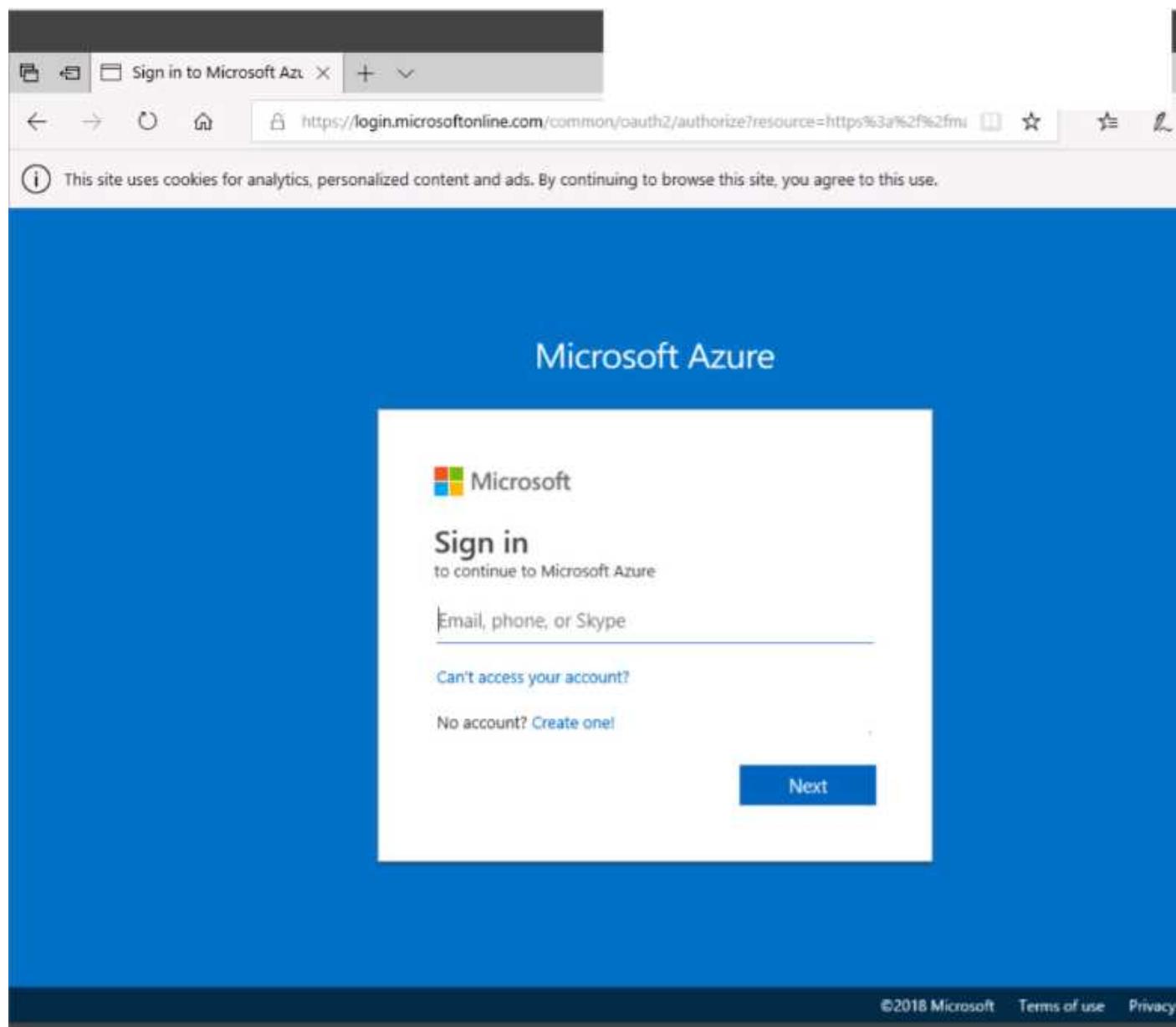
Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

Step 5: Repeat steps 3-5 for VNET1005b (10.1.0.0/16, 10.1.0.0/24), and for VNET1005c 10.2.0.0/16, 10.2.0.0/24).

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-virtual-network-classic>

Question: 89

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which is currently selected), 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', and 'Cost Management + Bill...'. The main content area is titled 'Dashboard' and shows a section titled 'All resources' which is currently empty. To the right, there is a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' sidebar with links to 'Windows Virtual Machines', 'Linux Virtual Machines', 'App Service', 'Functions', and 'SQL Database'.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
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Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

[Create](#)

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
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Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
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Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

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 Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS (Download)
Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

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Create a virtual machine

! Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags **Review + create**

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
by Canonical
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3
by Microsoft
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering
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Subscription credits apply ⓘ
0.0960 USD/hr
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to create several virtual machines in different availability zones, and then to configure the virtual machines for load balanced connections from the Internet.

You need to create an IP address resource named ip1006 to support the planned load balancing solution. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

We should create a public IP address.

1. At the top, left corner of the portal, select + Create a resource.
2. Enter public ip address in the Search the Marketplace box. When Public IP address appears in the search results, select it.
3. Under Public IP address, select Create.
4. Enter, or select values for the following settings, under Create public IP address, then select Create:

Name: ip1006

SKU: Basic SKU

IP Version: IPv6

IP address assignment: Dynamic

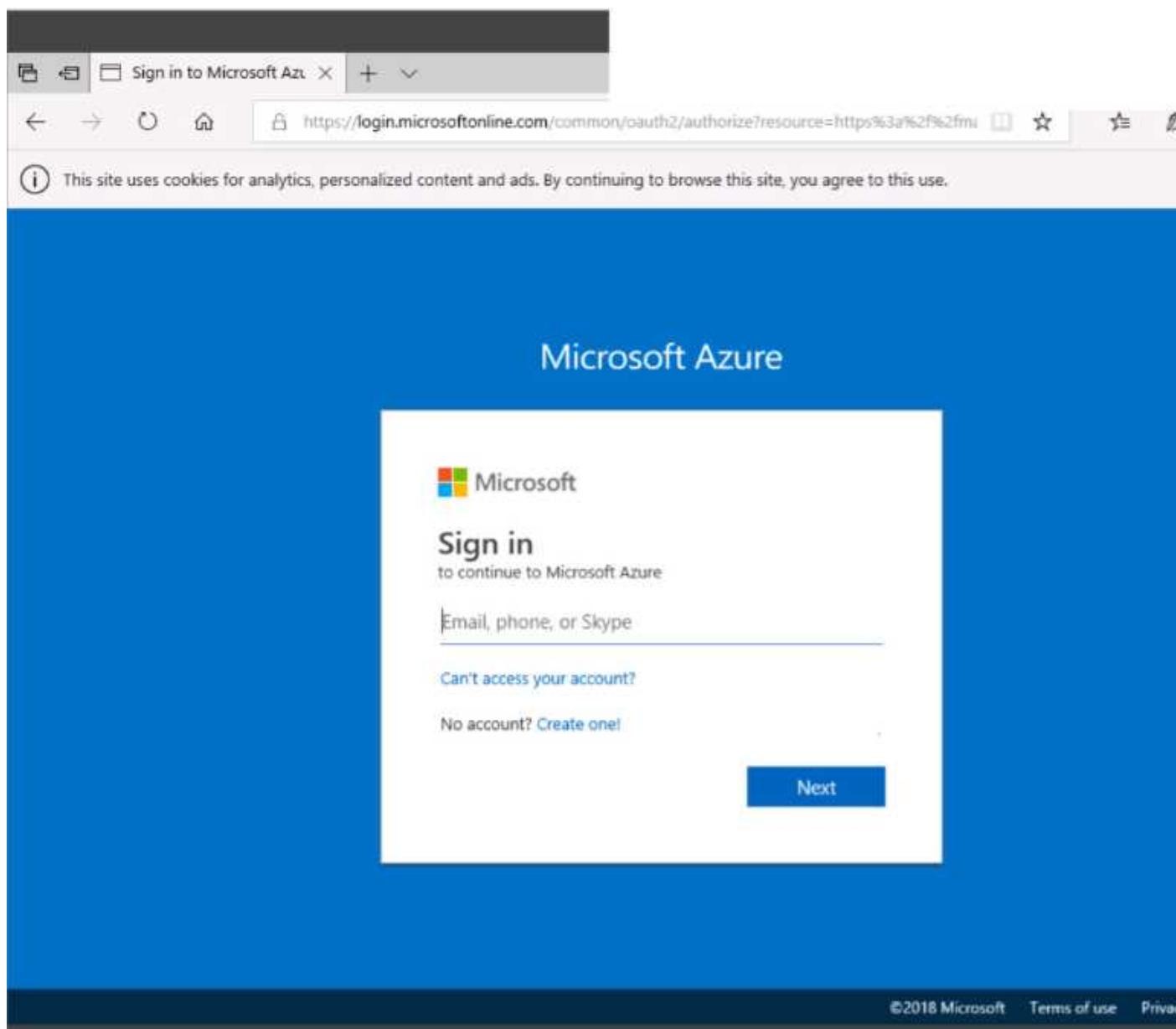
Subscription: Select appropriate

Resource group: Select appropriate

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

Question: 90

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Create a resource', 'All services', 'FAVORITES' (which includes 'Dashboard', 'All resources', 'Resource groups', 'App Services', 'Function Apps', 'SQL databases', 'Azure Cosmos DB', 'Virtual machines', 'Load balancers', 'Storage accounts', 'Virtual networks', 'Azure Active Directory', 'Monitor', 'Advisor', 'Security Center', and 'Cost Management + Bill...'), and links for 'Service Health' and 'Marketplace'. The main dashboard area is titled 'All resources' and features a 'Quickstarts + tutorials' section with links for Windows Virtual Machines, Linux Virtual Machines, App Service, Functions, and SQL Database.

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

[Create](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

[Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

... Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template
'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags **Review + create**

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /) <>

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview

Outputs
Inputs
Template

... Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.

Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS (Download)
Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Create a virtual machine



Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

[Basics](#) • [Disks](#) [Networking](#) [Management](#) [Guest config](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

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TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

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Overview

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able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the **Next** button.

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines and to connect them to a virtual network named VNET1007.

You need to ensure that future virtual machines in VNET1007 can register their name in an internal DNS zone named corp7523690.com. The zone must **NOT** be hosted on a virtual machine.

What should you do from Azure Cloud Shell?

To complete this task, start Azure Cloud Shell and select PowerShell(Linux). Click Show Advanced Settings, and then enter corp7523690n1 in the Storage account text box and File1 in the File share text box. Click Create storage, and then complete the task.

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRMResourceGroup -name MyResourceGroup

Before you create the DNS zone, create a resource group to contain the DNS zone.

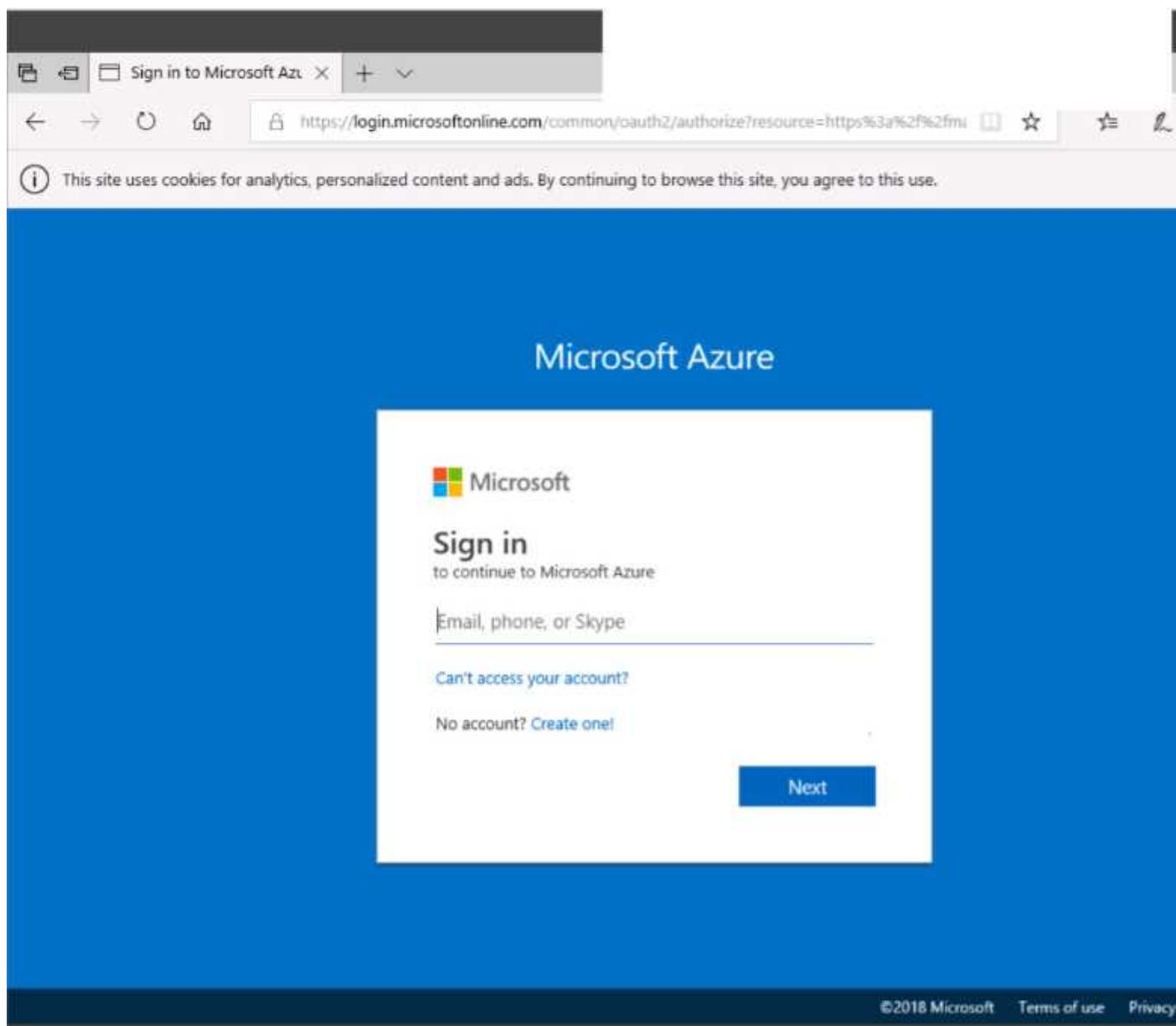
Step 2: New-AzureRmDnsZone -Name corp7523690.com -ResourceGroupName MyResourceGroup

A DNS zone is created by using the New-AzureRmDnsZone cmdlet. This creates a DNS zone called corp7523690.com in the resource group called MyResourceGroup.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-getstarted-powershell>

Question: 91

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

 Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

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Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Buttons: Create, Previous, Next, Download a template for automation

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for re

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata1od7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

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name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

! Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS by Canonical Terms of use Privacy policy	Pricing not available for this offering View Pricing details for more information.
Standard D2s v3 by Microsoft Terms of use Privacy policy	Subscription credits apply ⓘ 0.0960 USD/hr Pricing for other VM sizes

TERMS

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the **Next** button.

You need to create a virtual network named VNET1008 that contains three subnets named subnet0, subnet1, and subnet2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Connections from any of the subnets to the Internet must be blocked.
- Connections from the Internet to any of the subnets must be blocked.
- The number of network security groups (NSGs) and NSG rules must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
solution below.**

Explanation:

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create:

Name: VNET1008

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16

Subnet name: subnet0

Resource group: Create new

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

Step 5: In the portal, you can create only one subnet when you create a virtual network. Click Subnets (in the SETTINGS section) on the Create virtual network (classic) pane that appears.

Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears.

Step 6: Enter subnet1 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.1.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.

Step 7: Create the third subnet: Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears. Enter subnet2 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.2.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-virtual-network-classic>

Question: 92

You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks.

You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort.

What should you do first?

- A. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk.
- B. From Azure PowerShell, run the **Move-AzureRmResource** cmdlet.
- C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk.
- D. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move-

AzureRmResource

cmdlet.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#moveresources>

Question: 93

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?

- A. Add an extension to the virtual machines.
- B. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.
- C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
- D. Configure locks for the virtual machine.

Answer: C

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>

Question: 94

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Subscription 1



Exclusions

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

**BASICS**

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/3eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866b854f54accae2a9

Description

Assigned by:

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types

Microsoft.Sql/servers



Which of the following statements are true?

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1.
- B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
- C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

Question: 95

Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to connect several virtual machines to the VNET01-USAE2 virtual network.

In the Web-RGlo8095859 resource group, you need to create a virtual machine that uses the Standard_B2ms size named Web01 that runs Windows Server 2016. Web01 must be added to an availability set.

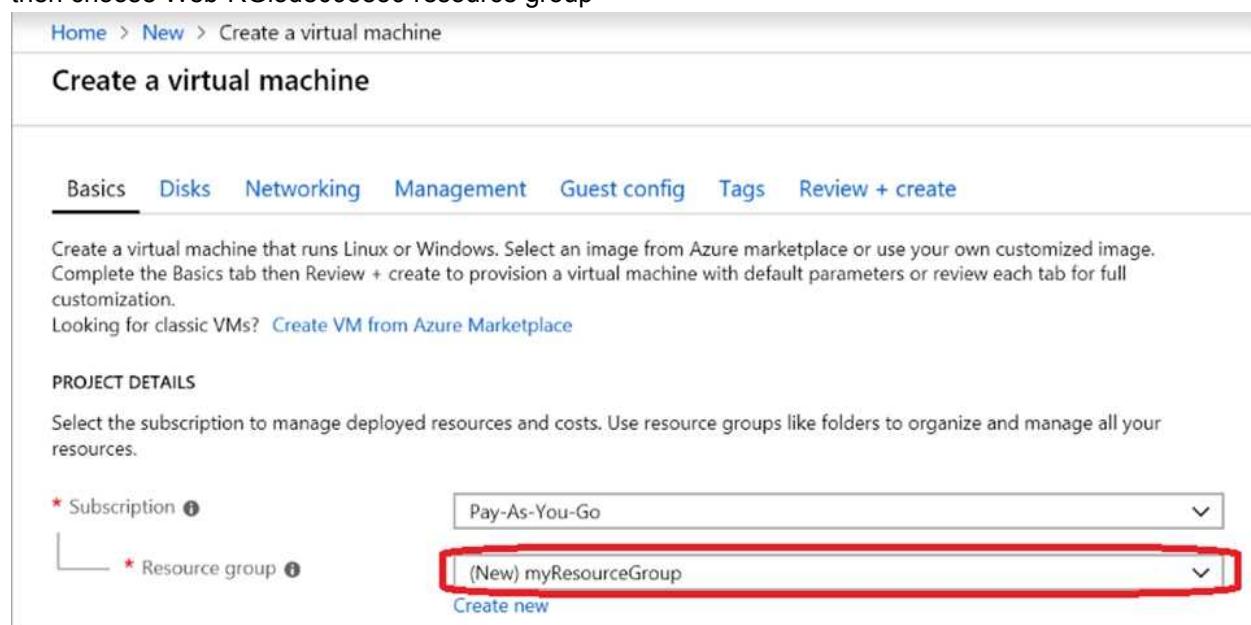
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1. Choose Create a resource in the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal.

Step 2. In the Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription is selected and then choose Web-RGlo8095859 resource group



Home > New > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

Basics [Disks](#) [Networking](#) [Management](#) [Guest config](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription [Pay-As-You-Go](#)

* Resource group [\(New\) myResourceGroup](#) [Create new](#)

Step 3. Under Instance details type/select:

Virtual machine name: Web01

Image: Windows Server 2016

Size: Standard_B2ms size

Leave the other defaults.

INSTANCE DETAILS

- * Virtual machine name: myVM
- * Region: East US
- Availability options: None
- * Image: Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
- * Size: Standard DS1 v2
1 vcpu, 3.5 GB memory
[Change size](#)

Step 4. Finish the Wizard

Question: 96

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

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

- A. Azure SQL Database
- B. Azure Data Factory
- C. A virtual machine
- D. Azure Blob storage

Answer: D

References:

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

Question: 97

Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to prevent users from accidentally deleting blob data from Azure.

You need to ensure that administrators can recover any blob data that is deleted accidentally from the storagelod8095859 storage account for 14 days after the deletion occurred.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

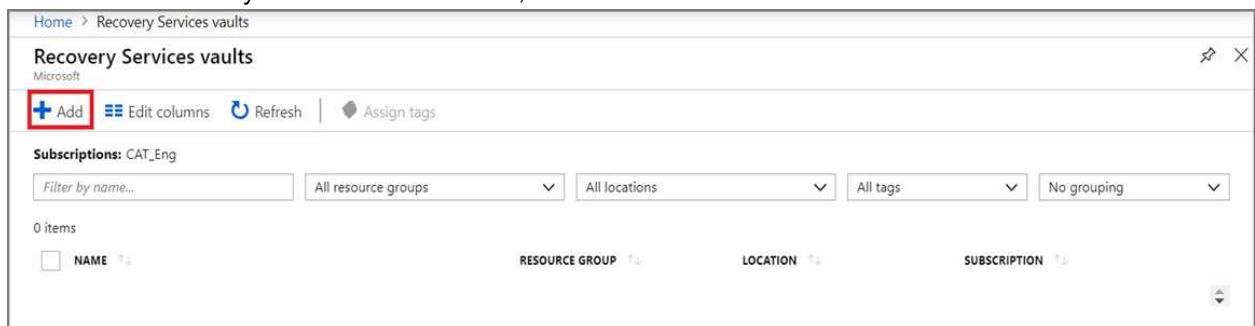
Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)

A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.



