



Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-303

Microsoft Azure Architect Technologies (beta)

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 to the web servers.
- B. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the web servers.
- D. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- E. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the web servers.
- F. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- G. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the web servers.
- H. 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.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- E. 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-us>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 and the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	VNET1/Subnet2

KeyVault1 has an access policy that provides several users with Create Key permissions. You need to ensure that the users can only register secrets in KeyVault1 from VM1. What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.
- B. Configure the Firewall and virtual networks settings for KeyVault1.
- C. Modify the access policy for KeyVault1.
- D. Configure KeyVault1 to use a hardware security module (HSM).

Answer: C

Explanation:

You grant data plane access by setting Key Vault access policies for a key vault. Note 1: Grant our VM's system-assigned managed identity access to the Key Vault.

- > Select Access policies and click Add new.
- > In Configure from template, select Secret Management.
- > Choose Select Principal, and in the search field enter the name of the VM you created earlier. Select the VM in the result list and click Select.
- > Click OK to finishing adding the new access policy, and OK to finish access policy selection.

Note 2: Access to a key vault is controlled through two interfaces: the management plane and the data plane. The management plane is where you manage Key Vault itself. Operations in this plane include creating and deleting key vaults, retrieving Key Vault properties, and updating access policies. The data plane is where you work with the data stored in a key vault. You can add, delete, and modify keys, secrets, and certificates.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/secure-your-key-vault2>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure SQL database named Db1 that runs on an Azure SQL server named SQLserver1. You need to ensure that you can use the query editor on the Azure portal to query Db1.
 What should you do?

- A. Modify the Advanced Data Security settings of Db1
- B. Configure the Firewalls and virtual networks settings for SQLserver1
- C. Copy the ADO.NET connection string of Db1 and paste the string to the query editor
- D. Approve private endpoint connections for SQLserver1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-connect-query-portal>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to ensure that applications can use KV1 to provision certificates automatically from an external certification authority (CA).

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From KV1, create a certificate issuer resource.
- B. Obtain the CA account credentials.
- C. Obtain the root CA certificate.
- D. From KV1, create a certificate signing request (CSR).
- E. From KV1, create a private key,

Answer: CD

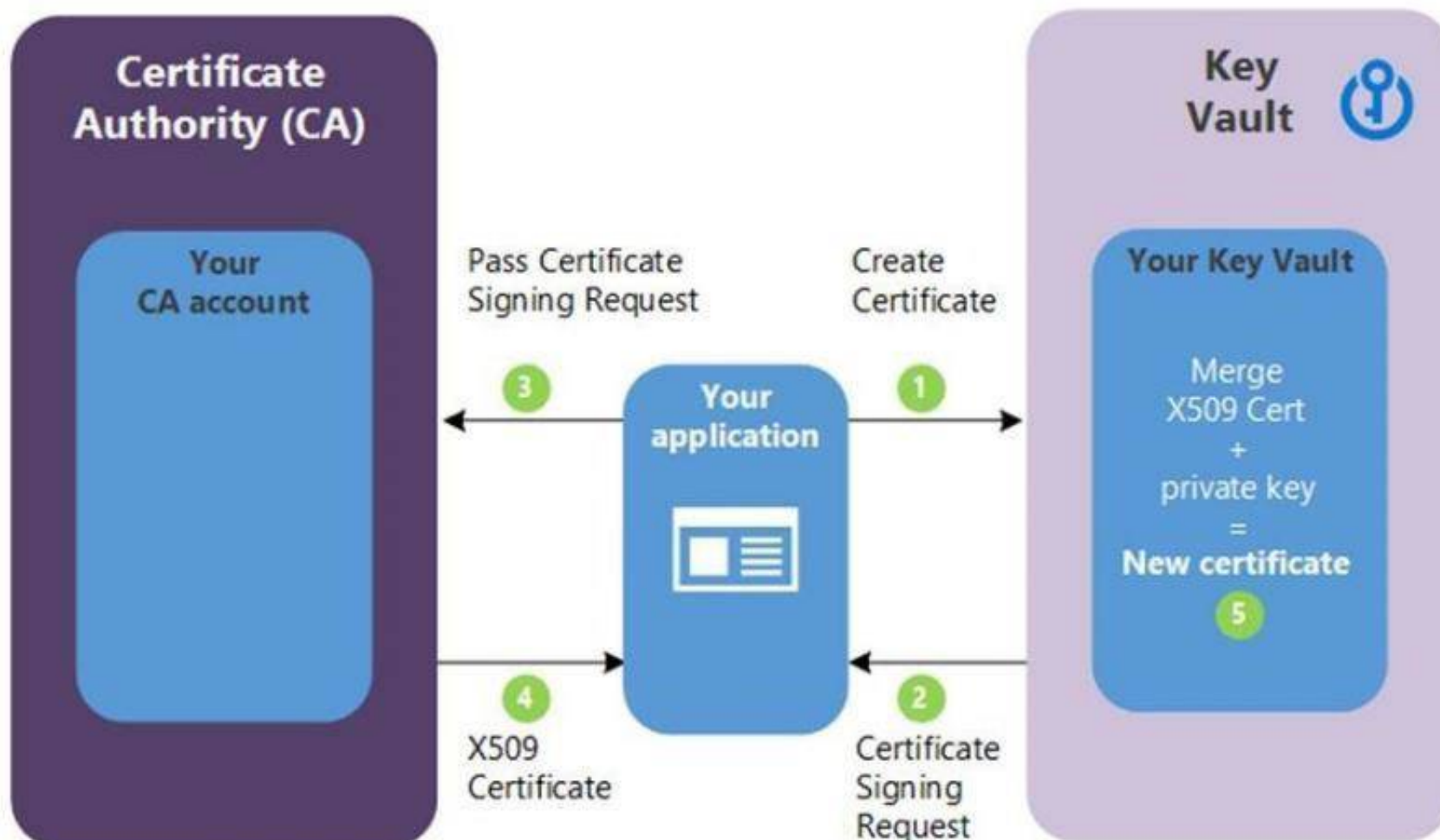
Explanation:

