

**AZ-104**

# **Microsoft Azure Administrator**

**Updated by AzureAdminsGroup**

**NO.1** You have an Azure subscription.

You create the Azure Storage account shown in the following exhibit:

The screenshot shows the 'Create storage account' wizard in the Microsoft Azure portal. The top navigation bar includes 'Microsoft Azure', a search bar, and a user profile icon. The breadcrumb path is 'Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account'. The main title is 'Create storage account'. A green banner at the top indicates 'Validation passed'. Below this, tabs for 'Basics', 'Networking', 'Advanced', 'Tags', and 'Review + create' are visible, with 'Review + create' being the active tab. The 'Basics' section displays the following configuration:

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1
Location	(Europe) North Europe
Storage account name	storage16852
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

The 'Networking' section shows:

Connectivity method	Private endpoint
Private Endpoint	(New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

The 'Advanced' section shows:

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Large file shares	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled
NFS v3	Disabled

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Create', '< Previous', and 'Next >'. A link 'Download a template for automation' is also present.

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:**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [Answer choice]

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [Answer choice] setting.

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

**Answer:**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [Answer choice]

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [Answer choice] setting.

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Explanation: Box1: LRS will keep minimum three copies.

Box2: Changing the access tier from hot to cool will reduce the cost. In performance, standard is cheap. In the Account kind, GPV2 is giving best price. Can be checked yourself using the pricing calculator on below link.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/calculator/?service=storage>

**NO.2** You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' wizard in the Azure portal. The 'Basics' tab is selected. A warning message at the top states: "Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine." Below the tabs, there is descriptive text about creating a virtual machine and links to marketplace and classic VM options. The 'Project details' section shows the subscription set to 'MyDev-Test Subscription' and the resource group set to 'RG1'. The 'Instance details' section includes fields for the virtual machine name ('VM1'), region ('(US) West US 2'), availability options ('No infrastructure redundancy required'), image ('Windows Server 2016 Datacenter'), and Azure Spot instance setting ('No'). The size section shows 'Standard DS1 v2' selected, which includes 1 vcpu and 3.5 GiB memory. The 'Disks' tab is visible at the bottom.

**Create a virtual machine**

⚠️ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

**Basics**   [Disks](#)   [Networking](#)   [Management](#)   [Advanced](#)   [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 \* [MyDev-Test Subscription](#)

Resource group \* [RG1](#) [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \* [VM1](#)

Region \* [\(US\) West US 2](#)

Availability options [No infrastructure redundancy required](#)

Image \* [Windows Server 2016 Datacenter](#) [Browse all public and private images](#)

Azure Spot Instance [Yes](#) [No](#)

Size \* [Standard DS1 v2](#)  
1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)  
[Change size](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

**Basics**   [Disks](#)   [Networking](#)   [Management](#)   [Advanced](#)   [Tags](#)   [Review + create](#)

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

Disk options

OS disk type: Standard HDD

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility: No

Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

**1** Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

Advanced

Use managed disks: No

Storage account: (new) rg1disks799

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Use managed disks
- B. Availability options
- C. OS disk type
- D. Size
- E. Image

**Answer:** A E

**NO.3** 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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

### Answer: A

Explanation

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

**NO.4** You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

A. Upload a certificate.

B. Add a connection string.

C. Stop webapp1.

D. Create a DNS record.

### Answer: D

**NO.5** You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	<i>None</i>

You have two Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	<i>None</i>
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	<i>None</i>

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

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
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation: Box 1: No

The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where VM1 is located) but the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1).

Box 2: Yes

No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes

No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Reference:

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

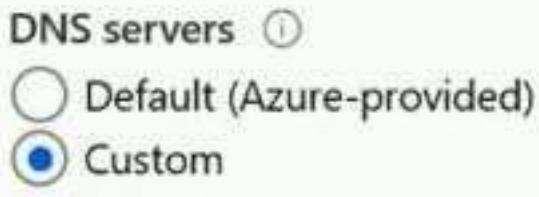
**NO.6** You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1, you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.



The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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

#### Answer Area:

- |  | <b>Yes</b>            | <b>No</b>             |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer:

	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation

**NO.7** Your company has three offices. The offices are located in Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. Each office contains a datacenter.

You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in the East US and West US Azure regions. Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered.

You need to connect the datacenters to the subscription. The solution must minimize network latency between the datacenters.

What should you create?

- A. three virtual WANs and one virtual hub
- B. three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN
- C. three On-premises data gateways and one Azure Application Gateway
- D. three Azure Application Gateways and one On-premises data gateway

**Answer:** C

**NO.8** 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

Explanation

References:

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

**NO.9** You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Azure Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Azure virtual machine
VM1Managed	Managed disk for VM1
RVAULT1	Recovery Services vault for the site recovery of VM1

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2.

You need to identify which resources can be moved to AZPT2.

Which resources should you identify?

- A.** VM1, storage1, VNET1, and VM1Managed only
- B.** VM1 and VM1Managed only
- C.** VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVAULT1
- D.** RVAULT1 only

**Answer:** C

Explanation

You can move a VM and its associated resources to a different subscription by using the Azure portal.

You can now move an Azure Recovery Service (ASR) Vault to either a new resource group within the current subscription or to a new subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/keyvault-move-subscription>

**NO.10** You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU1
User2	User	OU1
User3	User	OU1
Group1	Security Group – Global	OU1
User4	User	OU2
Group2	Security Group – Global	OU2

The groups have the memberships shown in the following table.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Member</b>
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, Group1

OU1 and OU2 are synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You modify the synchronization settings and remove OU1 from synchronization. You sync Active Directory and Azure AD.