If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.

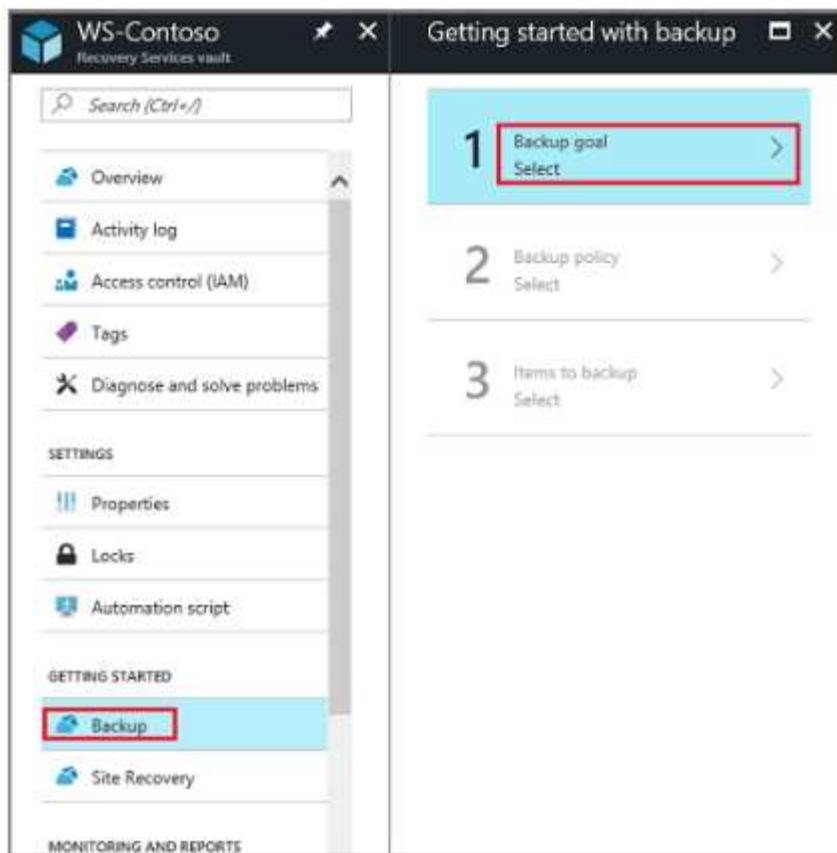
A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.



A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location

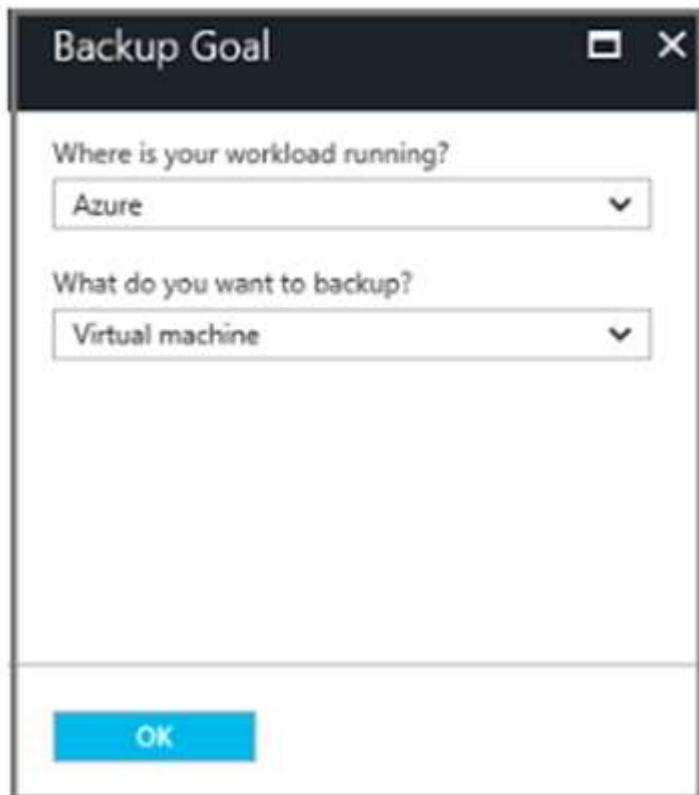
Task B. Create a backup goal

B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.



The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.

B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

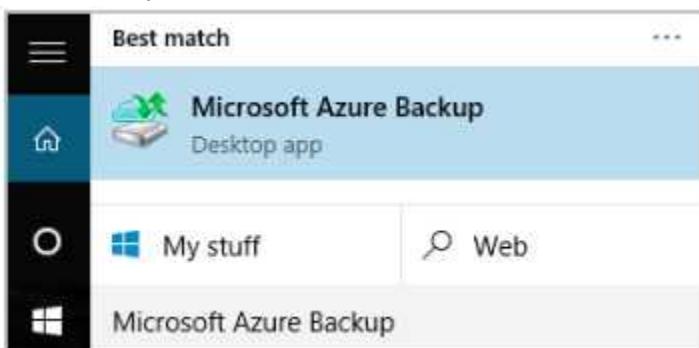


B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Blob Storage, and click OK.

B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.



C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.



C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

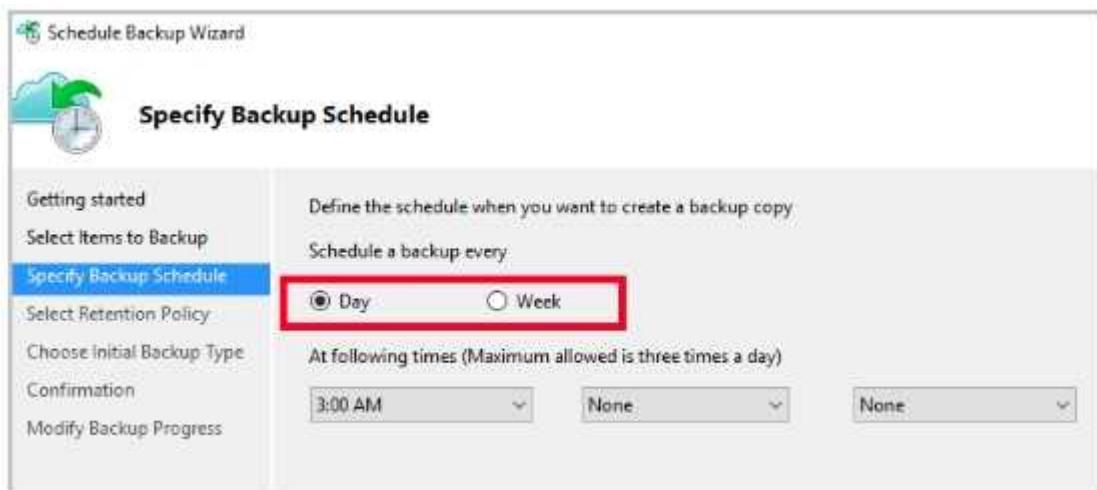
C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

The Select Items dialog opens.

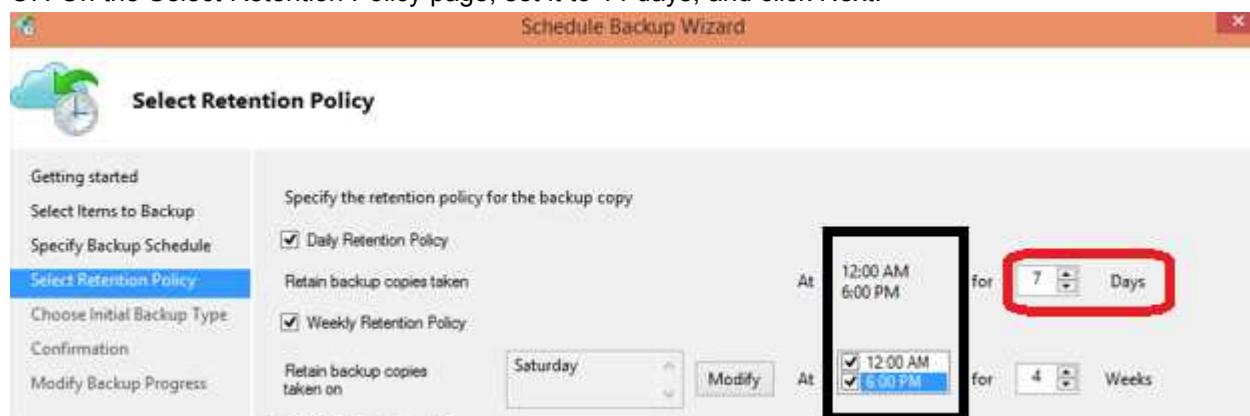
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify Schedule a backup every day, and click Next.



C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 14 days, and click Next.



C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

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

Question: 98

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your company plans to store several documents on a public website.

You need to create a container named bios that will host the documents in the storage account. The solution must ensure anonymous access and must ensure that users can browse folders in the container.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Azure portal create public container

To create a container in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

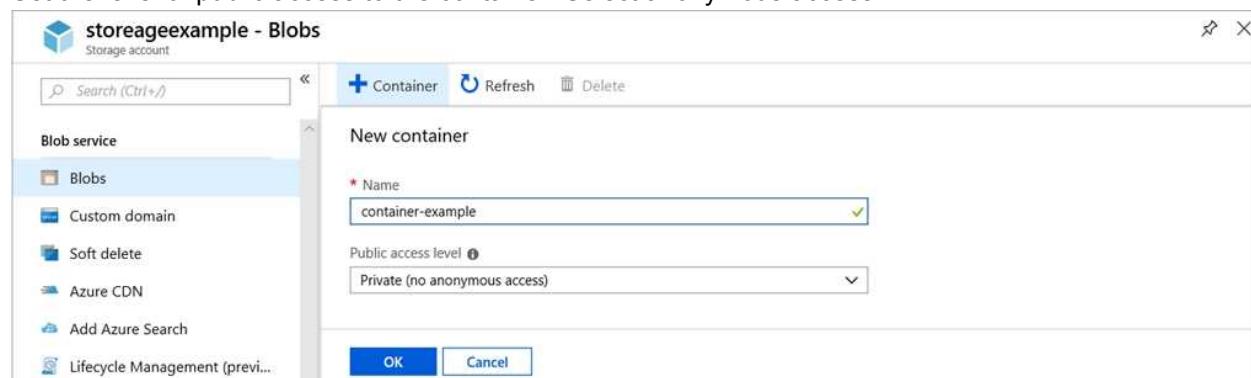
Step 1. Navigate to your new storage account in the Azure portal.

Step 2. In the left menu for the storage account, scroll to the blob service section, then select Blobs.

Select the + Container button.

Type a name for your new container: bios

Set the level of public access to the container: Select anonymous access.



Step 3. Select OK to create the container.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-quickstart-blobs-portal>

Question: 99

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your company plans to host in Azure the source files of several line-of-business applications.

You need to create an Azure file share named corpsoftware in the storagelod8095859 storage account. The solution must ensure the corpsoftware can store only up to 250 GB of data.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1. Go to the Storage Account blade on the Azure portal:

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Account 'myazurefileaccount' overview page. On the left, there's a navigation menu with options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings (Access keys, Configuration, Shared access signature, Properties, Locks), and Essentials. The 'Essentials' section displays account details: Resource group (andredstage), Status (Primary: Available, Secondary: Available), Location (eastus2(stage), northcentralus(stage)), Subscription name (Microsoft Azure Internal Consumption), Subscription ID (ad9aea31-efa4-4e02-8a24-e922120021f6), and Performance (Standard). Below this, there are sections for Services (Blobs, Files, Tables, Queues, all shown with icons) and Monitoring (Total requests, Total egress). The 'Files' service icon is highlighted with a red box.

Step 2. Click on add File Share button:

The screenshot shows the 'File service' blade for the 'myazurefileaccount'. It has a top navigation bar with Microsoft Azure, myazurefileaccount, and File service. Below it, there's a '+ File share' button, which is highlighted with a red box. There are also Refresh, Essentials, and a search bar for file shares by prefix.

Step 3. Provide Name (storagelod8095859) and Quota (250 GB).

The screenshot shows the 'New file share' configuration dialog. It has a title 'New file share' and a subtitle 'File service (myazurefileaccount)'. There are two main input fields: 'Name' (containing 'myfirstazurefileshare') and 'Quota' (containing '5120'). Both of these fields are highlighted with red boxes.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share>

Question: 100

You plan to back up an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning.
What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

- A. VM1 does not have the latest version of WaAppAgent.exe installed.
- B. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
- C. VM1 is stopped.
- D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/>

Question: 101

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is protected by RSV1.

You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2.

What should you do first?

- A. From the RSV1 blade, click **Backup items** and stop the VM2 backup.
- B. From the RSV1 blade, click **Backup Jobs** and export the VM2 backup.
- C. From the RSV1 blade, click **Backup**. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click **Backup**.
- D. From the VM2 blade, click **Disaster recovery**, click **Replication settings**, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault.

Answer: D

References:

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

Question: 102

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that you use for testing. VM1 is protected by Azure Backup.

You delete VM1.

You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the backup policy.
- B. Delete the Recovery Services vault.
- C. Stop the backup.
- D. Delete the storage account.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Backup provides backup for virtual machines – created through both the classic deployment model and the Azure Resource Manager deployment model – by using custom-defined backup policies in a Recovery Services vault.

With the release of backup policy management, customers can manage backup policies and model them to meet their changing requirements from a single window. Customers can edit a policy, associate more virtual machines to a policy, and delete unnecessary policies to meet their compliance requirements.

Question: 103

HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server 2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.

You need to complete the `storageProfile` section of the template.

How should you complete the `storageProfile` section? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
"storageProfile": {  
    "imageReference": {  
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
        "offer": "2016-Datacenter",  
        "sku": "2016-Datacenter",  
        "version": "latest"  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Answer:

```
"storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": "2016-Datacenter",
        "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
        "version": "latest"
    }
}
```

Explanation:

...

```
"storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": "WindowsServer",
        "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
        "version": "latest"
    },
}
```

...

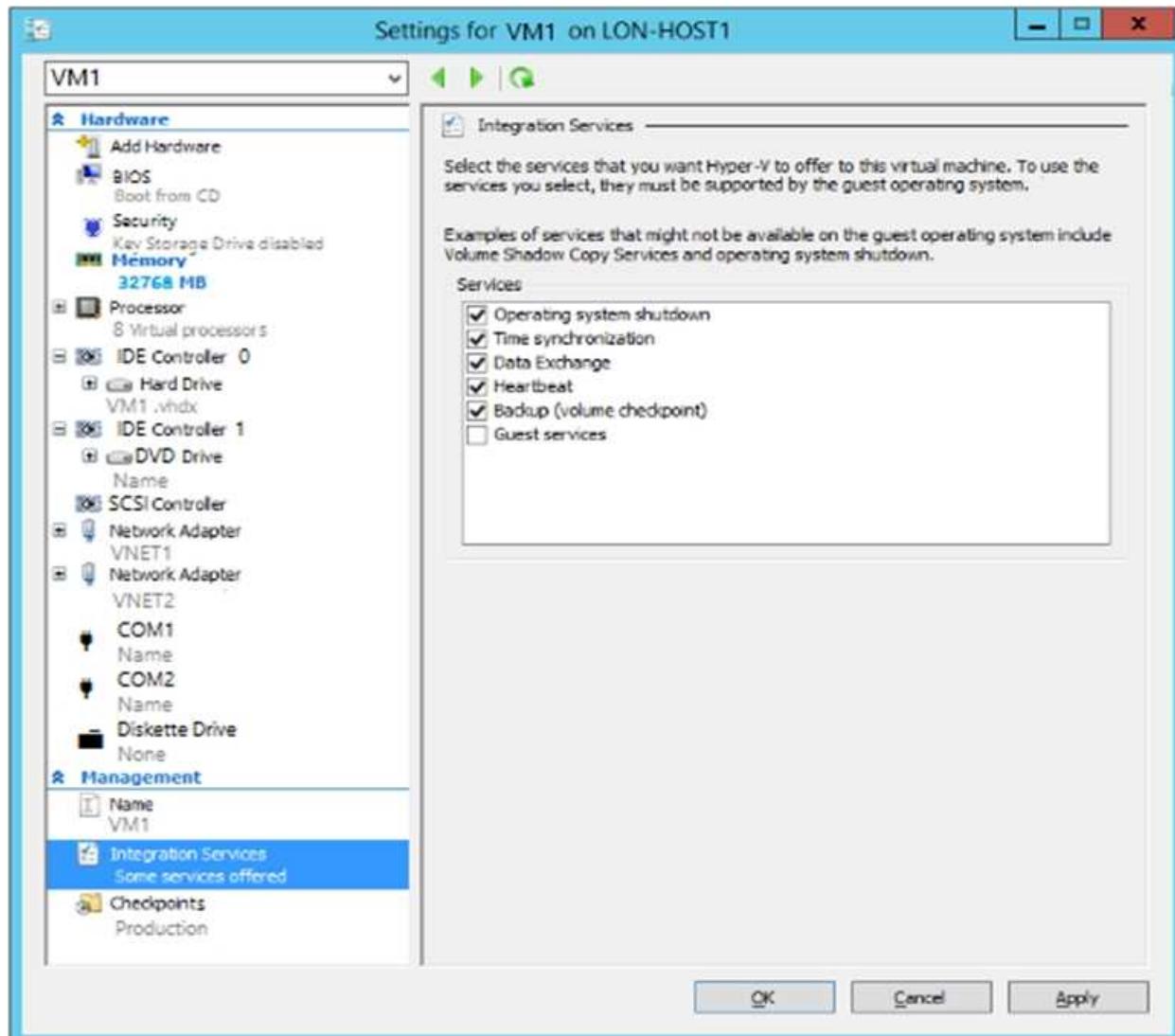
References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate>

Question: 104

You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit.
(Click the **Exhibit** button.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

- A. Integration Services
- B. the network adapters
- C. the memory
- D. the hard drive
- E. the processor

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machines (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding

disk to fixed-sized.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image?toc=%2fazure%2fvirtual-machines%2fwindows%2ftoc.json>

Question: 105

HOTSPOT

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

INSTANCES

* Instance count 	4 
* Instance size (View full pricing details) 	DS1_v2 (1 vCPU, 3.5 GB) 
Deploy as low priority 	No Yes
Use managed disks 	No Yes
+ Show advanced settings	

AUTOSCALE

Autoscale 	Disabled Enabled 
* Minimum number of VMs 	2 
* Maximum number of VMs 	20 

Scale out

* CPU threshold (%) 	80 
* Number of VMs to increase by 	2 

Scale in

* CPU threshold (%) 	30 
* Number of VMs to decrease by 	4 

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

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

Answer:

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1:

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2:

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

Question: 106

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to back up all the Azure virtual machines in your Azure subscription at 02:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) daily.

You need to prepare the Azure environment to ensure that any new virtual machines can be configured quickly for backup. The solution must ensure that all the daily backups performed at 02:00 UTC are stored for only 90 days.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)

A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.

If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.

A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.

A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location

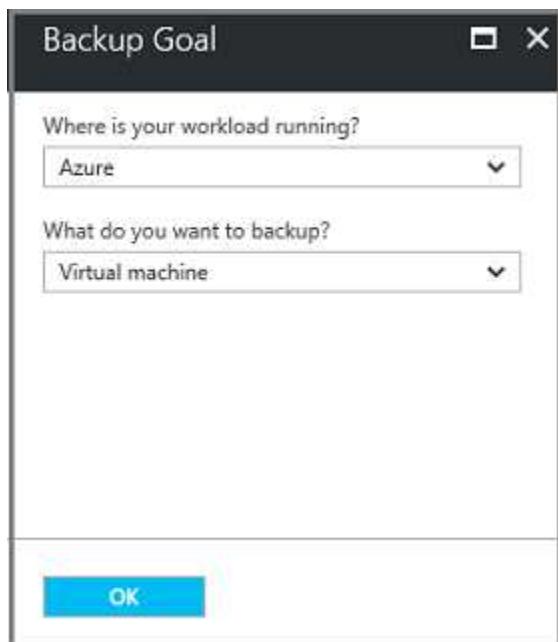
Task B.

B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.

The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.

B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

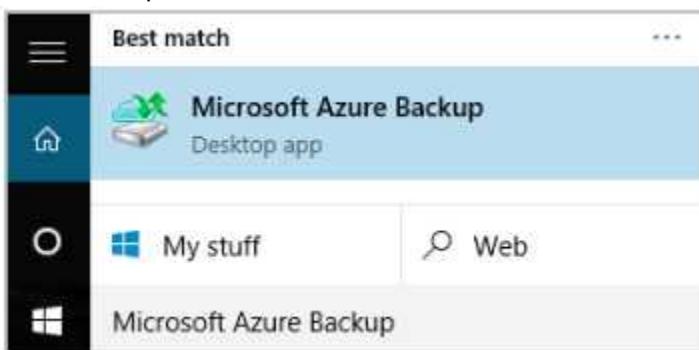
B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Virtual Machine, and click OK.



B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.



C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.



C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

The Select Items dialog opens.