C: Obtain the root CA certificate (step 4 in the picture below)

D: From KV1, create a certificate signing request (CSR) (step 2 in the picture below) Note:

Creating a certificate with a CA not partnered with Key Vault

This method allows working with other CAs than Key Vault's partnered providers, meaning your organization can work with a CA of its choice.



The following step descriptions correspond to the green lettered steps in the preceding diagram.

- > In the diagram above, your application is creating a certificate, which internally begins by creating a key in your key vault.
- > Key Vault returns to your application a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).
- > Your application passes the CSR to your chosen CA.
- > Your chosen CA responds with an X509 Certificate.
- > Your application completes the new certificate creation with a merger of the X509 Certificate from your CA.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/certificates/certificate-scenarios>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit. The subscription contains the Azure SQL databases shown in the following table.

INSTANCES

* Instance count ⓘ

4

* Instance size (View full pricing details) ⓘ

DS1_v2 (1 vCPU, 3.5 GB)

Deploy as low priority ⓘ

NoYes

Use managed disks ⓘ

NoYes

+ Show advanced settings

AUTOSCALE

Autoscale ⓘ

DisabledEnabled

* Minimum number of VMs ⓘ

2

* Maximum number of VMs ⓘ

10

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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

8 virtual machines

10 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

8 virtual machines

10 virtual machines

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 2)
You create a new Azure subscription. You create a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create the resources shown in the following table.

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Name	Type
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine
GWSN1	Gateway subnet
VPNGW1	Virtual network gateway

You need to configure an encrypted tunnel between your on-premises network and VNET1.
Which two additional resources should you create in Azure? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. a point-to-site configuration
- B. a local network gateway
- C. a VNet-to-VNet connection
- D. a VPN gateway
- E. a site-to-site connection

Answer: DE

Explanation:

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection is used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a local network gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it. Finally, create a Site-to-Site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have 10 Azure virtual machines on a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is on a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to deploy a public Azure Standard Load Balancer named LB1 to the same Azure region as the 10 virtual machines.

You need to ensure that traffic from all the virtual machines to the internet flows through LB1. The solution must prevent the virtual machines from being accessible on the internet.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add health probes to LB1.
- B. Add the network interfaces of the virtual machines to the backend pool of LB1.
- C. Add an inbound rule to LB1.
- D. Add an outbound rule to LB1.
- E. Associate a network security group (NSG) to Subnet1.
- F. Associate a user-defined route to Subnet1.

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-manage-portal2>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2019. Server1 is a container host. You are creating a Dockerfile to build a container image.

You need to add a file named File1.txt from Server1 to a folder named C:\Folder1 in the container image. Solution: You add the following line to the Dockerfile.

ADD File1.txt C:/Folder1/

You then build the container image. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Copy is the correct command to copy a file to the container image. The ADD command can also be used. However, the root directory is specified as '/' and not as 'C:/'.

Reference:

https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#add-or-copy <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has the groups shown in the following table.