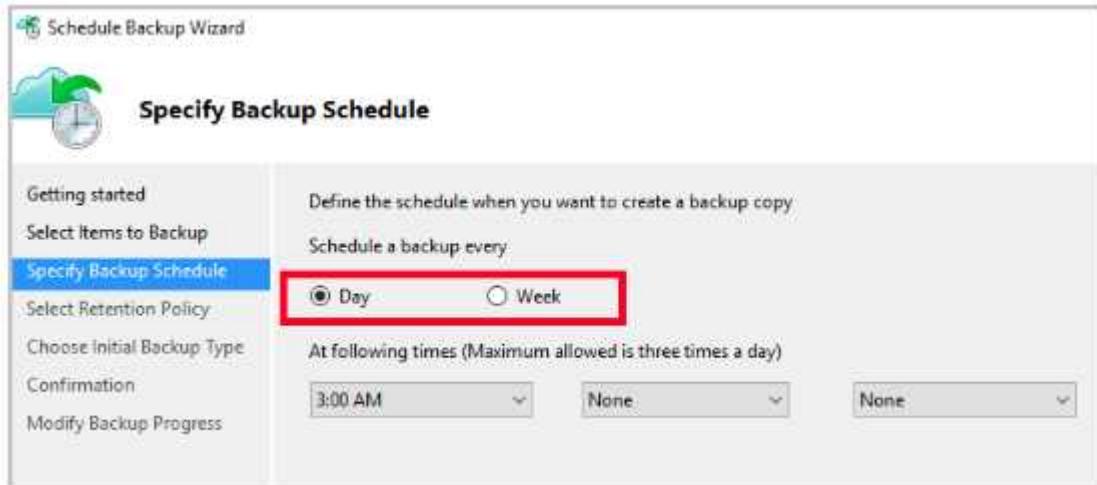
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

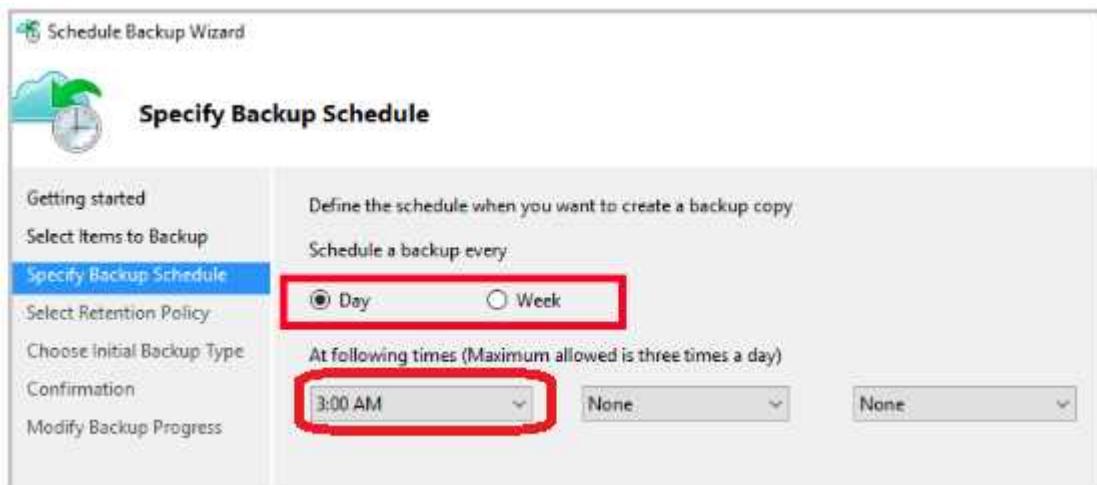
On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify

Schedule a backup every: day

At the following times: 2.00 AM



C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 90 days, and click Next.



C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

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

Question: 107

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't

matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You recently created a virtual machine named Web01.

You need to attach a new 80-GB standard data disk named Web01-Disk1 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

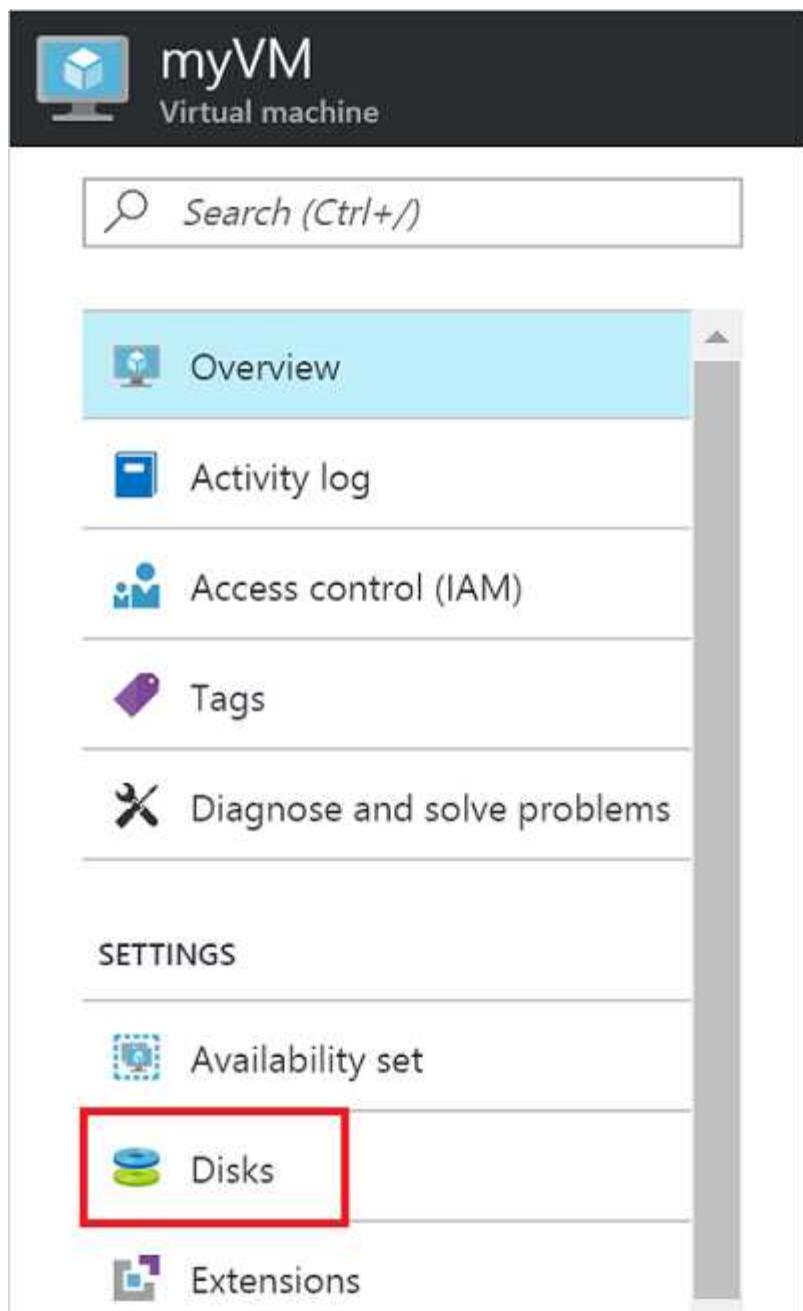
Explanation:

Add a data disk

Step 1. In the Azure portal, from the menu on the left, select **Virtual machines**.

Step 2. Select the Web01 virtual machine from the list.

Step 3. On the **Virtual machine** page, , in Essentials, select **Disks**.



Step 4. On the **Disks** page, select the Web01-Disk1 from the list of existing disks.

Step 5. In the Disks pane, click + Add data disk.

Step 6. Click the drop-down menu for Name to view a list of existing managed disks accessible to your Azure subscription. Select the managed disk Web01-Disk1 to attach:

Save Discard

OS disk

NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
myVM		Premium_LRS

Data disks

LUN	NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
0	myDataDisk	1023 GiB	Premium_LRS

1

Create disk

Disks in resource group 'myResourceGroup'

myExistingDisk
size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium_LRS

All disks

myExistingDisk
size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium_LRS, resource group: MYRESOURCEGROUP

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/attach-disk-portal>

Question: 108

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Refresh	Move	Delete
Resource group (change) Production		Address space 10.2.0.0/16
Location West US		DNS servers Azure provided DNS service
Subscription (change) Production subscription		
Subscription ID 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea		
Tags (change) Click here to add tags		

Connected devices

<input type="text"/> Search connected devices			
DEVICE	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	SUBNET
No results.			

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2 in the same region. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.
- B. Modify the address space of VNet1.
- C. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- D. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The exhibit indicates that VNet1 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16, which is the same as VNet2, and thus overlaps. We need to change the address space for VNet1.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

Question: 109

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USAE2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks.

You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. The solution must **NOT** require any virtual network gateways.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes.

Peer virtual networks

Step 1. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01-USAE2. When VNET01-USAE2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 2. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add, as shown in the following picture:

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network named 'myVirtualNetwork1'. The main area displays a table titled 'Peerings' with one row labeled 'No results.' The top right corner features a large '+ Add' button, which is also highlighted with a red box. On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with several items: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, DNS servers, and Peerings. The 'Peerings' item is highlighted with a red box.

Step 3. Enter, or select, the following information, accept the defaults for the remaining settings, and then select OK.

Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example)

Subscription: elect your subscription.

Virtual network: VNET01-USWE2 - To select the VNET01-USWE2 virtual network, select Virtual network, then select VNET01-USWE2. You can select a virtual network in the same region or in a different region.

Now we need to repeat steps 1-3 for the other network VNET01-USWE2:

Step 4. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01- USEA2. When VNET01- USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 5. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

Question: 110

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to host several secured websites on Web01.

You need to allow HTTPS over TCP port 443 to Web01 and to prevent HTTP over TCP port 80 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

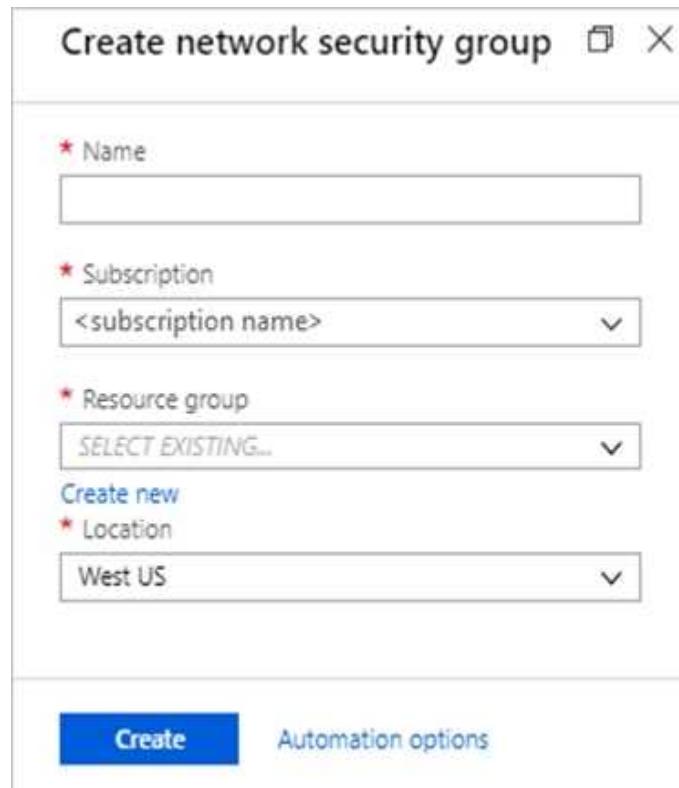
You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

Step A: Create a network security group

A1. Search for and select the resource group for the VM, choose Add, then search for and select Network security group.

A2. Select Create.



The screenshot shows the 'Create network security group' dialog box. It has fields for Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location. The 'Name' field is empty. The 'Subscription' dropdown shows '<subscription name>'. The 'Resource group' dropdown shows 'SELECT EXISTING...' with 'Create new' link. The 'Location' dropdown shows 'West US'. At the bottom, there are 'Create' and 'Automation options' buttons, with 'Create' being highlighted.

The Create network security group window opens.

A3. Create a network security group

Enter a name for your network security group.

Select or create a resource group, then select a location.

A4. Select Create to create the network security group.

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443

B1. Select your new network security group.

B2. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B3. Add inbound rule

B4. Select Advanced.

From the drop-down menu, select HTTPS.

You can also verify by clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 443.

B5. Select Add to create the rule.

Repeat step B2-B5 to deny TCP port 80

B6. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B7. Add inbound rule

B8. Select Advanced.

Clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 80.

B9. Select Deny.

Step C: Associate your network security group with a subnet

Your final step is to associate your network security group with a subnet or a specific network interface.

C1. In the Search resources, services, and docs box at the top of the portal, begin typing Web01. When the Web01 VM appears in the search results, select it.

C2. Under SETTINGS, select Networking. Select Configure the application security groups, select the Security Group you created in Step A, and then select Save, as shown in the following picture:

The screenshot shows two windows from the Azure portal. The left window is titled 'myVmWeb - Networking' and shows the 'Networking' settings for a virtual machine named 'myVmWeb'. It includes sections for 'Network Interface' (set to 'myVmWebVMNic'), 'APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS' (with a 'Configure the application security groups' button), and 'INBOUND PORT RULES' (listing a rule for 'Network security group myNsg'). The right window is a modal titled 'Configure the application security groups' for 'myVmWebVMNic'. It has a 'Save' and 'Discard' button. A note says: 'Showing only application security groups in the same region as the network interface. If you choose more than one application security group, they must all exist in the same virtual network.' Below this is a list of 'Application security groups' with 'myAsgWebServers' selected. A filter bar shows 'myAsgWebServers' and a list of items including 'myAsgMgmtServers' (unchecked) and 'myAsgWebServers' (checked).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

Question: 111

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

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

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

Box 2: Yes

A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet

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

Box 3: No

Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>**Question: 112****HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.

Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer are

a.

*** Name**

Policy1

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps

0 cloud apps selected

Conditions

0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant

0 controls selected

Session

0 controls selected

Enables policy

On

Off



Answer:

*** Name**

Policy1

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

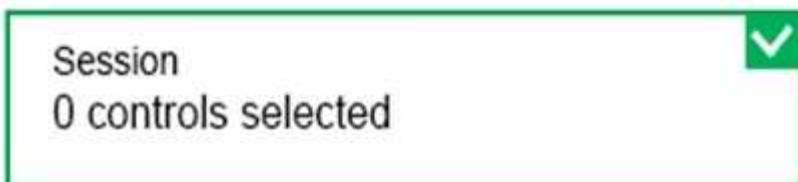
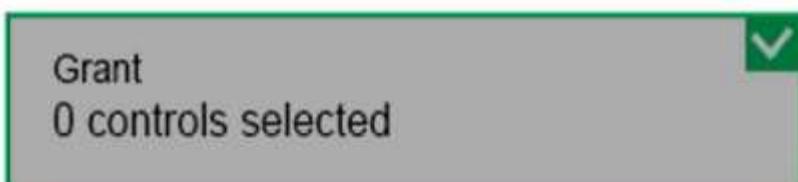
Cloud apps

0 cloud apps selected

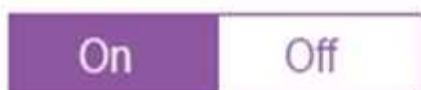
Conditions

0 conditions selected

Access controls



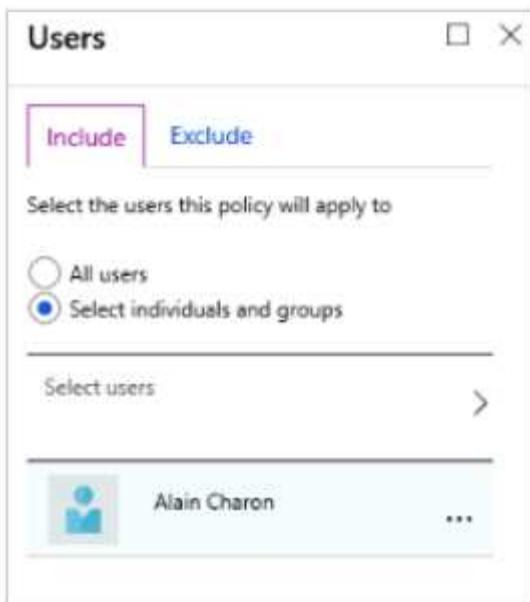
Enables policy



Box 1: Assignments, Users and Groups

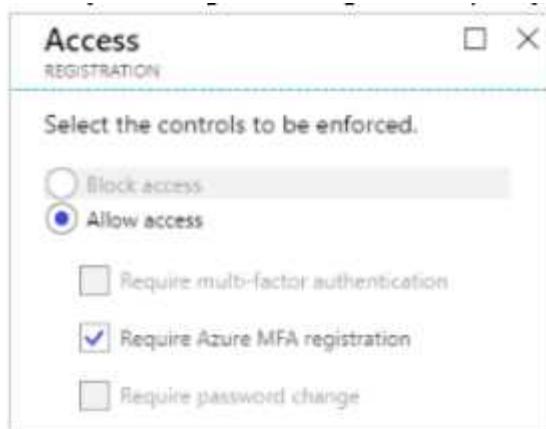
When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:

The users and groups the policy applies to: Select Individuals and Groups



Box 2:

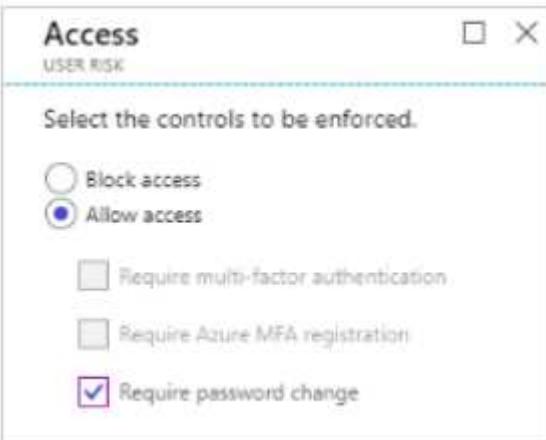
When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set the type of access you want to be enforced.



Box 3:

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:

The type of access you want to be enforced when your sign-in risk level has been met:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-user-risk-policy>

Question: 113

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

- A. Metrics
- B. Customer insights
- C. Monitor
- D. Advisor

Answer: D

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/bs-latn-ba/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-opt-recommendations>

Question: 114

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName    : AG1
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {Action1_SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups
Name             : ActionGroup1
Type             : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location         : Global
Tags             : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

Answer:

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

0
4
6
12
60

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12



No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be sent, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.

References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview-alerts.md>

Question: 115

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains several virtual machines and an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. You create a log search query as shown in the following exhibit.

A screenshot of the Azure Log Analytics query editor. The top bar includes buttons for 'Run' (highlighted in blue), 'Save', 'Copy link', 'Export', 'Set alert', and 'Pin'. Below the bar, there's a dropdown menu labeled 'Perf' with the following query code:
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"
| where TimeGenerated between (startofweek(ago(9d)) .. endofweek(ago(2d)))
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer, bin(TimeGenerated, 5min)
| render timechart

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last [answer choice].

- 1 day
- 7 days
- 8 days
- 14 days
- 21 days

The query results will be displayed in a [answer choice].

- table that has two columns
- table that has three columns
- graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis
- graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

Answer:

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last

▼
1 days
7 days
8 days
14 days
21 days

The query results will be displayed in a

▼
table that has two columns
table that has three columns
graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis
graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

Explanation:

Box 1: 14 days

Two weeks will be covered.

Note: Startofweek returns the start of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided.

Start of the week is considered to be a Sunday.

Endofweek returns the end of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided.

Last day of the week is considered to be a Saturday.

Box 2:

The render operator renders results in as graphical output. Timechart is a Line graph, where the first column is x-axis, and should be datetime. Other columns are y-axes. In this case the Y axis has avg(CounterValue) Values.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/log-query-overview>

https://docs-analytics-eus.azurewebsites.net/queryLanguage/query_language_renderoperator.html

Question: 116

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

You hire a temporary vendor. The vendor uses a Microsoft account that has a sign-in of user1@outlook.com.

You need to ensure that the vendor can authenticate to the tenant by using user1@outlook.com.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the **New-AzureADUser** cmdlet and specify the **-UserPrincipalName user1@outlook.com** parameter.
- B. From the Azure portal, add a custom domain name, create a new Azure AD user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the username.
- C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the **New-AzureADUser** cmdlet and specify the **-UserPrincipalName user1@outlook.com** parameter.
- D. From the Azure portal, add a new guest user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the email address.

Answer: A

Explanation:

UserPrincipalName - contains the UserPrincipalName (UPN) of this user. The UPN is what the user

will use when they sign in into Azure AD. The common structure is @, so for Abby Brown in Contoso.com, the UPN would be AbbyB@contoso.com

Example:

To create the user, call the New-AzureADUser cmdlet with the parameter values:

```
powershell New-AzureADUser -AccountEnabled $True -DisplayName "Abby Brown" -PasswordProfile  
$PasswordProfile -MailNickname "AbbyB" -UserPrincipalName "AbbyB@contoso.com"
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/powershell/azure/active-directory/new-user-sample?view=azureadps-2.0>

Question: 117

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Self-service password reset enabled: 

Select group

Group2

Number of methods required to reset: 

Methods available to users

- Mobile app notification (preview)
- Mobile app code (preview)
- Email
- Mobile phone
- Office phone
- Security questions

Number of questions required to register: 

Number of questions required to reset: 

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

References:

<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>

Question: 118

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, VNet3. VNet2

contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router.

You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network.

You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3.

You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.

Which two configurations should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
- B. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
- C. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
- D. Create a route filter.
- E. On the peering connections, use remote gateways.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Allow gateway transit: Check this box if you have a virtual network gateway attached to this virtual network and want to allow traffic from the peered virtual network to flow through the gateway.

The peered virtual network must have the Use remote gateways checkbox checked when setting up the peering from the other virtual network to this virtual network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

Question: 119

DRAG DROP

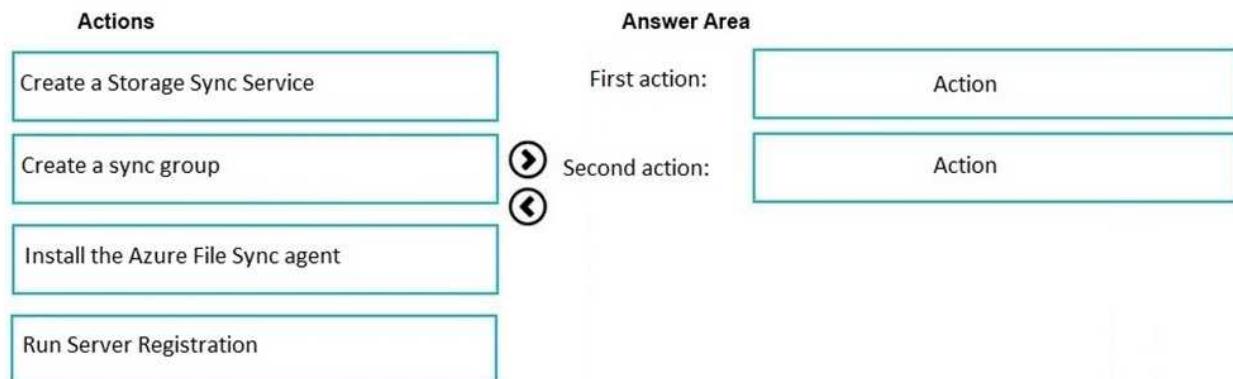
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.



Answer:

Answer Area

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action: Run Server Registration

Explanation:

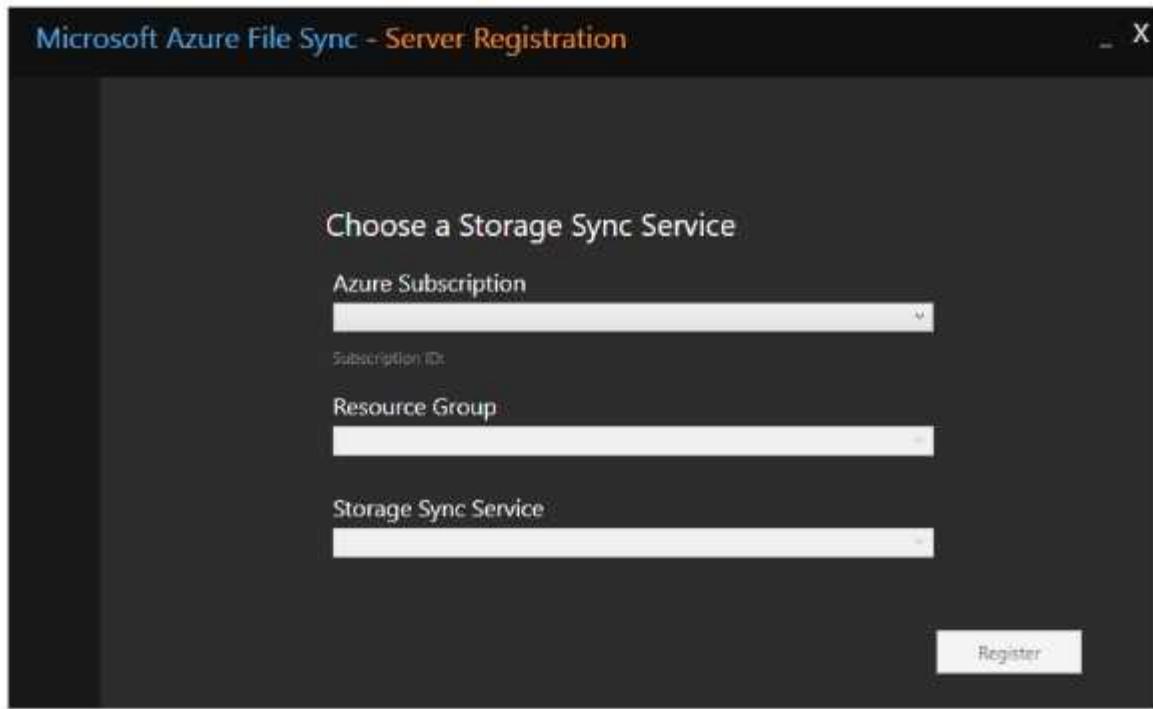
First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Run Server Registration

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.

The Server Registration UI should open automatically after installation of the Azure File Sync agent.



Incorrect Answers:

Not Install the Azure File Sync agent: The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

Question: 120

HOTSPOT

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes costs
- Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

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

a. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind	BlobStorage Storage StorageV2	--sku	Standard_GRS Standard_LRS Standard_RAGRS Premium_LRS
--------	-------------------------------------	-------	---

Answer:

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind	<input type="button" value="▼"/>	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
BlobStorage		
Storage		
StorageV2		
Standard_GRS		
Standard_LRS		
Standard_RAGRS		
Premium_LRS		

Explanation:

Box 1: StorageV2

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Box 2: Standard_GRS

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.

Incorrect Answers:

Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

References:

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

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

Question: 121

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named AAD1.

Subscription1 contains the objects in the following table:

Name	Type
Share1	Azure file share
Account1	Azure Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Vault1	Recovery Services vault

You plan to create a single backup policy for Vault1. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

AAD1 only
Account1 only
RG1 only
Share1 only
AAD1 and Share1 only
AAD1, Share1 and Account1 only
AAD1, Share1, Account1, and RG1

In the backup policy that you create, you can configure the backups to be retained for up to:

7 days
31 days
90 days
120 days
365 days
99 years

Answer:

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

AAD1 only
Account1 only
RG1 only
Share1 only
AAD1 and Share1 only
AAD1, Share1 and Account1 only
AAD1, Share1, Account1, and RG1

In the backup policy that you create, you can configure the backups to be retained for up to:

7 days
31 days
90 days
120 days
365 days
99 years

Explanation:

Box 1: RG1 only

Box 2: 99 years

With the latest update to Azure Backup, customers can retain their data for up to 99 years in Azure.

Note: A backup policy defines a matrix of when the data snapshots are taken, and how long those snapshots are retained.

The backup policy interface looks like this:

* Policy name

Backup frequency
Daily 5:30 AM Local Time (UTC-07:00)

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

* At For Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

* On * At For Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

* On * Day * At For Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#define-a-backup-policy>

<https://blogs.microsoft.com/firehose/2015/02/16/february-update-to-azure-backup-includes-data-retention-up-to-99-years-offline-backup-and-more/>

Question: 122

HOTSPOT

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

address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

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

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

You create a routing table named RT1.

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

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Address prefix	10.0.0.0/16 10.0.1.0/24 10.0.254.0/24
Next hop type:	Virtual appliance Virtual network Virtual network gateway
Assigned to:	GatewaySubnet Subnet0 Subnet1 and Subnet2

Answer:

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Question: 123

HOTSPOT

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

VIRTUAL NETWORK	SUBNET	ADDRESS RANGE	ENDPOINT STATUS	RESOURCE GROUP	SUBSCRIPTION
VNet 1	1	10.2.0.0/16		DemoRG	Production subscript....
Prod		10.2.0.0/24	✓ Enabled	DemoRG	Production subscript....

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The virtual machines on the 10.2.0.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account.

always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account.

always
during a backup
never

Answer:

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account.

▼
always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account.

▼
always
during a backup
never

Explanation:

Box 1: always

Endpoint status is enabled.

Box 2: Never

After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account 'sogupstorage' settings page. The left sidebar lists various account management options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Storage Explorer (preview), Access keys, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature, Firewalls and virtual networks (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and Metrics (preview). The main pane shows the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' configuration. It includes sections for 'Allow access from' (set to 'Selected networks'), 'Virtual networks' (with options to add existing or new virtual networks), and 'Firewall' (to add IP ranges). The 'Exceptions' section at the bottom is highlighted with a red box and contains three checkboxes: 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account' (which is checked), 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' (unchecked), and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network' (unchecked).

Reference:

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

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/>

Question: 124

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

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

- A. Azure SQL Database
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. An Azure Cosmos DB database
- D. The Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- E. Azure Data Factory
- F. A virtual machine

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

Question: 125

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription1 that contains the resource shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is Running.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You assign the policy by using the following parameters.