Group	Number of members
Managers	10
Sales	100
Development	15

The company has an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. An administrator named Admin1 attempts to enable Enterprise State Roaming for all the users in the Managers group. Admin1 reports that the options for Enterprise State Roaming are unavailable from Azure AD. You verify that Admin1 is assigned the Global administrator role. You need to ensure that Admin1 can enable Enterprise State Roaming. What should you do?

- A. Enforce Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for Admin1.
- B. Purchase an Azure AD Premium P1 license for each user in the Managers group.
- C. Assign an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) role to Admin1.
- D. Purchase an Azure Rights Management (Azure RMS) license for each user in the Managers group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enterprise State Roaming is available to any organization with an Azure AD Premium or Enterprise Mobility + Security (EMS) license.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/active-directory/devices/enterprise-state-roaming-enable>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Name	Location
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Region
VM1	West US
VM2	West US
VM3	West US
VM4	West US

RG2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Region
VM5	East US 2
VM6	East US 2
VM7	West US
VM8	West US 2

All the virtual machines are configured to use premium disks and are accessible from the Internet. VM1 and VM2 are in an available set named AVSET1. VM3 and VM4 are in the same availability zone and are in an availability set named AVSET2. VM5 and VM6 are in different availability zones. 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
VM1 is eligible for a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99,95 percent.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 is eligible for a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99,99 percent.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 is eligible for a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99,99 percent.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VM1 and VM2 are in an available set named AVSET1.

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed in the same Availability Set, we [Microsoft] guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.95% of the time.

Box 2: No

VM3 and VM4 are in the same availability zone and are in an availability set named AVSET2. Box 3: Yes

VM5 and VM6 are in different availability zones.

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we [Microsoft] guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.

References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1_8/

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit.

Refresh

Move

Delete

Resource group (change)

Production

Location

West US

Subscription (change)

Production subscription

Subscription ID

14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)

Click here to add tags

Address space

10.2.0.0/16

DNS servers

Azure provided DNS service

Connected devices

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. Modify the address space of VNet1.
- B. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2
- C. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- D. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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-cons>

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains a member server named Server1.
 You have the accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
CONTOSO\User1	Domain Admins
CONTOSO\User2	Domain Users
CONTOSO\User3	Enterprise Admin
SERVER1\User4	Users

You are installing Azure AD Connect on Server1.
 You need to specify the account for Azure AD Connect synchronization.
 The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
 Which account should you specify?

- A. CONTOSO\User2
- B. SERVER1\User4
- C. CONTOSO\User1
- D. CONTOSO\User3

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default Domain User permissions are sufficient Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB account named Account1. Account1 includes a database named DB1 that contains a container named Container 1. The partition key for Container1 is set to /city.

You plan to change the partition key for Container1. What should you do first?

- A. Delete Container1
- B. Create a new container in DB1
- C. Regenerate the keys for Account1.
- D. Implement the Azure CosmosDB.NET SDK

Answer: B

Explanation:

The good news is that there are two features, the Change Feed Processor and Bulk Executor Library, in Azure Cosmos DB that can be leveraged to achieve a live migration of your data from one container to another. This allows you to re-distribute your data to match the desired new partition key scheme, and make the relevant application changes afterwards, thus achieving the effect of “updating your partition key”.

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/cosmosdb/how-to-change-your-partition-key/>

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 2)

You are implementing authentication for applications in your company. You plan to implement self-service password reset (SSPR) and multifactor authentication (MFA) in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to select authentication mechanisms that can be used for both MFA and SSPR.

Which two authentication methods should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Short Message Service (SMS) messages
- B. Authentication app
- C. Email addresses
- D. Security questions
- E. App passwords

Answer: AB

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will store blobs and be accessed by Azure Databricks.

You need to ensure that you can set permissions for individual blobs by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

Which Advanced setting should you enable for storage1?

- A. Hierarchical namespace
- B. Large file shares
- C. Blob soft delete
- D. NFSv3

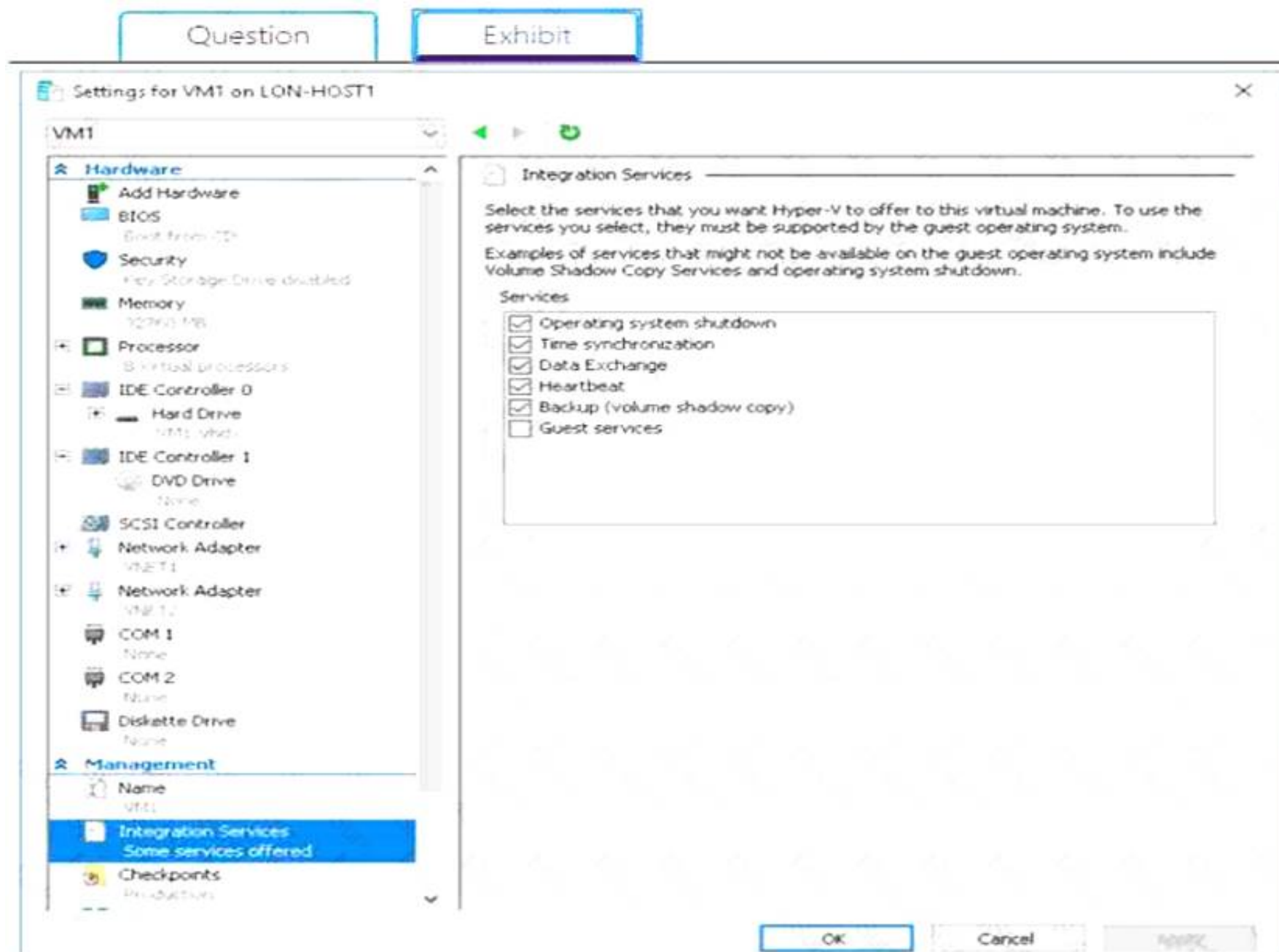
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 tab.)



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. the hard drive
- B. Integration Services
- C. the memory
- D. the network adapters
- E. the processor

Answer: A

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=azure virtual-machines windows toc.json](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image?toc=azure%20virtual-machines%20windows%20toc.json)

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Exam Topic 2)

You play to deploy an Azure virtual machine named VM1 by using an Azure Resource Manager template. You need to complete the template. What should you include in the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
  "name": "VM1",
  "location": "[parameters('location')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', variables('Name3'))]",
    "[resourceId(
```

Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/

```
],
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
  "apiVersion": "2018-11-01",
  "name": "NIC1",
  "location": "[parameters('location')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/', variables('Name1'))]",
    "[resourceId(
```

Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within your template, the dependsOn element enables you to define one resource as a dependent on one or more resources. Its value can be a comma-separated list of resource names.

Box 1: 'Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces'

This resource is a virtual machine. It depends on two other resources: Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces

Box 2: 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks'

The dependsOn element enables you to define one resource as a dependent on one or more resources. The resource depends on two other resources:

Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