```
Microsoft.ClassicNetwork/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
```

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

Note: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Question: 126

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 resources 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 named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a subnet to VNET1.
- B. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
- C. Create an Azure resource Manager template.
- D. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachine from the policy

Answer: B

Question: 127

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

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

In RG1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 in the East Asia location.

You plan to create a virtual network named VNET1.

You need to create VNET, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete a solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.
- B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.
- C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location
- D. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.
- E. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.

Answer: AC

Question: 128

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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Basic. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

Question: 129

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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.

Note: The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

Question: 130

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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Shared.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should switch to the Basic Tier.

The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Shared Tier provides 240 CPU minutes / day. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

Question: 131

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

After you answer

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription contains a resource group named Dev.

d Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription!

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-secluding-a-logic-app>

Question: 132

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Logic App Operator role only lets you read, enable and disable logic app. With it you can view the logic app and run history, and enable/disable. Cannot edit or update the definition.

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-secluding-a-logic-app>

Question: 133

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-secluding-a-logic-app>

Question: 134

Note This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:

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

Question: 135

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 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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively.

References:

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

Question: 136

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:

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

Question: 137

HOTSPOT

You create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 has the autoscale settings shown in the following exhibit.

Autoscale setting name: Rule1
Resource group: VMRG
Instance count: 1

Default Auto created scale condition

Scale mode: Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count
Instance count: 1
Schedule: This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

Auto created scale condition 1

Scale mode: Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Rules

Scale out

When Plan1 (Average) CpuPercentage > 80 Increase instance count by 2

Scale in

When Plan1 (Average) CpuPercentage > 25 Decrease instance count by 1

+Add a rule

Instance limits

Minimum	2	Maximum	10	Default	4
---------	---	---------	----	---------	---

Schedule

Specify start/end dates Repeat specific days

Timezone: (UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Sto.. ✓

Start date: 2018-07-01 12:00:00 AM

End date: 2018-07-31 11:59:00 PM

The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes and a cool down time of five minutes.

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.

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

one instance
two instances
four instances
six instances
ten instances

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

one instance
two instances
three instances
four instances
six instances

Answer:

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

one instance
two instances
four instances
six instances
ten instances

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

one instance
two instances
three instances
four instances
six instances

Question: 138

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Service Bus named Bus1.

Your company plans to deploy two Azure web apps named App1 and App2. The web apps will create messages that have the following requirements:

- Each message created by App1 must be consumed by only a single consumer
- Each message created by App2 will be consumed by multiple consumers.

Which resource should you create for each web app? To answer, drag the appropriate resources to the correct web apps. Each resource may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource

A Service Bus queue	A Service Bus topic
An Azure Event Grid topic	Azure Blob storage

Answer Area

App1	
App2	

Answer:**Answer Area**

App1	A Service Bus queue
App2	A Service Bus topic

Question: 139**DRAG DROP**

You are developing an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses an Azure App Service plan named Plan1 that uses the B1 pricing tier.

You need to configure WebApp1 to add additional instances of the app when CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes.

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

Actions

- From the Deployment Resources settings blade of WebApp1, add a slot.
- From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.
- From the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add a rule, and set the instance limits.
- Set the Scale mode to **Scale to a specific instance count**, and set the instance count.
- From the Tags settings blade of WebApp1, add a tag named **\$Scale** that has a value of **Auto**.
- From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

Answer Area

1		▲
2		▼
3		

Answer:

- 1 From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.
- 2 From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.
- 3 From the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Explanation:

Box 1: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier

The B1 pricing tier only allows for 1 core. We must choose another pricing tier.

Box 2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale

1. Log in to the Azure portal at <http://portal.azure.com>
2. Navigate to the App Service you would like to autoscale.
3. Select Scale out (App Service plan) from the menu
4. Click on Enable autoscale. This activates the editor for scaling rules.

Default Auto created scale condition

Scale mode Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Rules (i) Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example, add a rule that increases instance count if usage is above 70%.)

[+ Add a rule](#)

Instance limits Minimum 1 Maximum 1 Default 1

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

[+ Add a scale condition](#)

Box 3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Click on Add a rule. This shows a form where you can create a rule and specify details of the scaling.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/>

Question: 140

A web developer creates a web application that you plan to deploy as an Azure web app.

Users must enter credentials to access the web application.

You create a new web app named WebApp1 and deploy the web application to WebApp1.

You need to disable anonymous access to WebApp1.
What should you configure?

- A. Advanced Tools
- B. Authentication/ Authorization
- C. Access control (IAM)
- D. Deployment credentials

Answer: B

Explanation:

Anonymous access is an authentication method. It allows users to establish an anonymous connection.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/biztalk/core/guidelines-for-resolving-iis-permissions-problems>

Question: 141

You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid.
You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app.
Billing must be based on the executions of the app.
What should you configure when you create the function app?

- A. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan
- B. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan
- C. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the B1 pricing tier
- D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan. The Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.

Incorrect Answers:

B: When you run in an App Service plan, you must manage the scaling of your function app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function>

Question: 142

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that uses the P2v2 pricing tier. AdatumASP1 hosts 1 Azure web app named adatumwebapp1. You need to delegate the management of adatumwebapp1 to a group named Devs. Devs must be able to perform the following tasks:

- Add deployment slots.
- View the configuration of AdatumASP1.
- Modify the role assignment for adatumwebapp1.

Which role should you assign to the Devs group?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Web Plan Contributor
- D. Website Contributor

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Contributor role lets you manage everything except access to resources.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Owner role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

C: The Web Plan Contributor role lets you manage the web plans for websites, but not access to them.

D: The Website Contributor role lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Question: 143

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.

You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Pricing tier for ASP1:

B1
P1v2
S1

Settings for WebApp1:

Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)
Networking
SSL

Answer:

Pricing tier for ASP1:

B1
P1v2
S1

Settings for WebApp1:

Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)
Networking
SSL

Explanation:

Box 1: B1

B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard).

Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.

Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors>

Question: 144

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.

You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1. When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current live version of WebApp1 to the new version.

Which command should you run prepare the environment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot

The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.

Box 2: -SourceWebApp

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot>

Question: 145

You have an Azure App Service plan that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.

You configure one production slot and four staging slots for App1.

You need to allocate 10 percent of the traffic to each staging slot and 60 percent of the traffic to the production slot.

What should you add to App1?

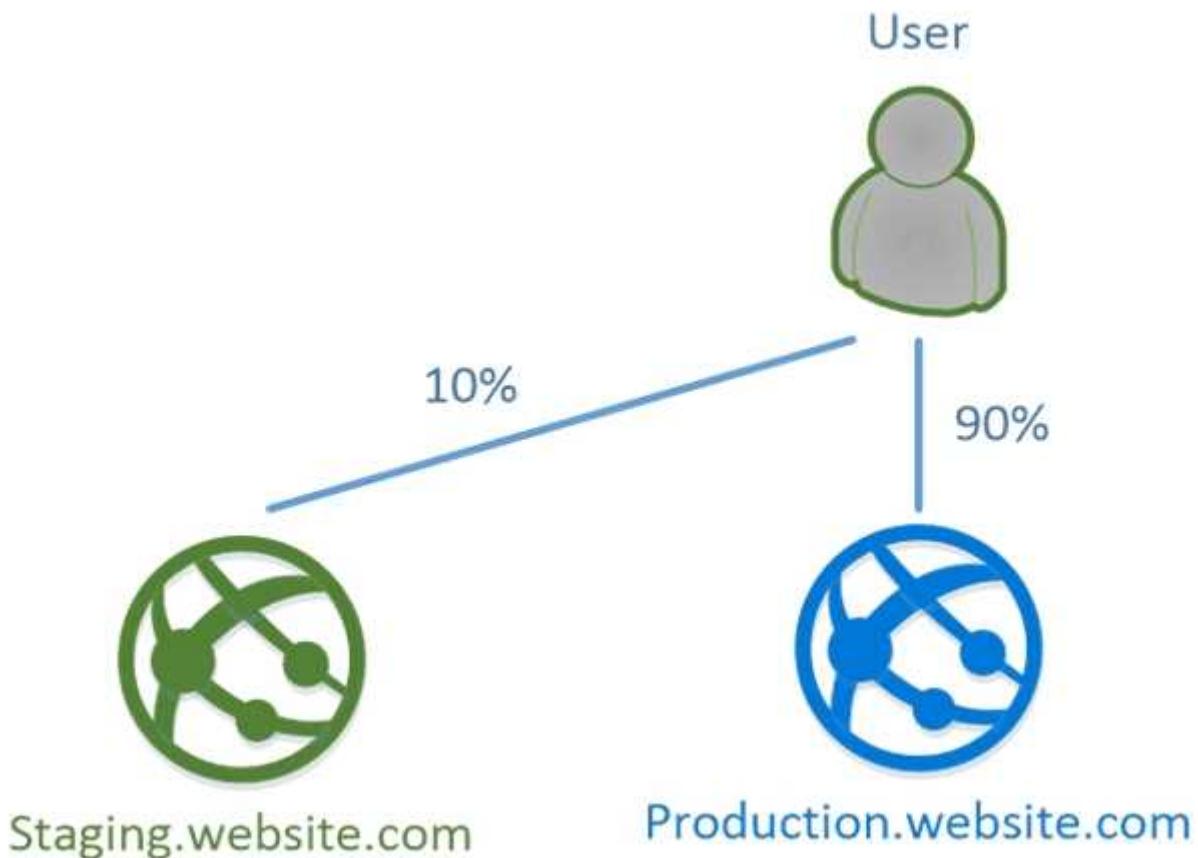
- A. slots to the Testing in production blade
- B. a performance test
- C. a WebJob
- D. templates to the Automation script blade

Answer: A

Explanation:

Besides swapping, deployment slots offer another killer feature: testing in production. Just like the name suggests, using this, you can actually test in production. This means that you can route a specific percentage of user traffic to one or more of your deployment slots.

Example:



References:

<https://stackify.com/azure-deployment-slots/>

Question: 146

You have an Azure Service Bus.

You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first in first-out (FIFO)

delivery of messages.
What should you do?

- A. Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds.
- B. Enable duplicate detection.
- C. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 GB.
- D. Enable partitioning.
- E. Enable sessions.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted>

Question: 147

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines. You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group. What should you do?

- A. Enable Floating IP.
- B. Set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol.
- C. Set Session persistence to Client IP.
- D. Create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

D: The Health probe is created with the TCP protocol, not with the HTTP protocol.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

Question: 148

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

question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

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.

References:

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

Question: 149

You have an Azure subscription.

Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.

You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a public load balancer
- B. Traffic Manager
- C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. an internal load balancer
- E. an Azure Application Gateway

Answer: DE

Question: 150

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN. In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

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.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	
Create a VPN connection.	
Create a custom DNS server.	
Create a local gateway.	
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	

Answer:

Answer Area

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN connection.

Explanation:

Note: More than one order of answer choices is correct.

Creating a local gateway (a logical object that represents the on-premise router) can be done at step 1, step 2 or step 3. The other three steps must be done in order: create gateway subnet then create VPN gateway then create the VPN connection. The VPN connection is a connection between the VPN gateway and the Local gateway.

Question: 151

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- a virtual network named VNet1
- a replication policy named ReplPolicy1
- a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
- an Azure Storage account named Storage1

You have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server

You need to migrate VM1 to VNet1 by using Azure Site Recovery.

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

Actions**Answer Area**

Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

Create an Azure Migrate project.

Enable Windows PowerShell remoting on VM1.

Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server.

Enable replication for VM1.



Answer:

Answer Area

Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server.

Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

Enable replication for VM1.



Explanation:

Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server

Prepare source include:

1. Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.
2. Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the service URLs.

Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

Download Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup. You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.

Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.

Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.

References:

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

Question: 152

You have an on-premises network that contains a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to replicate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.

You create a Recovery Services vault named ASR1 and a Hyper-V site named Site1.

You need to add Host1 to ASR1.

What should you do?

- A. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.

Download the vault registration key.

Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

- B. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
 Download the storage account key.
 Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.
- C. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
 Download the vault registration key.
 Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.
- D. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
 Download the storage account key.
 Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Download the Vault registration key. You need this when you install the Provider. The key is valid for five days after you generate it.

Install the Provider on each VMM server. You don't need to explicitly install anything on Hyper-V hosts.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: Use the Vault Registration Key, not the storage account key.

References:

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

Question: 153

You plan to move services from your on-premises network to Azure.

You identify several virtual machines that you believe can be hosted in Azure. The virtual machines are shown in the following table.

Name	Role	Operating system (OS)	Environment
Sea-DC01	Domain controller	Windows Server 2016	Hyper-V on Server 2016
NYC-FS01	File server	Windows Server 2012 R2	VMware vCenter 5.1
BOS-DB01	Microsoft SQL server	Windows Server 2016	VMware vCenter 6
Sea-CA01	Certification authority (CA)	Windows Server 2012 R2	Hyper-V on Server 2016
Hou-NW01	DHCP/DNS	Windows Server 2008 R2	VMware vCenter 5.5

Which two virtual machines can you access by using Azure migrate? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Sea-CA01
- B. Hou-NW01
- C. NYC-FS01
- D. Sea-DC01
- E. BOS-DB01

Answer: CE

Question: 154

DRAG DROP

You create an Azure Migrate project named TestMig in a resource group named test-migration.

You need to discover which on-premises virtual machines to assess for migration.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.	1
Create a migration group in the project.	2
Configure the collector and start discovery.	3
Create an assessment in the project.	

Answer:

Answer Area

- 1 Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.
- 2 Create a migration group in the project.
- 3 Create an assessment in the project.

Explanation:

Step 1: Download the OVA file for the collection appliance

Azure Migrate uses an on-premises VM called the collector appliance, to discover information about your on-premises machines. To create the appliance, you download a setup file in Open Virtualization Appliance (.ova) format, and import it as a VM on your on-premises vCenter Server.

Step 2: Create a migration group in the project

For the purposes of assessment, you gather the discovered VMs into groups. For example, you might group VMs that run the same application. For more precise grouping, you can use dependency visualization to view dependencies of a specific machine, or for all machines in a group and refine the group.

Step 3: Create an assessment in the project

After a group is defined, you create an assessment for it.

References:

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

Question: 155

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization servers in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating system (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	3 TB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.

Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1:

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2:

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC

Answer:

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1:

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2:

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

Question: 156

HOTSPOT

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

In Azure, run:

New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway
New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

On a VPN device in the New York office, set
the traffic selectors to:

0.0.0.0/0
10.0.0.0/16
192.168.0.0/20

Answer:

In Azure, run:

New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway
New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

On a VPN device in the New York office, set
the traffic selectors to:

0.0.0.0/0
10.0.0.0/16
192.168.0.0/20

Explanation:

Box 1: Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

The Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite cmdlet assigns a forced tunneling default site to a virtual network gateway. Forced tunneling provides a way for you to redirect Internet-bound traffic from Azure virtual machines to your on-premises network; this enables you to inspect and audit traffic before releasing it. Forced tunneling is carried out by using a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel; this tunnel requires a default site, a local gateway where all the Azure Internet-bound traffic is redirected. Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite provides a way to change the default site assigned to a gateway.

Incorrect Answers:

Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

This command creates the Site-to-Site VPN connection between the virtual network gateway and the on-prem VPN device. We already have Site-to-Site VPN connections.

Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20

Specify the VNET1 address.

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

This command creates the Site-to-Site VPN connection between the virtual network gateway and the on-prem VPN device. We already have Site-to-Site VPN connections.

Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20

Specify the VNET1 address.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/set->

azurermvirtualnetworkgatewaydefaultsite

Question: 157

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet 1 has two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. VNet1 is in the West Europe Azure region. The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

You need to deploy an application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1. What should you do first?

- A. Add a service endpoint.
- B. Add a virtual network.
- C. Move VM3 to Subnet1.
- D. Stop VM1 and VM2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you have an existing virtual network, either select an existing empty subnet or create a new subnet in your existing virtual network solely for use by the application gateway.

Verify that you have a working virtual network with a valid subnet. Make sure that no virtual machines or cloud deployments are using the subnet. The application gateway must be by itself in a virtual network subnet.

References:

<https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/b09367f9-5d01-4cda-9127-b7a506a0a151/cant-create-application-gateway?forum=WAVirtualMachinesVirtualNetwork>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-create-gateway>

Question: 158

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VMet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic

internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool. You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

a.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Answer:

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions

Box 2: ILB1

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

Question: 159**HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
AppGW1	Application gateway

VM1 and VM2 run the websites in the following table.

Name	Host header
Default	Not applicable
Web1	Site1.contoso.com
Web2	Site2.contoso.com

AppGW1 has the backend pools in the following table.

Name	Virtual machines
Pool1	VM1
Pool2	Vm2

DNS resolves site1.contoso.com, site2.contoso.com, and site3.contoso.com to the IP address of AppGW1.

AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

Name	Protocol	Associated rule	Host name
Listener1	HTTP	Not applicable	Site1.contoso.com
Listener2	HTTP	Rule2	Site2.contoso.com
Listener3	HTTP	Rule3	Not applicable

AppGW1 has the rules in the following table.

Name	Type	Listener	Backend pool
Rule2	Basic	Listener2	Pool1
Rule3	Basic	Listener3	Pool2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Vm1 is in Pool1. Rule2 applies to Pool1, Listener 2, and site2.contoso.com

Question: 160**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.

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses:

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Virtual network gateways:

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Local network gateways:

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Answer:

Public IP addresses:

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Virtual network gateways:

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

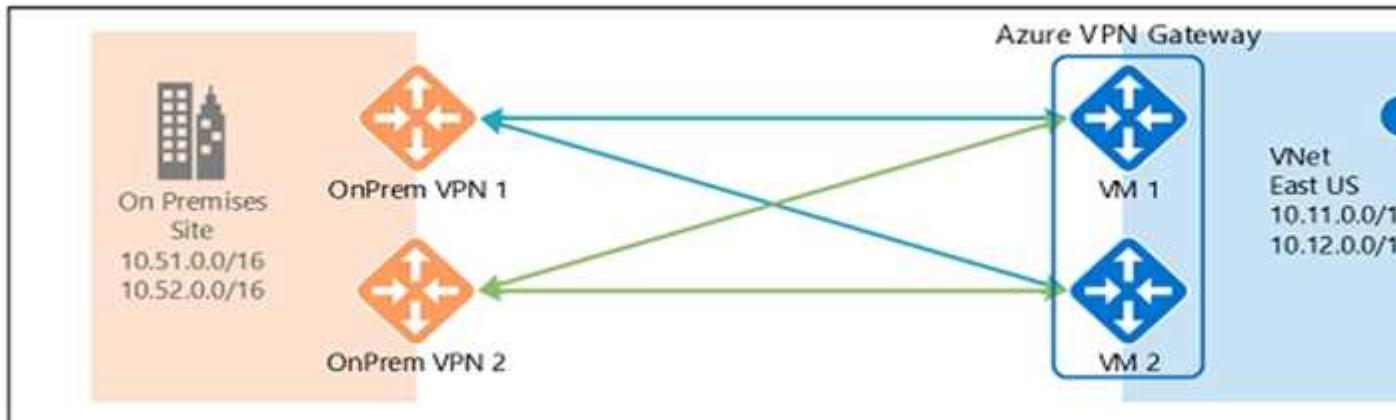
Local network gateways:

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

References:

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

Question: 161

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

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

References:

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

Question: 162

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines.

You need to direct all the Remote Desktop protocol (RDP) to VM3 only.

What should you configure?

- A. an inbound NAT rule
- B. a load balancing rule
- C. a new public load balancer for VM3
- D. a new IP configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:

To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Load-balancing rule to distribute traffic that arrives at frontend to backend pool instances.

References:

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

Question: 163

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, perimeter, NVA, and production.

The NVA contains two Network Virtual Appliances (NVAs) that will perform traffic inspection between the perimeter subnet and the production subnet.

You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.

The NVA must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents parts of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
- B. Deploy a standard load balancer.
- C. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health prob.
- D. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.
- E. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
- F. Deploy a basic load balancer.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

-Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.

-Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

Incorrect Answers:

F: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview>

Question: 164

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing se

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each

request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disable
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to None

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can set the sticky session in load balancer rules with setting the session persistence as the client IP.

References:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

Question: 165

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 VNet1 to an on-premises computer. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Reset GW1.
- B. Add a service endpoint to VNet1.
- C. Add a connection to GW1.
- D. Add a public IP address space to VNet1.
- E. Delete GWL
- F. Create a route-based virtual network gateway.

Answer: EF

Explanation:

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.

F: 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).

Incorrect Answers:

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

References:

<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: 166

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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You add a continuous WebJob to App1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Question: 167

You have an Azure Logic App named App1. App1 provides a response when an HTTP POST request or an HTTP GET request is received.

During peak periods, App1 is expected to receive up to 200,000 requests in a five-minute period.

You need to ensure that App1 can handle the expected load.

What should you configure?

- A. Access control (IAM)
- B. API connections
- C. Workflow settings
- D. Access keys

Answer: C

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-limits-and-config#throughput-limits>

Question: 168

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1.

You create an Azure Logic App named App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.

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

Actions

Answer Area

From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.

From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

Create an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

From an Azure virtual machine, install an on-premises data gateway.



From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.

Answer:

From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.

From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.

To access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you can create a data gateway resource in Azure so that your logic apps can use the on-premises connectors.

Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

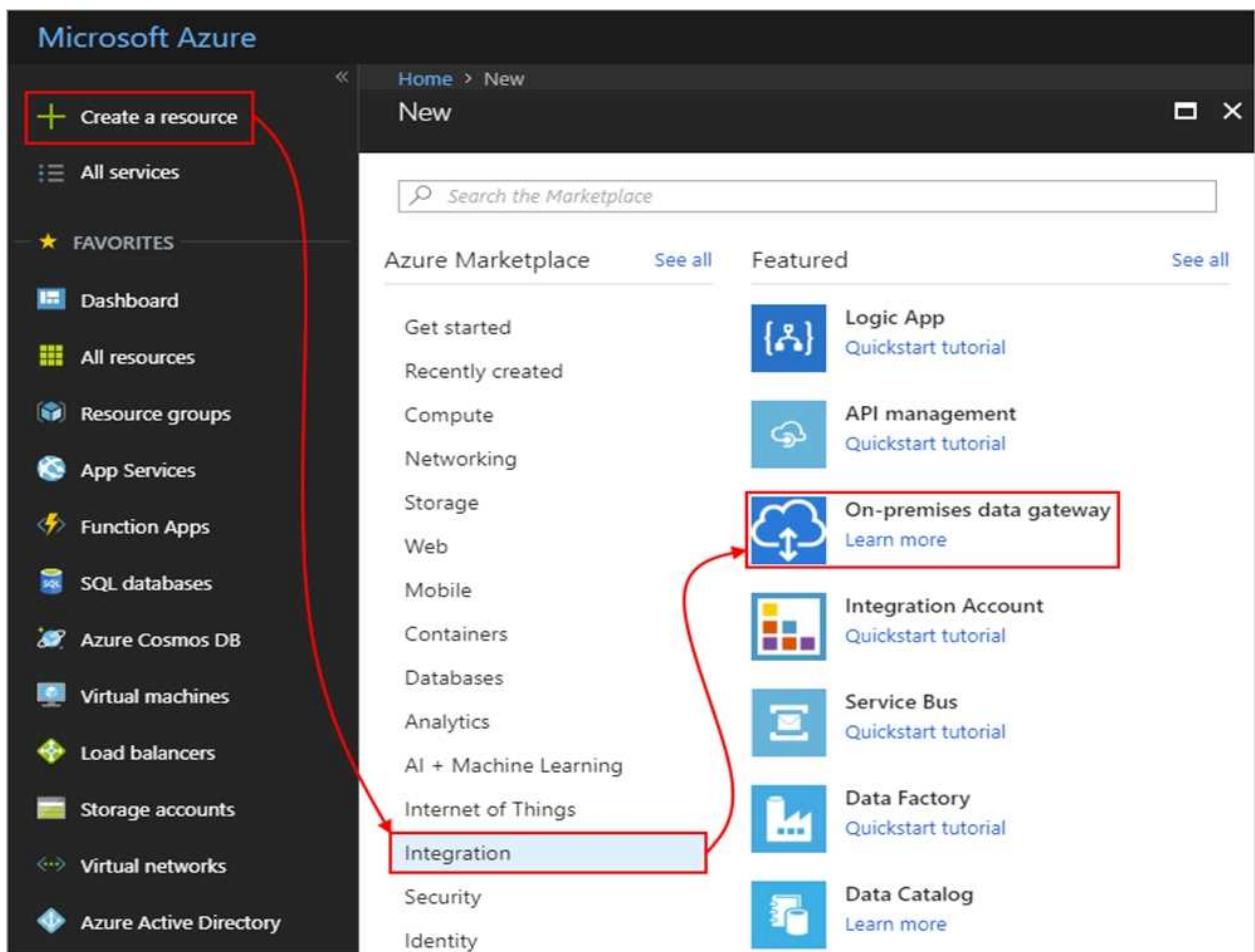
Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

Box 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway

Create Azure resource for gateway

After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription.

1. Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.
2. On the main Azure menu, select Create a resource > Integration > On-premises data gateway.



3. On the Create connection gateway page, provide this information for your gateway resource.
4. To add the gateway resource to your Azure dashboard, select Pin to dashboard. When you're done, choose Create.

Box 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector

After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.

5. In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer.
6. Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server.
7. Set up your connection.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>

Question: 169

You have a Basic App Service plan named ASP1 that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.

You need to configure a custom domain and enable backups for App1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure a WebJob for App1.
- B. Scale up ASP1.

- C. Scale out ASP1.
- D. Configure the application settings for App1.

Answer: D

Question: 170

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that hosts several Azure web apps. You discover that the web apps respond slowly. You need to provide additional memory and CPU resources to each instance of the web app. What should you do?

- A. Scale out AdatumASP1.
- B. Add continuous WebJobs that use the multi-instance scale.
- C. Scale up AdatumASP1.
- D. Add a virtual machine scale set.

Answer: C

References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service/web-sites-scale.md>

Question: 171

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named App1 that has two deployment slots named Production and Staging. Each slot has the unique settings shown in the following table.

Setting	Production	Staging
Web sockets	Off	On
Custom domain name	App1-prod.contoso.com	App1-staging.contoso.com

You perform a slot swap.

What are the configurations of the Production slot after the swap? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correction is worth one point.

Web sockets:

Off
On

Custom domain name:

App1-prod.contoso.com
App1-staging.contoso.com

Answer:

Web sockets:

Off
On

Custom domain name:

App1-prod.contoso.com
App1-staging.contoso.com

Explanation:

Swapping the slots means the destination slot website URL will run source slot code with destination slot settings.

Question: 172

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 will access an external service that requires certificate authentication.

You plan to require the use of HTTPS to access WebApp1.

You need to upload certificates to WebApp1.

In which formats should you upload the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Certificate format for HTTPS access:

▼
CER
CRL
CRT
PFX

Certificate format for external service access:

▼
CER
CRL
CRT
PFX

Answer:

Certificate format for HTTPS access:

▼
CER
CRL
CRT
PFX

Certificate format for external service access:

▼
CER
CRL
CRT
PFX

Explanation:

A PFX file contains the public key file (SSL Certificate) and its unique private key file. This is required for HTTPS access. The web app will distribute the public key (in a CER file) to clients that connect to the web app.

The CER file is an SSL Certificate which has the public key of the external service. The external service will have the private key associated with the public key contained in the CER file.

Question: 173

You have an Azure web app named App1 that streams video content to users. App1 is located in the East US Azure region.

Users in North America stream the video content without any interruption.

Users in Asia and Europe report that the video buffer often and do not play back smoothly.

You need to recommend a solution to improve video streaming to the European and Asian users.

What should you recommend?

- A. Scale out the App Service plan.
- B. Scale up the App Service plan.
- C. Configure an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint.
- D. Configure Azure File Sync.

Answer: C

Question: 174

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a local site VPN gateway.
- B. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU.
- C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.
- D. Create a gateway subnet.
- E. Create a connection.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

For a site to site VPN, you need a local gateway, a gateway subnet, a VPN gateway, and a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway. That would be four answers in this question. However, the question states that VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. For an ExpressRoute connection, VNET1 must already be configured with a gateway subnet so we don't need another one.

Question: 175

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named

VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.

On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.

You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2.

What should you do?

- A. Select **Allow gateway transit** on VNet2.
- B. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.
- C. Select **Allow gateway transit** on VNet1.
- D. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.

Answer: D

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

Question: 176

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?

- A. Metrics in Application Gateway
- B. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway
- C. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
- D. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application Gateway currently has seven metrics to view performance counters.

Metrics are a feature for certain Azure resources where you can view performance counters in the portal. For

Application Gateway, the following metrics are available:

- Total Requests
- Failed Requests
- Current Connections
- Healthy Host Count
- Response Status
- Throughput
- Unhealthy Host count

You can filter on a per backend pool basis to show healthy/unhealthy hosts in a specific backend pool

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-diagnostics#Metrics>

Question: 177

HOTSPOT

You are creating an Azure load balancer.

You need to add an IPv6 load balancing rule to the load balancer.

How should you complete the Azure PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$rule1 = [object] -Name "HTTPv6" -FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
Add-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig
New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
Set-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig

-BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe -Protocol Tcp -FrontendPort 80 -Backendport 8080

New-AzureRmLoadBalancer -ResourceGroupName AdatumR0 -Name 'AdatumIPv6LB' -Location 'East US' -
FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe [object] $rule1
        -InboundNatPool
        -InboundNatRule
        -LoadBalancingRule
```

Answer:

```
$rule1 = [object] -Name "HTTPv6" -FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
Add-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig
New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
Set-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig

-BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe -Protocol Tcp -FrontendPort 80 -Backendport 8080

New-AzureRmLoadBalancer -ResourceGroupName AdatumR0 -Name 'AdatumIPv6LB' -Location 'East US' -
FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe [object] $rule1
        -InboundNatPool
        -InboundNatRule
        -LoadBalancingRule
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ipv6-internet-ps>

Question: 178

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.

a.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. NSG flow logs
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. IP flow verify
- D. Connection monitor

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Connection Monitor feature in Azure Network Watcher is now generally available in all public regions. Connection Monitor provides you RTT values on a per-minute granularity. You can monitor a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine, FQDN, URI, or IPv4 address.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

Question: 179

HOTSPOT

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

VM1 has the following configurations:

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

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

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

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

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

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

Question: 180

You deploy an Azure Application Gateway.

You need to ensure that all the traffic requesting <https://adatum.com/internal> resources is directed to an internal server pool and all the traffic requesting <https://adatum.com/external> resources is directed to an external server pool.

What should you configure on the Application Gateway?

- A. URL path-based routing
- B. multi-site listeners
- C. basic routing
- D. SSL termination

Answer: A

Question: 181

From the MFA Server blade, you open the Block/unblock users blade as shown in the exhibit.

Block/unblock users

A blocked user will not receive Multi-Factor Authentication requests. Authentication attempts for that user will be automatically denied. A user will remain blocked for 90 days from the time they are blocked. To manually unblock a user, click the "Unblock" action.

Blocked users

USER	REASON	DATE	ACTION
AlexW@M365x832514OnMicrosoft.com	Lost phone	06/14/2018, 8:26:38 PM	Unblock

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

- A. An administrator manually blocked the user.
- B. The user reports a fraud alert when prompted for additional authentication.
- C. The user account password expired.
- D. The user entered an incorrect PIN four times within 10 minutes.

Answer: B

Question: 182

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. From the Azure Active Directory blade, you assign the Conditional Access Administrator role to a user. You need to ensure that Admin1 has just-in-time access as a conditional access administrator.

What should you do next?

- A. Enable Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
- B. Set Admin1 as Eligible for the Privileged Role Administrator role.
- C. Admin1 as Eligible for the Conditional Access Administrator role.
- D. Enable Azure AD Identity Protection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Require MFA for admins is a baseline policy that requires MFA for the following directory roles:

- Global administrator
- SharePoint administrator
- Exchange administrator
- Conditional access administrator
- Security administrator

References:

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

Question: 183

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.

You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users.

What should you do?

- A. Create a sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection
- B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
- C. Create and configure the Identity Hub.
- D. Configure a security policy in Azure Security Center.

Answer: A

Explanation:

With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:

- require users to register for multi-factor authentication
- handle risky sign-ins and compromised users

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows>

Question: 184

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which user can perform each configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

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

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

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

Answer:

Add a subnet to VNet1:

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

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

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

The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Box 2: User1 and User2 only

The Security Admin role: In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Question: 185

You have an Azure subscription named Subscnption1 that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is in a resource group named RG1.

VM1 runs services that will be used to deploy resources to RG1.

You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1. What should you do fit -

- A. From the Azure portal modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1.
- B. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify the value of the Managed Service Identity option for VM1.

- D. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A managed identity from Azure Active Directory allows your app to easily access other AAD-protected resources such as Azure Key Vault. The identity is managed by the Azure platform and does not require you to provision or rotate any secrets.

User assigned managed identities can be used on Virtual Machines and Virtual Machine Scale Sets.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-managed-service-identity>

Question: 186

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.

You need to provide a user named Admm1 with read access to a resource group named RG1 for only one month.

The user role must be assigned immediately.

What should you do?

- A. Assign an active role.
- B. Assign an eligible role.
- C. Assign a permanently active role.
- D. Create a custom role and a conditional access policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management introduces the concept of an eligible admin. Eligible admins should be users that need privileged access now and then, but not all-day, every day. The role is inactive until the user needs access, then they complete an activation process and become an active admin for a predetermined amount of time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure>

Question: 187

HOTSPOT

You plan to create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role.

You need to ensure that the new role can view all the resources in the Azure subscription and issue support requests to Microsoft. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

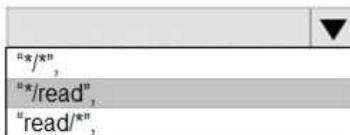
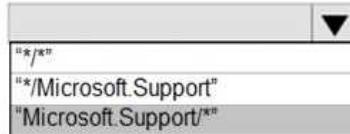
How should you complete the JSON definition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{  
    "Name": "Role1",  
    "IsCustom": true,  
    "Description": "Subscription reader and support request and support request creator.",  
    "Actions": [  
        "*/*",  
        "*/read",  
        "read/*",  
    ],  
    "NotActions": [  
        "*/**"  
        "*/Microsoft.Support"  
        "Microsoft.Support/*"  
    ],  
    "AssignableScopes": [  
        "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"  
    ]  
}
```

Answer:

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Subscription reader and support request and support request creator.",
  "Actions": [
    
    
  ],
  "NotActions": [
  ],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
  ]
}
```

Explanation:

Box 1: "/subscriptions/*/read",

"/read lets you view everything, but not make any changes.

Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/*"

The action Microsoft.Support/* enables creating and management of support tickets.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Question: 188

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1 and an Azure subscription named You enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.

You need to secure the members of the Lab Creator role. The solution must ensure that the lab creators request access when they create labs.

What should you do first?

- A. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, edit the role settings for Lab Creator.
- B. From Subscription1 edit the members of the Lab Creator role.
- C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, creates a user risk policy.
- D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, discover the Azure resources of Conscription.

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a Privileged Role Administrator you can:

- Enable approval for specific roles
- Specify approver users and/or groups to approve requests
- View request and approval history for all privileged roles

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure>

Question: 189

You create an Azure subscription that is associated to a basic Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. You need to receive an email notification when any user activates an administrative role.

What should you do?

- A. Purchase Azure AD Premium P2 and configure Azure AD Privileged Identity Management,
- B. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E3 and configure conditional access policies.
- C. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E5 and create a custom alert rule in Azure Security Center.
- D. Purchase Azure AD Premium P1 and enable Azure AD Identity Protection.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When key events occur in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM), email notifications are sent. For example, PIM sends emails for the following events:

- When a privileged role activation is pending approval
- When a privileged role activation request is completed
- When a privileged role is activated
- When a privileged role is assigned
- When Azure AD PIM is enabled

References:

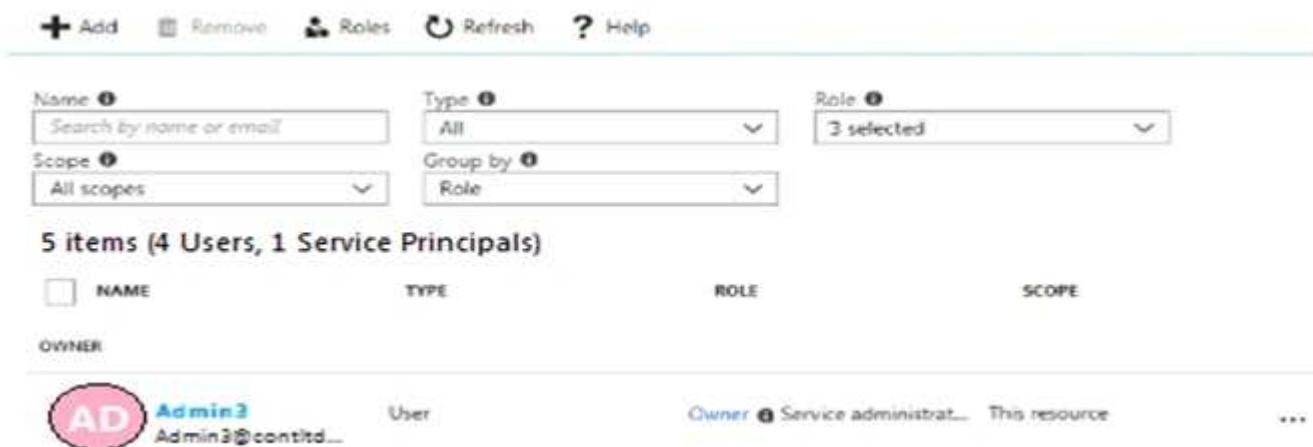
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-email-notifications>

Question: 190

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the **Access control** exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)



The screenshot shows the 'Access control' exhibit in the Azure portal. At the top, there are search and filter fields: 'Name' (Search by name or email), 'Type' (All), 'Role' (3 selected), and 'Scope' (All scopes). Below these are dropdowns for 'Group by' (Role) and 'Order by' (Name). A summary below the filters indicates '5 items (4 Users, 1 Service Principals)'. The main table has columns: NAME, TYPE, ROLE, and SCOPE. The first item listed is Admin3, who is both a User and an Owner of the service principal.

NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
OWNER			
 Admin3 Admin3@contoso...	User	Owner	Service administrat... This resource

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the **Tenant** exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Save Discard

* Name
Contoso

Country or region
United States

Location
United States datacenters

Notification language
English ▾

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups
Yes No

Directory ID
a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177 

Technical contact
[Empty input field]

Global privacy contact
[Empty input field]

Privacy statement URL
[Empty input field]

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can add Admin1 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can add Admin1 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question: 191

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 Global Administrators 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?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.
- B. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.

Answer: C

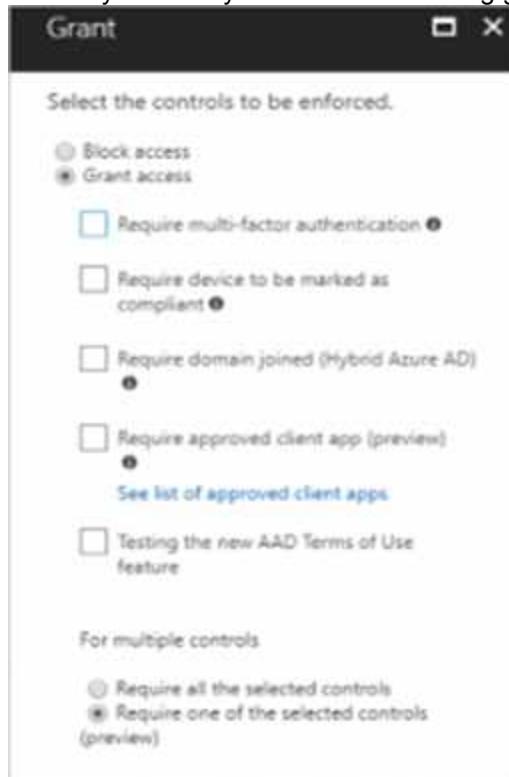
Explanation:

There are two types of controls:

- Grant controls – To gate access
- Session controls – To restrict access to a session

Grant 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:



References:

<https://blog.lumen21.com/2017/12/15/conditional-access-in-azure-active-directory/>

Question: 192

You have an Azure subscription.

You enable multi-factor authentication for all users.

Some users report that the email applications on their mobile device cannot co browser and from Microsoft Outlook 2016 on their computer.

You need to ensure that the users can use the email applications on their mobile device.

What should you instruct the users to do?

The users can access Exchange Online by using a web

A. Enable self-service password reset.

B. Create an app password.

- C. Reset the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) password.
- D. Reinstall the Microsoft Authenticator app.

Answer: A

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks>

Question: 193

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named Tenant1 and Tenant2.

Subscription1 is associated to Tenant1. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all the users in Tenant1.

You need to enable MFA for the users in Tenant2. The solution must maintain MFA for Tenant1.

What should you do first?

- A. Transfer the administration of Subscription1 to a global administrator of Tenants.
- B. Configure the MFA Server setting in Tenant1.
- C. Create and link a subscription to Tenant2.
- D. Change the directory for Subscription1.

Answer: C

Question: 194

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has Azure AD Privileged Identity Management configured.

You have 10 users who are assigned the Security Administrator role for the tenant.

You need the users to verify whether they still require the Security Administrator role.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure a user risk policy.
- B. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create an access review.
- C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure the Weekly Digest.
- D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create a conditional access policy.

Answer: B

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review>

Question: 195

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?

- A. Configure a playbook in Azure AD conditional access policy.
- B. Create an Azure AD conditional access policy.
- C. Create and configure the Identify Hub.
- D. Install and configure Azure AD Connect.

Answer: B

References:

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

Question: 196

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

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

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

What should you do?

- A. Remove Used from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription"). Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1

- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

Answer: B

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Question: 197

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You enable Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you configure the Global Administrator role for the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant as shown in the **Role settings** exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Activations

Maximum activation duration (hours)



Notifications

Send email notifying admins of activation

Incident/Request ticket

Require incident/request ticket number during activation

Multi-Factor Authentication

Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication for activation

Require approval

Require approval to activate this role



If no approvers are selected, Privileged Role Administrators will be approvers by default.

SELECTED APPROVER	ACTION
No results.	

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you configure the global administrators as shown in

the **Members** exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

MEMBER	EMAIL	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	EXPIRATION
Adatum Ltd	sk180606@outlook.com	Permanent	-
User2	User2@sk180606outlook...	Eligible	-

User2 activates the Global Administrator role on July 16, 2018, at 10:00, as shown in the Activation exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Custom activation start time

Activation start time

Activation duration (hours)


The end time of activation would be
 16.7.2018, 12:00:00

* Activation reason (max 500 characters)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements

User2 will be a global administrator on July 16, 2018 at 11:00.

Yes

No

When User2 attempts to activate the Global Administrator role, the request will activate automatically.

User2 must use multi-factor authentication to activate the Global Administrator role.

Answer:

Statements

User2 will be a global administrator on July 16, 2018 at 11:00.

Yes

No

When User2 attempts to activate the Global Administrator role, the request will activate automatically.

User2 must use multi-factor authentication to activate the Global Administrator role.

Question: 198**HOTSPOT**

You configure the multi-factor authentication status for three users as shown in the following table.

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
Admin1@contoso.com	Disabled
Admin2@contoso.com	Enforced
Admin3@contoso.com	Enabled

You create a group named Group1 and add Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3 to the group.

For all cloud apps, you create a conditional access policy that includes Group1. The policy requires multi-factor authentication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No

Disabled is the default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MF

A.

Box 2: Yes

Enforced: The user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA.

Web browser apps require login in this case.

Box 3: Yes

Enabled: The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.

Web browser apps require login in this case.

References:

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

Question: 199

You create an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an associated Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1. Tenant1 contains the users in the following table.

Name	Tenant role	Subscription role
ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com	Global Administrator	Owner
Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Global Administrator	Contributor
Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Security Administrator	Security Admin
Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Conditional Access Administrator	Security Admin

You need to add an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management application to Tenant1.

Which account can you use?

- A. [Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com](#)
- B. [Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com](#)
- C. [Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com](#)
- D. [ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com](#)

Answer: B

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started>

Question: 200

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Migrate project that has the following assessment properties:

- Target location: East US
- Storage redundancy: Locally redundant
- Comfort factor: 2.0
- Performance history: 1 month
- Percentile utilization: 95th
- Pricing tier: Standard
- Offer: Pay as you go

You discover the following two virtual machines:

- A virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has 10 CPU cores at 20 percent utilization
- A virtual machine named VM2 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has four CPU cores at 50

percent utilization

How many CPU cores will Azure Migrate recommend for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8

Answer:

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8

Explanation:

The equation is: 'core usage x comfort factor'. The comfort factor is 2.0.

So VM 1 is 10 cores at 20% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

VM 2 is 4 cores at 50% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

Case Study: 1

ADatum Corporation

Overview

ADatum Corporation is a financial company that has two main offices in New York and Los Angeles. ADatum has a subsidiary named Fabrikam, Inc. that shares the Los Angeles office.

ADatum is conducting an initial deployment of Azure services to host new line-of-business applications and is preparing to migrate its existing on-premises workloads to Azure.

ADatum uses Microsoft Exchange Online for email.

On-Premises Environment

The on-premises workloads run on virtual machines hosted in a VMware vSphere 6 infrastructure. All the virtual machines are members of an Active Directory forest named adatum.com and run Windows Server 2016.

The New York office an IP address of 10.0.0.0/16. The Los Angeles office uses an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/16.

The offices connect by using a VPN provided by an ISP. Each office has one Azure ExpressRoute

circuit that provides access to Azure services and Microsoft Online Services. Routing is implemented by using Microsoft peering.

The New York office has a virtual machine named VM1 that has the vSphere console installed.

Azure Environment

You provision the Azure infrastructure by using the Azure portal. The infrastructure contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure region
ASRV1	Azure Site Recovery vault	East US
ASRV2	Azure Site Recovery vault	West US
ASE1	Azure App Service Environment	East US
AG1	Azure Application Gateway (internal)	East US
AG2	Azure Application gateway (Internet-facing)	West US
ER1	ExpressRoute circuit	East US
ER2	ExpressRoute circuit	West US

AG1 has two backend pools named Pool11 and Pool12. AG2 has two backend pools named Pool21 and Pool22.

Planned Changes

ADatum plans to migrate the virtual machines from the New York office to the East US Azure region by using Azure Site Recovery.

Infrastructure Requirements

ADatum identifies the following infrastructure requirements:

- A new web app named App1 that will access third-parties for credit card processing must be deployed.
- A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.
- The Azure infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure must be prepared for the migration of the VMware virtual machines to Azure.
- The sizes of the Azure virtual machines that will be used to migrate the on-premises workloads must be identified.
- All migrated and newly deployed Azure virtual machines must be joined to the adatum.com domain.
- AG1 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:

1. http://corporate.adatum.com/video/* will be load balanced across Pool11.
2. http://corporate.adatum.com/images/* will be load balanced across Pool12.
 - AG2 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:
 1. <http://www.adatum.com> will be load balanced across Pool21.
 2. <http://www.fabrikam.com> will be load balanced across Pool22.
 - ER1 must route traffic between the New York office and the platform as a service (PaaS) services in the East US Azure region, as long as ER1 is available.
 - ER2 must route traffic between the Los Angeles office and the PaaS services in the West US region, as long as ER2 is available.
 - ER1 and ER2 must be configured to fail over automatically.

Application Requirements

App2 must be able to connect directly to the private IP addresses of the Azure virtual machines. App2 will be deployed directly to an Azure virtual network.

Inbound and outbound communications to App1 must be controlled by using NSGs.

Pricing Requirements

ADatum identifies the following pricing requirements:

- The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized.
- The transactional charges of Azure Storage account must be minimized.

Question: 201

DRAG DROP

You need to prepare the New York office infrastructure for the migration of the on-premises virtual machines to Azure.

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

Actions	Answer Area
From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine.	
From VM1, deploy a virtual machine.	
From VM1, register the configuration server.	
From the Azure portal, downloaded the OVF file.	
From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.	

Answer:

From the Azure portal, download the OVF file.

From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine.

From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.

From VM1, register the configuration server.

Box 1:

1. From the Azure portal, download the OVF file.
2. In the vCenter Server, import the Collector appliance as a virtual machine using the Deploy OVF Template wizard.
3. In vSphere Client console, click File > Deploy OVF Template.
4. In the Deploy OVF Template Wizard > Source, specify the location for the .ovf file.

Box 2: From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine

After you've created the Collector virtual machine, connect to it and run the Collector.

Box 3: From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.

Box 4: From VM1, register the configuration server.

Register the configuration server in the vault

Scenario: The Azure infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure must be prepared for the migration of the VMware virtual machines to Azure.

References:

Migrate Your Virtual Machines to Microsoft Azure, Includes guidance for optional data migration, Proof of Concept guide, September 2017

<https://azurermigrate.blob.core.windows.net/publicpreview/Azure%20Migrate%20-%20Preview%20User%20Guide.pdf>

Question: 202

HOTSPOT

You need to provision the resources in Azure to support the virtual machine that will be migrated from the New York office.

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

IP address space of the virtual network:

10.0.0.0/16
10.10.0.0/16
10.20.0.0/16

Storage account kind:

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

Answer:

IP address space of the virtual network:

10.0.0.0/16
10.10.0.0/16
10.20.0.0/16

Storage account kind:

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

Box 1: 10.20.0.0/16

Scenario: The New York office an IP address of 10.0.0.0/16. The Los Angeles office uses an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/16.

Box 2: Storage (general purpose v1)

Scenario: The New York office has a virtual machine named VM1 that has the vSphere console installed.

Question: 203

HOTSPOT

You need to implement App2 to meet the application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

App Service plan pricing tier:

Isolated
Shared
Standard

Enabled feature:

Always On
Auto Swap
Web Sockets

Answer:

App Service plan pricing tier:

Isolated
Shared
Standard

Enabled feature:

Always On
Auto Swap
Web Sockets

Box 1: Standard

Not Shared: A Shared plan does not support Always on.

Box 2: Always on

If your function app is on the Consumption plan, there can be up to a 10-minute delay in processing new blobs if a function app has gone idle. To avoid this cold-start delay, you can switch to an App Service plan with Always On enabled, or use a different trigger type.

Scenario: A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.

App2 must be able to connect directly to the private IP addresses of the Azure virtual machines. App2

will be deployed directly to an Azure virtual network.

The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

Question: 204

DRAG DROP

You need to identify the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual machines.

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

Actions

From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Migrate Collector.

From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Site recovery deployment planner.

From Microsoft Download Center, download the Azure Site Recovery deployment planner.

From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate assessment.

From VM1, run the Deploy OVF Template wizard.

From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate project.

From the Azure portal, download an OVA file.

Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate project.

From the Azure portal, download an OVA file.

From VM1, run the Deploy OVF Template wizard.

From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Migrate Collector.

From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate assessment.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-assessment-vmware>

Question: 205

You need to recommend an environment for the deployment of App1.

What should you recommend?

- A. a new App Service plan that uses the P3v2 pricing tier