```
"resources": [
  {
  },
  {
  },
  {
  },
  {
  },
  {
    "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
    "name": "[variables('nicName')]",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "apiVersion": "2018-08-01",
    "dependsOn": [
      "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/', variables('publicIPAddressName'))]",
      "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', variables('virtualNetworkName'))]"
    ],
    "properties": {
      "ipConfigurations": [
        {
          "name": "ipconfig1",
          "properties": {
            "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
            "publicIPAddress": {
              "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', variables('publicIPAddressName'))]"
            },
            "subnet": {
              "id": "[variables('subnetRef')]"
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
],
}
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-tutorial-create-templates-with>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create and save an Azure Resource Manager template named Template1 that includes the following four sections.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "windowsOSVersion": {
      "defaultValue": "2019-Datacenter",
      "allowedValues": [
        "2012-Datacenter",
        "2012-R2-Datacenter",
        "2016-Datacenter",
        "2019-Datacenter"
      ]
    }
  },
}
```

Section2.

```
  "variables": {
    "windowsOSVersion": "2012-Datacenter",
```

Section3.

```
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
```

Section4.

```
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": "WindowsServer",
        "sku": "2012-R2-Datacenter",
        "version": "latest"
      },
```

You deploy template1.

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

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter will be deployed to the Azure virtual machine.

☐

☐

A custom image of Windows Server will be deployed.

☐

☐

During the deployment of Template1, an administrator will be prompted to select a version of Windows Server.

☐

☐

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Windows Server 2012 R2 Datacenter will be deployed to the Azure virtual machine.

☒

☐

A custom image of Windows Server will be deployed.

☐

☒

During the deployment of Template1, an administrator will be prompted to select a version of Windows Server.

☐

☒

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 2)

: 292 HOTSPOT

From Azure Cosmos DB, you create the containers shown in the following table.

Container ID	Partition key	Unique key
Container1	/category	None
Container2	/id	/importance

You add the following item to Container1.

```
{
  "id": "1",
  "category": "personal",
  "name": "Name1",
  "description": "Description1"
}
```

You plan to add items to Azure Cosmos DB as shown in the following table.

Name	Content
Item1	{ "id": "1", "category": "personal", "name": "Name1", "description": "Description1" }
Item2	{ "category": "business", "name": "Name2", "description": "Description2", "importance": "High" }
Item3	{ "id": "3", "name": "Name3", "description": "Description3" }
Item4	{ "id": "4", "importance": "Low" }

You need to identify which items can be added successfully to Container1 and Container2.
What should you identify for each container? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Container1:

▼

Item2 only

Item1 and Item2 only

Item3 and Item4 only

Item2, Item3, and Item4 only

Item1, Item2, Item3, and Item4

Container2:

▼

Item4 only

Item2 and Item4 only

Item1, Item3, and Item4 only

Item1, Item2, Item3, and Item4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Container1:

▼

Item2 only

Item1 and Item2 only

Item3 and Item4 only

Item2, Item3, and Item4 only

Item1, Item2, Item3, and Item4

Container2:

▼

Item4 only

Item2 and Item4 only

Item1, Item3, and Item4 only

Item1, Item2, Item3, and Item4

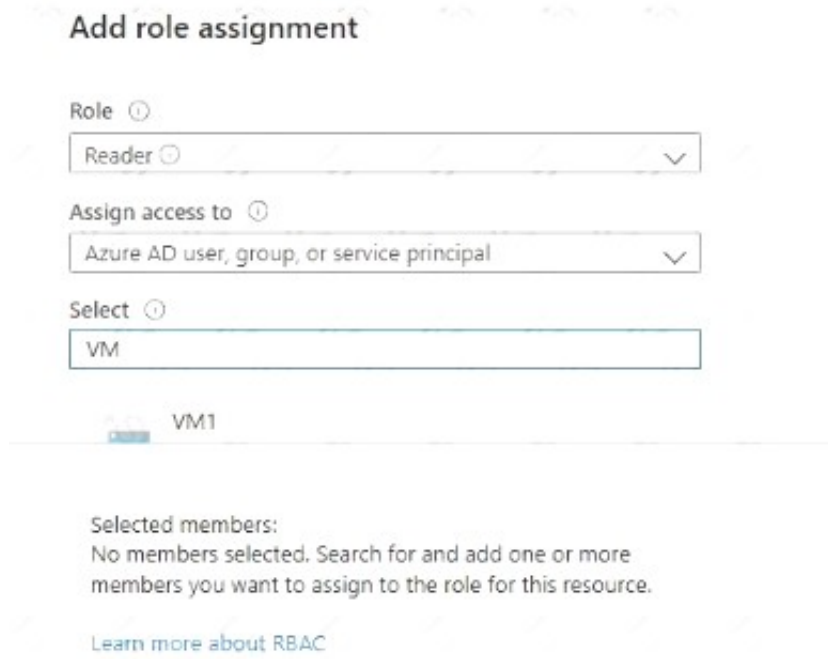
NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Resource type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
Managed1	Managed identity
Managed2	Managed identity

You attempt to add a role assignment to a resource group as shown in the following exhibit.



What should you do to ensure that you can assign VM2 the Reader role for the resource group?

- A. Modify the Reader role at the subscription level.
- B. Configure just in time (JIT) VM access on VM2.
- C. Configure Access control (IAM) on VM2.
- D. Assign a managed identity to VM2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 2)

Note: This question is part of 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 that contains a group named Group1. You need to enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the users in Group1 only.

Solution: From Multi-Factor Authentication, you select Bulk update, and you provide a CSV file that contains the members of Group1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

We should use a Conditional Access policy.

Note: There are two ways to secure user sign-in events by requiring multi-factor authentication in Azure AD. The first, and preferred, option is to set up a Conditional Access policy that requires multi-factor authentication under certain conditions. The second option is to enable each user for Azure Multi-Factor Authentication. When users are enabled individually, they perform multi-factor authentication each time they sign in (with some exceptions, such as when they sign in from trusted IP addresses or when the remembered devices feature is turned on).

Enabling Azure Multi-Factor Authentication using Conditional Access policies is the recommended approach. Changing user states is no longer recommended unless your licenses don't include Conditional Access as it requires users to perform MFA every time they sign in.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company has an Azure subscription.

You enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for all users.

The company's help desk reports an increase in calls from users who receive MFA requests while they work from the company's main office.

You need to prevent the users from receiving MFA requests when they sign in from the main office. What should you do?

- A. From Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), configure organizational relationships.
- B. From the MFA service settings, create a trusted IP range.
- C. From Conditional access in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), create a custom control.
- D. From Conditional access in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), create a named location.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first thing you may want to do, before enabling Multi-Factor Authentication for any users, is to consider configuring some of the available settings. One of the most important features is a trusted IPs list. This will allow you to whitelist a range of IPs for your network. This way, when users are in the office, they will not get prompted with MFA, and when they take their devices elsewhere, they will. Here's how to do it:

Log in to your Azure Portal.

Navigate to Azure AD > Conditional Access > Named locations. From the top toolbar select Configure MFA trusted IPs. References:

<https://www.kraftkennedy.com/implementing-azure-multi-factor-authentication/>

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have resources in three Azure regions. Each region contains two virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address assigned to its network interface and a locally installed application named App1.

You plan to implement Azure Front Door-based load balancing across all the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 on the virtual machines will only accept traffic routed from Azure Front Door. What should you implement?

- A. Azure Private Link
- B. service endpoints
- C. network security groups (NSGs) with service tags
- D. network security groups (NSGs) with application security groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configure IP ACLing for your backends to accept traffic from Azure Front Door's backend IP address space and Azure's infrastructure services only. Refer the IP details below for ACLing your backend:

➤ Refer AzureFrontDoor.Backend section in Azure IP Ranges and Service Tags for Front Door's IPv4 backend IP address range or you can also use the service tag AzureFrontDoor.Backend in your network security groups.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-faq>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an application named App1 that does not support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

You need to ensure that App1 can send messages to an Azure Service Bus queue. The solution must prevent App1 from listening to the queue.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the locks of the Queue
- B. Configure Access control (IAM) for the Service Bus
- C. Configure Access control (IAM) for the queue.
- D. Add a shared access policy to the queue

Answer: D

Explanation:

There are two ways to authenticate and authorize access to Azure Service Bus resources: Azure Activity Directory (Azure AD) and Shared Access Signatures (SAS).

Each Service Bus namespace and each Service Bus entity has a Shared Access Authorization policy made up of rules.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-authentication-and-authorization> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-sas>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Clus1 in a resource group named RG1. An administrator plans to manage Clus1 from an Azure AD-joined device.

You need to ensure that the administrator can deploy the YAML application manifest file for a container application.

You install the Azure CLI on the device. Which command should you run next?

- A. `kubectl get nodes`
- B. `az aks install-cli`
- C. `kubectl apply -f app1.yaml`
- D. `az aks get-credentials --resource-group RG1 --name Clus1`

Answer: C

Explanation:

`kubectl apply -f appl.yaml` applies a configuration change to a resource from a file or stdin. References:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/overview/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks>

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an app that has a web front end and an application tier.

You need to recommend a load balancing solution that meets the following requirements:

➤ Internet to web tier:

- Provides URL-based routing
- Supports connection draining
- Prevents SQL injection attacks

➤ Web tier to application tier:

- Provides port forwarding
- Supports HTTPS health probes
- Supports an availability set as a backend pool

Which load balancing solution should you recommend for each tier? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Internet to web tier:

	▼
An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)	
An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer	
A public Azure Basic Load Balancer	

Web tier to application tier:

	▼
An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)	
An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer	
A public Azure Basic Load Balancer	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)

Azure Application Gateway offers a web application firewall (WAF) that provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks.

Application Gateway operates as an application delivery controller (ADC). It offers Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) termination, cookie-based session affinity, round-robin load distribution, content-based routing, ability to host multiple websites, and security enhancements.

Box 2: An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer

The internet to web tier is the public interface, while the web tier to application tier should be internal. Note: When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify a health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status.

Health probes support the TCP, HTTP, HTTPS protocols. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/waf-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create the following Azure role definition.

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "Id": "80808080-8080-8080-8080-808080808080",
  "IsCustom": false,
  "Description": "",
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read"],
  "NotActions": [ ],
  "DataActions": [ ],
  "NotDataActions": [ ],
  "AssignableScopes": [ ]
}
```