- B. ASE1 and an App Service plan that uses the I1 pricing tier
- C. ASE1 and an App Service plan that uses the I3 pricing tier
- D. a new App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing tier

Answer: B

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/app-service-app-service-environment-control-inbound-traffic>

Question: 206

HOTSPOT

You need to implement App2 to meet the application requirements.

What should you include in the implementation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

App Service plan pricing tier:

Isolated
Shared
Standard

Enabled feature:

Always on
Auto Swap
Web Sockets

Answer:

App Service plan pricing tier:

Isolated
Shared
Standard

Enabled feature:

Always on
Auto Swap
Web Sockets

Explanation:

- A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.
- This requires “Always On”.
- The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized
- The Standard pricing tier is the cheapest tier that supports Always On.

Question: 207

You need to configure AG1.

What should you create?

- A. a multi-site listener
- B. a URL path-based routing rule
- C. a basic listener
- D. a basic routing rule

Answer: B

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-create-url-route-portal>

Question: 208

DRAG DROP

You need to configure the Azure ExpressRoute circuits.

How should you configure Azure ExpressRoute routing? To answer, drag the appropriate configurations to the correct locations. Each configuration may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Configurations	Answer Area
Use BGP communities to configure BGP's Local Preference.	Routing from ADatum to Azure: Configuration
Use BGP to append the private AS numbers to the advertised prefixes.	Routing from Microsoft Online Services to Adatum: Configuration
Use BGP to append the public AS numbers to the advertised prefixes.	

Answer:

Answer Area

Routing from ADatum to Azure:

Use BGP to append the private AS numbers to the advertised prefixes.

Routing from Microsoft Online Services to Adatum:

Use BGP communities to configure BGP's Local Preference.

Question: 209

What should you create to configure AG2?

- A. multi-site listeners
- B. basic listeners
- C. URL path-based routing rules
- D. basic routing rules
- E. an additional public IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:

- AG2 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:
 - <http://www.adatum.com> will be load balanced across Pool21.
 - <http://fabrikam.com> will be load balanced across Pool22.

You need to configure an Azure Application Gateway with multi-site listeners to direct different URLs to different pools.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/multiple-site-overview>

Case Study: 2

Lab 2

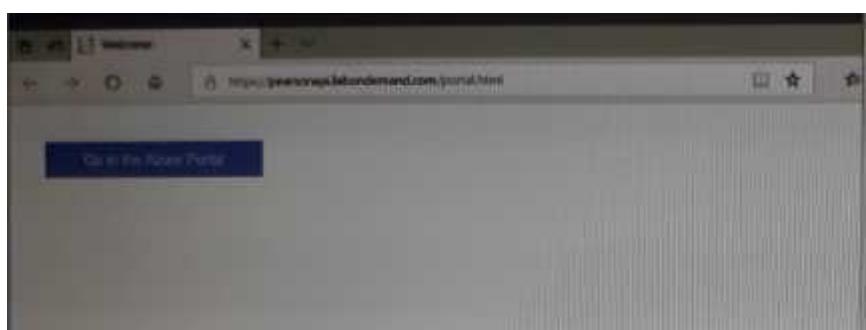
Overview

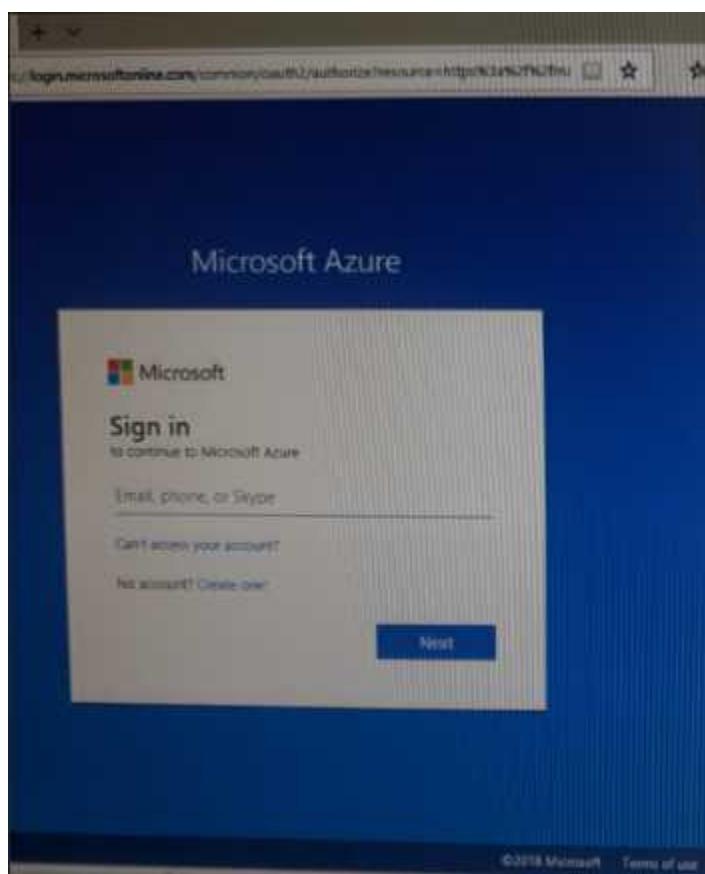
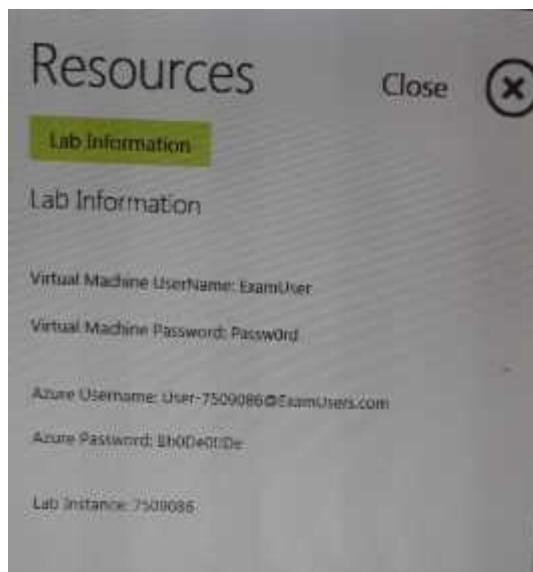
This is a lab or performance-based testing (PBT) section.

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most liable to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to having sites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the lab's goal and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the tab.





To connect to Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in te browser address bar.

Question: 210

You need to create a function app named corp7509086n1 that supports sticky sessions. The solution must minimize the Azure-related costs of the App Service plan.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

Select the New button found on the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal, then select Compute > Function App.

Step 2:

Use the function app settings as listed below.

App name: corp7509086n1

Hosting plan: Azure App Service plan
(need this for the sticky sessions)

Pricing tier of the the App Service plan: Shared compute: Free

Step 3:

Select Create to provision and deploy the function app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-function-app-portal>

Question: 211

You need to create a web app named corp7509086n2 that can be scaled horizontally. The solution must use the lowest possible pricing tier for the App Service plan.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

In the Azure Portal, click Create a resource > Web + Mobile > Web App.

Step 2:

Use the Webb app settings as listed below.

Web App name: corp7509086n2

Hosting plan: Azure App Service plan

Pricing tier of the Pricing Tier: Standard

Change your hosting plan to Standard, you can't setup auto-scaling below standard tier.

Step 3:

Select Create to provision and deploy the Web app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/app-service-web-how-to-create-a-web-app-in-an-ase>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

Question: 212

Another administrator reports that she is unable to configure a web app named corplod7509086n3 to prevent all connections from an IP address of 11.0.0.11.

You need to modify corplod7509086n3 to successfully prevent the connections from the IP address. The solution must minimize Azure-related costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

Find and select application corplod7509086n3:

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.
2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications.

Step 2:

To add an IP restriction rule to your app, use the menu to open Network>IP Restrictions and click on Configure IP Restrictions

Step 3:

Click Add rule

You can click on [+] Add to add a new IP restriction rule. Once you add a rule, it will become effective immediately.

The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing IP restrictions. At the top, there's a breadcrumb navigation: Home > ready-hybridconnection - Networking > IP Restrictions. Below that is a header with a blue circular icon containing a white 'no' symbol, followed by the text "IP Restrictions". Underneath the header are two buttons: "Remove" and "Refresh".

The main area is titled "IP Restrictions" with a large blue "no" icon. A descriptive text below says: "IP restrictions allow you to define an allow/deny list of addresses in order to control traffic to your site. Rules are applied sequentially. If no rules are defined then your app will accept traffic from any address." There's a link "Learn more".

A table lists the existing rule:

PRIORITY	NAME	IP ADDRESS	
100	allowed access	131.107.159.0/24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Step 4:

Add name, IP address of 11.0.0.11, select Deny, and click Add Rule

Add IP Restriction X

* Name !

IP Address !
V4 V6

Action
Allow Deny

Priority

Description

Add rule

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions>

Question: 213

You need to add a deployment slot named staging to an Azure web app named corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4. The solution must meet the following requirements:

When new code is deployed to staging, the code must be swapped automatically to the production slot. Azure-related costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See

**explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

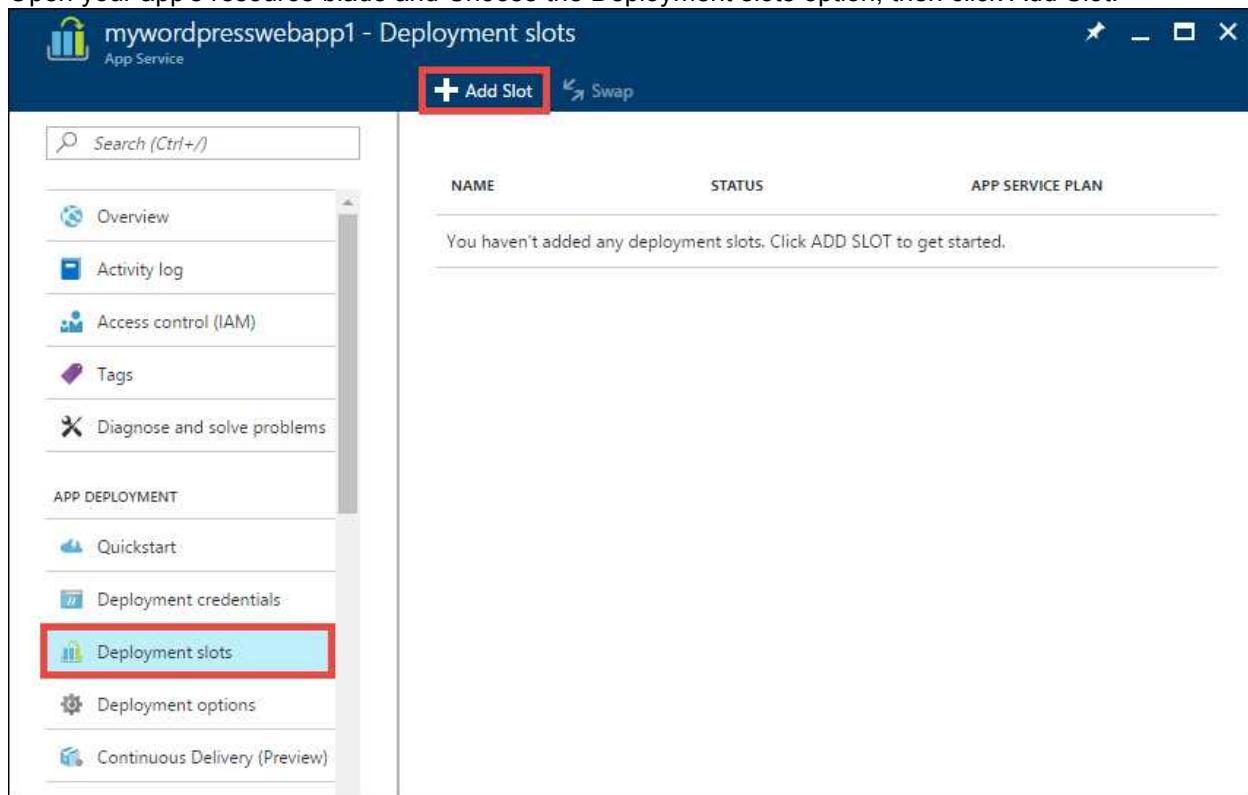
Locate and open the corplod@lab.LabInstance.ldn4 web app.

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.

2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications.

Step 2:

Open your app's resource blade and Choose the Deployment slots option, then click Add Slot.



Step 3:

In the Add a slot blade, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone app configuration from another existing deployment slot. Click the check mark to continue.

The first time you add a slot, you only have two choices: clone configuration from the default slot in production or not at all.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-staged-publishing>

Question: 214

You plan to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to load balance IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0.

You need to configure a virtual network named VNET1015 to support the planned application gateway.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See

**explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Click Networking, Virtual Network, and select VNET1015.

Step 2:

Click Subnets, and Click +Add on the VNET1015 - Subnets pane that appears.

Step 3:

On the Subnets page, click +Gateway subnet at the top to open the Add subnet page.

NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES

Step 4:

Locate subnet0 and add it.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

Question: 215

You need to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to meet the following requirements:

Load balance internal IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0.

Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.99 percent availability for the Azure virtual machines.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Click New found on the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal.

Step 2:

Select Networking and then select Application Gateway in the Featured list.

Step 3:

Enter these values for the application gateway:

appgw1015 - for the name of the application gateway.

SKU Size: Standard_V2

The new SKU [Standard_V2] offers autoscaling and other critical performance enhancements.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal with the URL <https://ms.portal.azure.com/#create>. The page title is "Basics - Microsoft Azure". The main content is the "Create application gateway" wizard, currently on Step 1: Basics. The configuration fields are as follows:

- Name:** myAppGateway
- Tier:** Standard (selected)
- SKU size:** Medium
- Instance count:** 2
- Subscription:** (empty dropdown)
- Resource group:** Create new (radio button selected) myResourceGroupAG
- Location:** East US

The "OK" button at the bottom right is highlighted with a red border.

Step 4:

Accept the default values for the other settings and then click OK.

Step 5:

Click Choose a virtual network, and select subnet0.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-create-gateway-portal>

Question: 216

You need to deploy an Azure load balancer named lb 1015 to your Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support the load balancing of IP traffic from the Internet to Azure virtual machines connected to VNET1016 \subnet0.
- Provide a Service level Agreement (SLA) of 99.99 percent availability for the Azure virtual machines.
- Minimize Azure-related costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

To complete this task, you do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete. Once the deployment starts in Azure, you can move to the next task.

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

On the top left-hand side of the screen, click Create a resource > Networking > Load Balancer.

Step 2:

In the Create a load balancer page enter these values for the load balancer:
myLoadBalancer - for the name of the load balancer.

Internal - for the type of the load balancer.

Basic - for SKU version.

Microsoft guarantees that apps running in a customer subscription will be available 99.99% of the time.

VNET1016\subnet0 - for subnet that you choose from the list of existing subnets.

Step 3: Accept the default values for the other settings and click Create to create the load balancer.

Question: 217

You plan to connect a virtual network named VNET1017 to your on-premises network by using both an Azure ExpressRoute and a site-to-site VPN connection.

You need to prepare the Azure environment for the planned deployment. The solution must maximize the IP address space available to Azure virtual machines.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you create the ExpressRoute and the VPN gateway?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

We need to create a Gateway subnet

Step 1:

Go to More Services > Virtual Networks

Step 2:

Then click on the VNET1017, and click on subnets. Then click on gateway subnet.

Step 3:

In the next window define the subnet for the gateway and click OK

Add subnet
REBELADMINVNet01

* Name
GatewaySubnet

* Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ
10.7.1.0/28 ✓
10.7.1.0 - 10.7.1.15 (16 addresses)

Route table >
None

OK

It is recommended to use /28 or /27 for gateway subnet.

As we want to maximize the IP address space we should use /27.

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2017/06/28/step-by-step-configuring-a-site-to-site-vpn-gateway-between-azure-and-on-premise/>

Question: 218

You plan to grant the member of a new Azure AD group named corp 75099086 the right to delegate administrative access to any resource in the resource group named 7509086.

You need to create the Azure AD group and then to assign the correct role to it for the group. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize the number of role assignments.

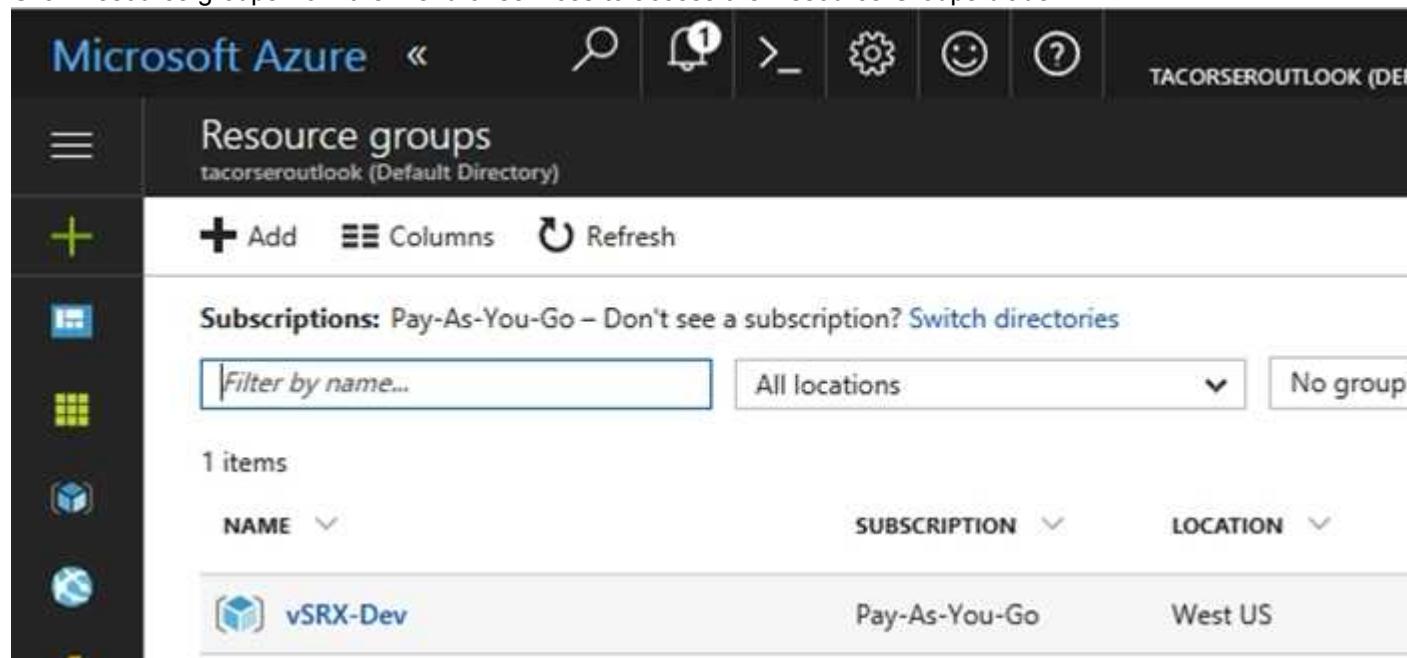
What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Click Resource groups from the menu of services to access the Resource Groups blade



NAME	SUBSCRIPTION	LOCATION
vSRX-Dev	Pay-As-You-Go	West US

Step 2:

Click Add (+) to create a new resource group. The Create Resource Group blade appears. Enter corp7509086 as the Resource group name, and click the Create button.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Resource Groups blade. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for various services like Storage, Functions, Logic Apps, and SQL. The main area is titled 'Resource groups' and shows one item: 'tacorseroutlook (Default Directory)'. Below it, there's a section for 'Subscriptions' with a note about Pay-As-You-Go. A search bar says 'Filter by name...'. A table lists '1 items' with a row for 'NAME' containing 'vSRX-Dev' and three dots for more options.

Resource group
Create an empty resource group

* Resource group name

* Subscription

* Resource group location

Pin to dashboard

Create

Step 3:

Select Create.

Your group is created and ready for you to add members.

Now we need to assign a role to this resource group scope.

Step 4:

Choose the newly created Resource group, and Access control (IAM) to see the current list of role assignments at the resource group scope. Click +Add to open the Add permissions pane.

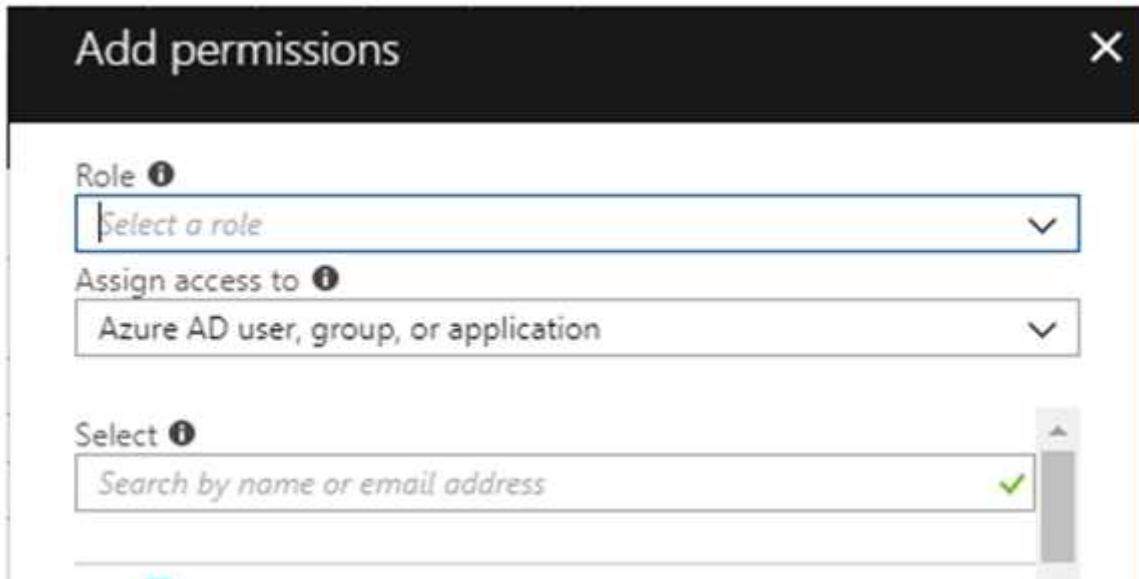
The screenshot shows the 'pharma-sales-projectforecast - Access control (IAM)' blade. At the top, there's a search bar and a header with 'pharma-sales-projectforecast - Access control (IAM)', 'Resource group', and navigation links for '+ Add', 'Remove', 'Roles', and 'Refresh'. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', and 'Tags', with 'Access control (IAM)' currently selected. The main area displays a table of role assignments:

Name	Type
Search by name or email	All
All scopes	Group by Role
6 items (3 Users, 2 Groups, 1 Service Principals)	Role

Below the table, there are headers for 'NAME' and 'TYPE'.

Step 5:

In the Role drop-down list, select a role Delegate administration, and select Assign access to: resource group corp7509086



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>
https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/vsx/topics/task/multi-task/security-vsrx-azure-marketplace-resource-group.html

Case Study: 3

Contoso Case Study

Overview

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

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

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

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

Existing Environment

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

Contoso has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the **department** attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Contoso.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

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

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

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

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

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

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

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

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

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

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

- Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question: 219

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.

You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

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

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

References:

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

Question: 220

You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4.

What should you create and configure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified. You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

References:

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

Question: 221

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommended?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Scenario: Ensure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department

only.

The recommendation is to use conditional access policies that can then be targeted to groups of users, specific applications, or other conditions.

References:

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

Question: 222

HOTSPOT

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

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

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

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

On Server2:

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

Answer:

From the Azure portal:

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

On Server2:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

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

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

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

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

Case Study: 4

Lab 1

SIMULATION

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please, note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start lab by clicking the Next button

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.

Instructions

Performance Based Lab

This type of question asks you to perform tasks in a virtual environment.

The screen for this type of question includes a virtual machine window and a tasks pane.

The window is a remotely connected live environment where you perform tasks on real software and applications.

On the right is a Tasks pane that lists the tasks you need to perform in the lab. Each task can be expanded or collapsed using the “+” or “-” symbols. A checkbox is provided for each task. This is provided for convenience, so you can mark each task as you complete it.

Tasks

Click to expand each objective

-Configure servers

Add the “Print and Document Services” role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

+Configure file and share access

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the ‘Next’ button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the ‘Next’ button. Scoring occur in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

Comments

Once the exam completes, the comment period will begin and you will have the opportunity to provide comments to Microsoft about the exam questions. To launch the comment period, click the “Finish” and then “Comment” buttons. To skip the comment period and the exam, click Exit.

You can navigate to a question from the Review screen to provide a comment. Please, see the Review Screen tab in the Review Screen help Menu (which can be accessed from the Review Screen) for details on accessing questions from the Review Screen.

To comment on a question, navigate to that question and click the Give Feedback icon. When you have entered your comment in the comment window, click Submit to close the window. To navigate to the Review screen again, click the Review button. You may navigate through all questions using the Next and Previous buttons. To skip commenting, go to the Review Screen by selecting the Review Screen button in the upper left-hand corner and from the Review Screen, select “Finished”.

Controls Available

For any question, one or more of the following controls might be available.

Control	Function
Next button	Completes the lab section and initiates scoring (in the background), then moves you to the next question or section of the exam
Help button	Opens a Help window for the type of question you are currently viewing. (This button is present only when an exhibit is available.)
Exhibit	Opens an exhibit for the question you are currently viewing. (This button is present only when an exhibit is available.)
Lab Keys	Opens a pop-up window with specific keys or keyboard combinations directed at the virtual machine

Keyboard Shortcuts Available

Exam features may be accessed using keyboard shortcuts. The following table describes the keyboard shortcuts that are available during this exam.