You need to create Role1 by using the role definition.

Which two values should you modify before you create Role1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. AssignableScopes
- B. Description
- C. DataActions
- D. IsCustom
- E. Id

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Part of example: "IsCustom": true,

"AssignableScopes": ["/subscriptions/{subscriptionId1}", "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}",
"/subscriptions/{subscriptionId3}"

The following shows what a custom role looks like as displayed in JSON format. This custom role can be used for monitoring and restarting virtual machines.

```
{
  "Name": "Virtual Machine Operator",
  "Id": "88888888-8888-8888-8888-888888888888",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Can monitor and restart virtual machines.", "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read", "Microsoft.Network/*/read", "Microsoft.Compute/*/read", "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action", "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read", "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read", "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*", "Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*", "Microsoft.Support/*"
  ],
  "NotActions": [],
  "DataActions": [], "NotDataActions": [], "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId1}",
    "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}", "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId3}"
  ]
}
```

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 2)
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 to the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Name

Policy1

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps

0 cloud apps selected

Conditions

0 cloud apps selected

Access controls

Grant

0 controls selected

Session

0 controls selected

Enable Policy

ON

OFF

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-policies>

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 2)
A company runs multiple Windows virtual machines (VMs) in Azure.
The IT operations department wants to apply the same policies as they have for on-premises VMs to the VMs running in Azure, including domain administrator

permissions and schema extensions.
You need to recommend a solution for the hybrid scenario that minimizes the amount of maintenance required. What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Component	Action
Domain	<div><div>Join the VMs to the existing on-premises domain.</div><div>Join the VMs to a new domain controller VM in Azure.</div><div>Join the VMs to Azure Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).</div></div>
Connectivity	<div><div>Set up VPN connectivity.</div><div>Set up HTTPS connectivity.</div><div>Set up Azure Relay Service.</div></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Join the VMs to a new domain controller VM in Azure
Azure provides two solutions for implementing directory and identity services in Azure:
➤ (Used in this scenario) Extend your existing on-premises Active Directory infrastructure to Azure, by deploying a VM in Azure that runs AD DS as a Domain Controller. This architecture is more common when the on-premises network and the Azure virtual network (VNet) are connected by a VPN or ExpressRoute connection.
➤ Use Azure AD to create an Active Directory domain in the cloud and connect it to your on-premises Active Directory domain. Azure AD Connect integrates your on-premises directories with Azure AD.
Box 2: Set up VPN connectivity.
This architecture is more common when the on-premises network and the Azure virtual network (VNet) are connected by a VPN or ExpressRoute connection.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/>

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 2)
Your company has an Azure Container Registry named Registry1.
You have an Azure virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2019. From Server1, you create a container image named image1.
You need to add image1 to Registry1.
Which command should you run on Server1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

<div><div></div><div>docker</div><div>AzCopy</div><div>Robocopy</div><div>esentutl</div></div>	push	<div><div></div><div>registry1.azurecr.io</div><div>registry1.onmicrosoft.com</div><div>https://registry1.onmicrosoft.com</div><div>\\registry1.blob.core.windows.net</div></div>	/image1
--	------	---	---------

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Azure container registry stores and manages private Docker container images, similar to the way Docker Hub stores public Docker images. You can use the Docker command-line interface (Docker CLI) for login, push, pull, and other operations on your container registry.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli> <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/push/>

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 2)
You are developing an Azure Web App. You configure TLS mutual authentication for the web app.
You need to validate the client certificate in the web app. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Property	Value
Client certificate location	<div><div></div><div>HTTP request header</div><div>Client cookie</div><div>HTTP message body</div><div>URL query string</div></div>
Encoding type	<div><div></div><div>HTML</div><div>URL</div><div>Unicode</div><div>Base64</div></div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Property	Value
Client certificate location	<div><div></div><div>HTTP request header</div><div>Client cookie</div><div>HTTP message body</div><div>URL query string</div></div>
Encoding type	<div><div></div><div>HTML</div><div>URL</div><div>Unicode</div><div>Base64</div></div>

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 2)

The developers at your company request that you create databases in Azure Cosmos DB as shown in the following table.

Name	Requirement
CosmosDB1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a throughput of 1,200 RU/s Has multiple write regions Uses the Core (SQL) API
CosmosDB2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a throughput of 800 RU/s Uses the MongoDB API
CosmosDB3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a throughput of 1,200 RU/s Has only one write region Uses the Core (SQL) API
CosmosDB4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a throughput of 2,000 RU/s Uses the MongoDB API

You need to create the Azure Cosmos DB databases to meet the developer request. The solution must minimize costs. What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create three Azure Cosmos DB accounts, one for the databases that use the Core (SQL) API, one for CosmosDB2, and one for CosmosDB4.
- B. Create two Azure Cosmos DB accounts, one for CosmosDB2 and CosmosDB4 and one for CosmosDB1 and CosmosDB3.
- C. Create one Azure Cosmos DB account for each database.
- D. Create three Azure Cosmos DB accounts, one for the databases that use the MongoDB API, one for CosmosDB1, and one for CosmosDB3.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Note:
 Microsoft recommends using the same API for all access to the data in a given account. One throughput provisioned container per subscription for SQL, Gremlin API, and Table accounts. Up to three throughput provisioned collections per subscription for MongoDB accounts.
 The throughput provisioned on an Azure Cosmos container is exclusively reserved for that container. The container receives the provisioned throughput all the time.
 Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/set-throughput#set-throughput-on-a-container>

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 2)
 You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	Central US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM1	Virtual machine	East US	RG2
VNET1	Virtual network	East US	RG1

In RG2, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 that will connect to VNET1. VM2 will use a network interface named VM2_Interface. In which region should you create VM2 and VM2_Interface? To answer, drag the appropriate regions to the correct targets. Each region 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.

Regions

Central US

East US

West US

Answer Area

VM2:

VM2_Interface:

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

VM2: West US

In RG2, which is in West US, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2. VM2_interface: East US

VM2 will use a network interface named VM2_Interface to connect to VNET1, which is in East US. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/associate-public-ip-address-vm>

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine named SQL1.

You need to automate the backup of the databases on SQL1 by using Automated Backup v2 for the virtual machines. The backups must meet the following requirements:

- Meet a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes.
- Retain the backups for 30 days.
- Encrypt the backups at rest.

What should you provision as part of the backup solution?

- A. Azure Key Vault
- B. an Azure Storage account
- C. a Recovery Services vault
- D. Elastic Database jobs

Answer: B

Explanation:

An Azure storage account is used for storing Automated Backup files in blob storage. A container is created at this location to store all backup files. The backup file naming convention includes the date, time, and database GUID.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/automated-backup>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

You have a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2019. Server1 is a container host. You are creating a Dockerfile to build a container image.

You need to add a file named File1.txt from Server1 to a folder named C:\Folder1 in the container image. Solution: You add the following line to the Dockerfile.

XCOPY File1.txt C:\Folder1\

You then build the container image. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Copy is the correct command to copy a file to the container image. Furthermore, the root directory is specified as '/' and not as 'C:/'.

References:

https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#add-or-copy <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 2)

Note: This question is part of 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 contoso.com.

A user named Admin1 attempts to create an access review from the Azure Active Directory admin center and discovers that the Access reviews settings are unavailable. Admin1 discovers that all the other Identity Governance settings are available.

Admin1 is assigned the User administrator, Compliance administrator, and Security administrator roles. You need to ensure that Admin1 can create access reviews in contoso.com.

Solution: You create an access package. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You do not use access packages for Identity Governance. Instead use Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.

Note: PIM essentially helps you manage the who, what, when, where, and why for resources that you care about. Key features of PIM include:

Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-overview>

NEW QUESTION 98

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