Some keyboard shortcuts require that you press two or more keys at the same time. These keys are separated by a plus sign (+) in the table below.

For this...	Press
Calculator	Alt + O
Comment	Alt + C
End Review (X)	Alt + X
Exhibit	Alt + B
Exit	Alt + X
Help	Alt + H
Reset	Alt + T
Review	Alt + R
Start Comment	Alt + S

Home > App Services > functionapplod7509087fa

functionapplod7409087fa

Function Apps

The screenshot shows the Azure Functions blade. On the left, there's a sidebar with a search bar containing "functionapplod7509087fa", a dropdown for "Microsoft AZ-101 3", and three main sections: "Function Apps", "functionapplod7509087...", "Functions", "Proxies", and "Slots (preview)". The "Functions" section is currently selected and highlighted in blue. On the right, the main area displays a header with "+ New Function" and "f Functions". Below it is a search bar labeled "Search functions". A table with columns "Name" and "Status" is shown, with a single entry "No results".

+ New Function

f Functions

Search functions

Name ▾ Status ▾

No results

[Home](#) > [Monitor – Autoscale](#) > Autoscale setting

Autoscale setting

homepage (App Service plan)

Save Discard Disable autoscale Refresh

Configure Run history JSON Notify

*Autoscale setting name:

Resource group: Homepagelod7509087

Default Auto created scale condition 1

Delete warning: The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode: Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example: 'Add a rule that increases count by 1 when CPU percentage is above 70%'

Rules: It is recommended to have at least one scale in rule

+ Add a rule

Instance limits: Minimum 1, Maximum 1, Default 1

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

+ Add a scale condition

Question: 223

You need to prevent remote users from publishing via FTP to a function app named FunctionApplod7509087f

- a. Remote users must be able to publish via FTPS.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate and select the function app FunctionApp0d7509087fa.

Step 2:

Select Application Settings > FTP Access, change FTP access to FTPS Only, and click Save.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The left sidebar has a dark blue background with various icons and a search bar. The main content area is titled "bk-test-101 - Application settings" under "App Service". A red box highlights the "Application settings" link in the left sidebar under the "SETTINGS" category. In the main content area, there is a "Save" button at the top right. Below it, the "ARR Affinity" setting is set to "Off". A tooltip message says "Auto-swap destinations cannot be configured from production slot". Under "Auto Swap", the "On" button is highlighted with a red box. The "Auto Swap Slot" section is shown below. In the "FTP access" section, the "FTPS Only" button is highlighted with a red box. A tooltip message says "FTP based deployment can be disabled or configured to accept FTP (plain text) or (secure) connections. Click to learn more." Below this, the "Debugging" section is shown with "Remote debugging" set to "Off". The "Remote Visual Studio version" dropdown shows "2017" as the selected option. At the bottom, a "Application settings" section is visible.

References:

<https://blogs.microsoft.com/appserviceteam/2018/05/08/web-apps-making-changes-to-ftp-deployments/>

Question: 224

You plan to support many connections to your company's automatically uses up to five instances when CPU utilization on the instances exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes. When CPU utilization decreases, the solution must automatically reduce the number of instances.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate the Homepage App Service plan

Step 2:

Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, and the click Add.

Time aggregation: average

Metric Name: Percentage CPU

Operator: Greater than

Threshold 70

Duration: 10 minutes

Operation: Increase count by

Instance count: 4

Scale rule X

Metric source
Current resource (myScaleSet)

Resource type
Virtual machine scale sets

Resource
myScaleSet

Criteria

* Time aggregation ⓘ
Average

* Metric name
Percentage CPU

1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ⓘ
Average

* Operator
Greater than

* Threshold
70

* Duration (in minutes) ⓘ
10

Action

* Operation
Increase percent by

* Instance count
20

Step 3:

We must add a scale in rule as well. Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, then click Add.

Operator: Less than
Threshold 70

Duration: 10 minutes

Operation: Decrease count by

Instance count: 4

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-autoscale-best-practices>

Question: 225

You recently deployed a web app named homepagelod7509087.

You need to back up the code used for the web app and to store the code in the homepagelod7509Q87 storage account. The solution must ensure that a new backup is created daily.

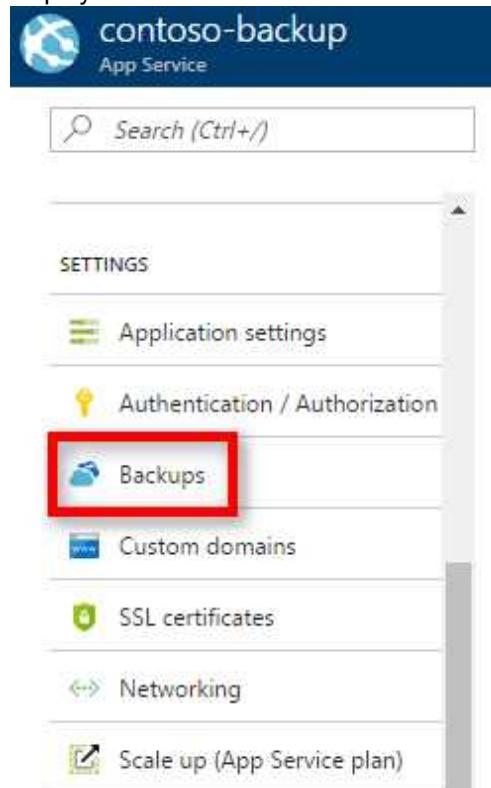
What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate and select the web app homepagelod7509087, select Backups. The Backups page is displayed.



Step 2:

In the Backup page, Click Configure.

Step 3:

In the Backup Configuration page, click Storage: Not configured to configure a storage account.

Backup Configuration



Backup Storage

Select the target container to store your app backup.

Storage Settings

Storage not configured



Step 4:

Choose your backup destination by selecting a Storage Account and Container. Select the homepagelod7509087 storage account.

Step 5:

In the Backup Configuration page that is still left open, select Scheduled backup On, and configure daily backups.

Backup Configuration



Backup Storage

Select the target container to store your app backup.

Storage Settings
backups



Backup Schedule

Configure the schedule for your app backup.

Scheduled backup On Off

Step 6:

In the Backup Configuration page, click Save.

Step 7:

In the Backups page, click Backup.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-backup>

Question: 226

Your company recently hired a user named janet-7509087@ExamUsers.com.

You need to ensure that janet-7509087@ ExamUsers.com can connect to load

balancer named Web-LAB. The solution must ensure that janet-7509087@ExamUsers.com can modify the backend pools.

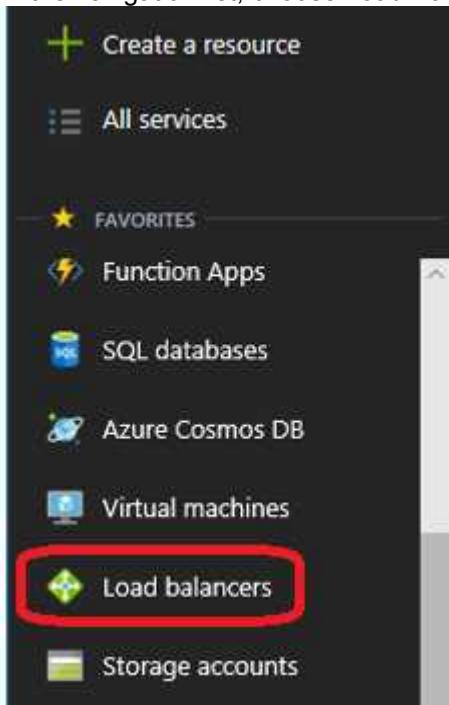
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See explanation below.

Explanation:

Step 1:

In the navigation list, choose Load Balancer.



Step 2:

Locate the load balancer named Web-ALB, and click the Access icon.

Step3:

In the Users blade, click Roles. In the Roles blade, click Add to add permissions for the user Janet-7509087@ExamUsers.com.

Step 4:

Add permission to modify backend pools

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-stack/azure-stack-manage-permissions>

Question: 227

Your marketing team creates a new website that you must load balance for 99.99 percent availability.

You need to deploy and configure a solution for both machines in the Web-AS availability set to load balance the website over HTTP. The solution must use the load balancer your resource group.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

To distribute traffic to the VMs in the availability set, a back-end address pool contains the IP addresses of the virtual NICs that are connected to the load balancer. Create the back-end address pool to include the VMs in the availability set.

Step 1:

Select All resources on the left menu, and then select LoadBalancer from the resource list.

Step 2:

Under Settings, select Backend pools, and then select Add.

Step 3:

On the Add a backend pool page, select the Web-AS availability set, and then select OK:

Home > myLoadBalancer - Backend pools > Add backend pool

Add backend pool

myLoadBalancer

* Name
myBackendPool ✓

IP version
IPv4 IPv6

Associated to i
Availability set ▼

Availability set i
myAvailabilitySet
number of virtual machines: 2 ▼

Target network IP configurations
Only VMs within the current availability set can be chosen. Once a VM is chosen, you can select a network IP configuration related to it.

Virtual machine: myVM1 ✖
Network IP configuration: myvm186/ipconfig1 (10.1.0.4)

Virtual machine: myVM2 ✖
Network IP configuration: myvm2237/ipconfig1 (10.1.0.5)

[+ Add a target network IP configuration](#)

OK

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-create-basic-load-balancer-portal>

Question: 228

Your Azure environment contains an application gateway and custom apps.

Another administrator modifies the application gateway and the apps to use HTTP over TCP port 8080.

Users report that they can no longer connect to the apps.

You suspect that the cause of the issue is a change in the configuration of the application gateway.

You need to modify the application gateway to resolve the issue.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

Step 1:

Select Networking and then select Application Gateway in the Featured list, and select the application gateway, and select the settings.

Step 2:

Click HTTP for the protocol of the listener and make sure that the port is defined as 443.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for creating an Application Gateway. The left sidebar contains various icons for different services. The main navigation bar indicates the user is in the 'Create application gateway' process under 'Settings'. The steps are numbered 1, 2, and 3: 1. Basics (Configure basic settings), 2. Settings (Configure application gateway...), and 3. Summary (Review and create). Step 2 is currently active.

Subnet configuration:

- * Virtual network: (new) myVNet
- * Subnet: myAGSubnet (10.0.0.0/24)

Frontend IP configuration:

- * IP address type: Public
- * Public IP address: (new) myAGPublicIPAddress

Listener configuration: This section is highlighted with a red box.

- * Protocol: HTTPS
- * Port: 443
- * Upload PFX certificate: "appgwcert.pfx"
- * Name: mycert1
- * Password: (redacted)

Web application firewall:

- * Firewall status: Enabled
- * Firewall mode: Detection

Bottom right corner: A large red box highlights the 'OK' button.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/create-ssl-portal>

Question: 229

You plan to deploy a site-to-site VPN connection from on-premises network to your Azure environment. The VPN connection will be established to the VNET01-USAE2 virtual network.

You need to create the required resources in Azure for the planned site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

NOTE: This task may take a very long time to complete. You do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete this task successfully.

**Answer: See
explanation
below.**

Explanation:

We create a VPN gateway.

Step 1:

On the left side of the portal page, click + and type 'Virtual Network Gateway' in search. In Results, locate and click Virtual network gateway.

Step 2:

At the bottom of the 'Virtual network gateway' page, click Create. This opens the Create virtual network gateway page.

Step 3:

On the Create virtual network gateway page, specify the values for your virtual network gateway.

Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.

Virtual network: Choose the existing virtual network VNET01-USAE2

Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network.

Step 4:

Select the default values for the other settings, and click Create.

Create virtual network gateway

* Name
VNet1GW 

Gateway type 
 VPN ExpressRoute

VPN type 
 Route-based Policy-based

* SKU 
VpnGw1

Enable active-active mode 

* Virtual network 
Choose a virtual network 

* Public IP address 
 Create new Use existing 

The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes.

Note: This task may take a very long time to complete. You do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete this task successfully.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

Case Study: 5

Humongous Insurance

Overview

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

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

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

Active Directory Issue

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

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

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message:

"Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

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

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

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

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

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

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

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

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

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

Department Requirements

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

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

Authentication Requirements

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

Question: 230

DRAG DROP

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.	
Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the Parameters tab.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Deploy .	
From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library .	

Answer:

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

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

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

Explanation:

Step 1:

First you create a storage account using the Azure portal.

Step 2:

Select Automation options at the bottom of the screen. The portal shows the template on the Template tab.

Deploy: Deploy the Azure storage account to Azure.

Step 3:

Share the template.

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

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

Question: 231

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

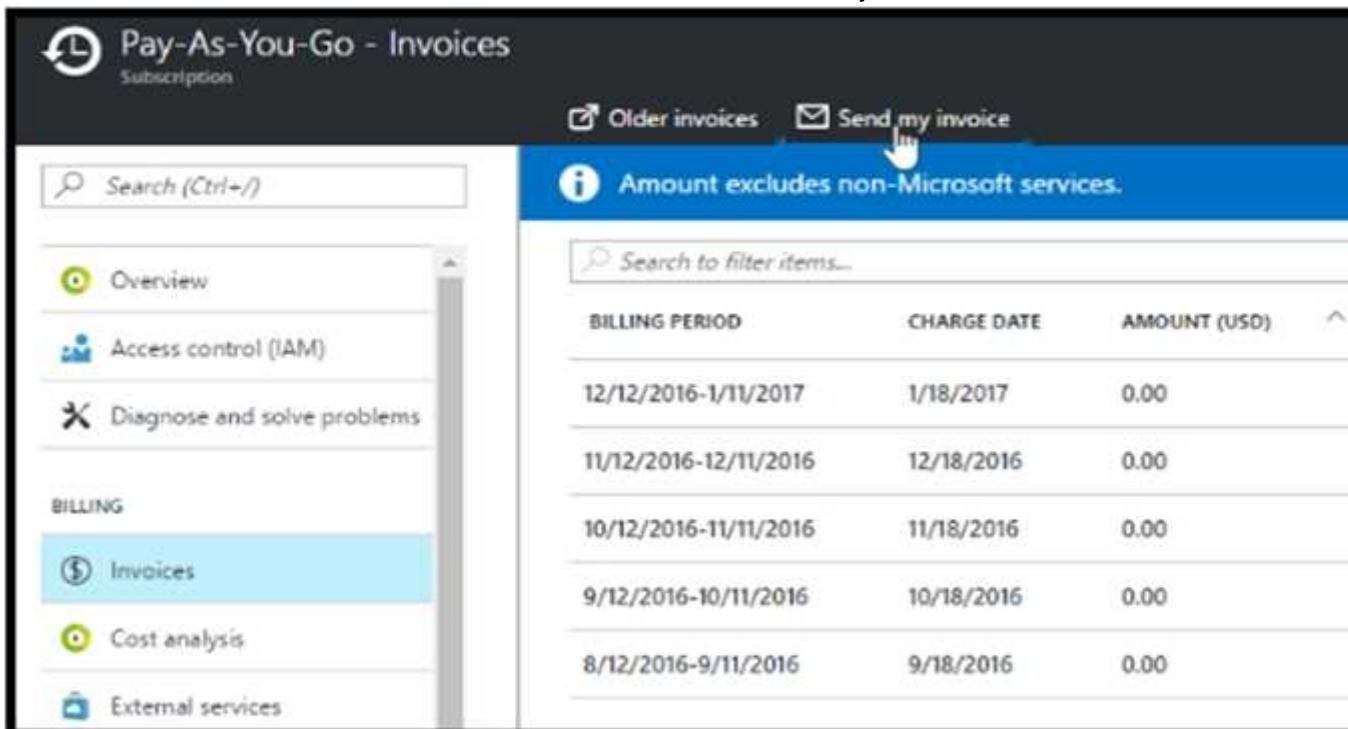
- A. Partner information
- B. Overview
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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



The screenshot shows the Azure portal's 'Pay-As-You-Go - Invoices' page. On the left, a sidebar lists several options: 'Overview', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'BILLING' (with 'Invoices' highlighted in blue), 'Cost analysis', and 'External services'. At the top right, there are buttons for 'Older invoices' and 'Send my invoice' (which has a cursor pointing at it). A blue banner at the top states 'Amount excludes non-Microsoft services.' Below the banner is a table with columns for 'BILLING PERIOD', 'CHARGE DATE', and 'AMOUNT (USD)'. The table contains six rows of data, all showing 0.00 as the amount.

BILLING PERIOD	CHARGE DATE	AMOUNT (USD)
12/12/2016-1/11/2017	1/18/2017	0.00
11/12/2016-12/11/2016	12/18/2016	0.00
10/12/2016-11/11/2016	11/18/2016	0.00
9/12/2016-10/11/2016	10/18/2016	0.00
8/12/2016-9/11/2016	9/18/2016	0.00

2. Click Opt in and accept the terms.

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

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

Question: 232

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

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question: 233

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure. Which domain name should you use?

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

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

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

domain

Question: 234

You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.
What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User Principal Name value.
- B. Run **idfix.exe**, and then use the Edit action.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
- D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.

Answer: B

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

Scenario: Active Directory Issue

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

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

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

Question: 235

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

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

Answer: A

Question: 236

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.
Which domain name should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

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

Question: 237

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

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

Question: 238

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

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

Actions	Answer Area
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.	
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	 
Create a new virtual network named VNet1.	
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
Remove VNet1.	

Answer:

Answer Area

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.



Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Explanation:

Step 1: Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

References:

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

Question: 239

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: B**Explanation:**

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

Scenario: Licensing Issue

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

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Case Study: 6**Contoso Ltd****Overview**

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

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

Existing Environment

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

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

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

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

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

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

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

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

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question: 240

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.

What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

1. Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.

2. Select a subscription.

3. On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

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

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

Question: 241

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.

What should you do?

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

D. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

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

Question: 242

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

What should you create first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

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

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

Question: 243

HOTSPOT

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are

a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

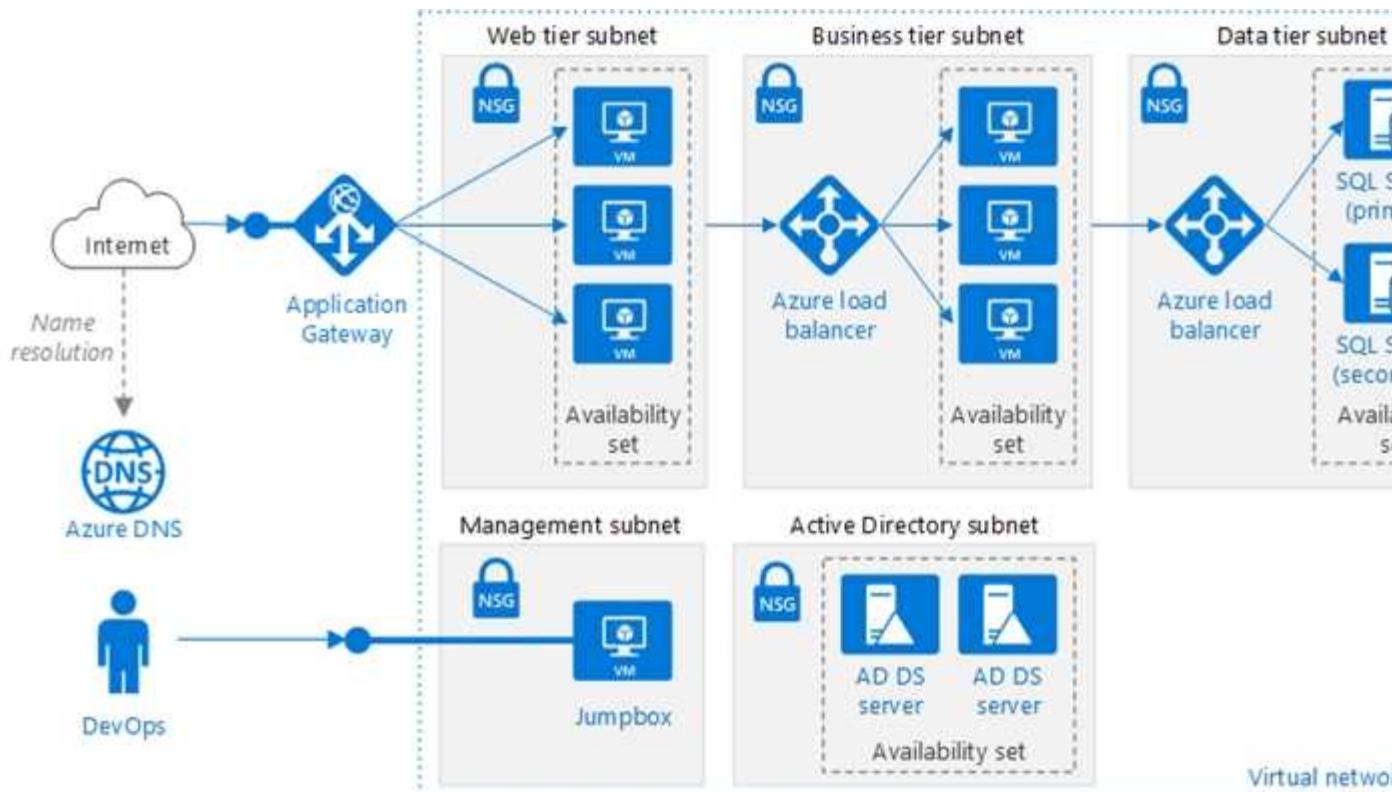
1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Explanation:

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



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

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

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

- Technical requirements include:
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

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

Question: 244

HOTSPOT

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

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

a.

Answer Area

 Save  DiscardUsers may join devices to Azure AD  All Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices  Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD  All NoneRequire Multi-Factor Auth to join devices  Yes NoMaximum number of devices per user 

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices  All Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Answer:

Save Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

Selected
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

Explanation:

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

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

Question: 245

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

What should you recommend?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

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

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

Question: 246

You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.

You create a network security group (NSG).

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

What should you recommend?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

Question: 247

HOTSPOT

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

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

Box 2: No

Box 3: No