Which objects are in Azure AD?

- A. User4 and Group2 only
- B. User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- C. User1, User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, User4, Group1, and Group2

**Answer:** C

**NO.11** You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template. You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed. What should you use?

- A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- B. the Publish-AzVMDscConfigurationCmdlet
- C. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile
- D. Deployment Center in Azure App Service

**Answer:** A

**NO.12** 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

Explanation

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

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

**NO.13** 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:** B E

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

- \* Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.
- \* Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.
- \* 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'.
- \* 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>

**NO.14** 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

Explanation

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

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

**NO.15** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages. You need to create the container for the planned image.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### **Answer Area:**

azcopy

make
sync
copy

<https://mystorageaccount.>

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

### **Answer:**

azcopy

make
sync
copy

<https://mystorageaccount.>

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

Explanation

azcopy make '<https://<storage-account-name>.file.core.windows.net/<file-share-name><SAS-token>>'

**NO.16** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1. Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

**NO.17** 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](#) [Edit](#)  
 Virtual network/subnet: VMRG-vnet/default    Public IP: 104.40.215.211    Private IP: 10.0.0.5    Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

#### INBOUND PORT RULES [Edit](#)

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	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
1000	default-allow-rdp	3389	TCP	Any	Any	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
1010	Rule1	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalanc...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>

#### OUTBOUND PORT RULES [Edit](#)

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	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> <a href="#">Edit</a>

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:**

**Explanation****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

**NO.18** You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:

**Policy1**
Associated items Delete Save Discard
**Backup schedule**

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

**Retention range**

Retention of daily backup point

\* At      For  
 11:00 PM      30 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point

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

Retention of monthly backup point

Week Based  Day Based

\* On      \* At      For  
 1      11:00 PM      36 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based  Day Based

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area:**

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

**Answer:**

Explanation

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

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

Box 2: 36 months

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

**NO.19** You have an Azure subscription that contains a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- B. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

- C.** Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.  
**D.** Assign the Owner role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.

**Answer:** A

**NO.20** 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.** Yes  
**B.** No

**Answer:** B

**NO.21** You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	none

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
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation****Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move>

**NO.22** You have an Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.

You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.

Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1**
- B. Table1**
- C. container1**
- D. Share1**

**Answer:** D**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>

**NO.23** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage1	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET1	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP1	Public IP address	None	None

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

#### Answer Area:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

#### Answer:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

### Explanation

#### Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

**NO.24** You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS server settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.

Save Discard

#### DNS servers (1)

- Default (Azure-provided)
- Custom

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1.

What should you do?

- A.** Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3.
- B.** Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.
- C.** Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- D.** Add service endpoints on VNET1.

**Answer: C**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms->

and-role-install

**NO.25** 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

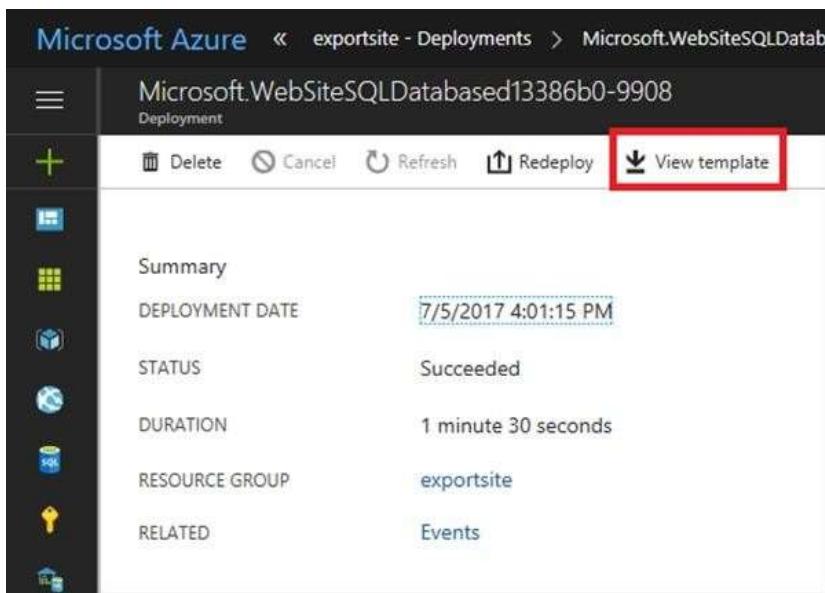
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.

The screenshot shows the 'Overview' section of a Resource Group named 'exportsite'. On the right, there's a summary box with 'Subscription name (change)' set to 'Microsoft Azure Consumption', 'Subscription ID', and a redboxed 'Deployments' section stating '1 Succeeded'. Below this, a table lists one deployment entry: 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' with a status of 'Succeeded' indicated by a green checkmark icon.

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 table titled 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. It contains a single row for a deployment named 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...', which is marked as 'Succeeded' with a green checkmark icon. At the top of the table, there are buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'.

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.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. At the top, it says "Microsoft Azure" and "Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908 Deployment". Below that, there are buttons for "Delete", "Cancel", "Refresh", "Redeploy", and "View template", with "View template" being highlighted by a red box. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for various services like Storage, Queues, Tables, and Keys. The main 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>

**NO.26** You create the following resources in an Azure subscription:

- \* An Azure Container Registry instance named Registry1.
- \* An Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1.

You create a container image named App1 on your administrative workstation. You need to deploy App1 to Cluster1. What should you do first?

- A.** Create a host pool on Cluster1.
- B.** Run the az acr build command.
- C.** Run the docker build command.
- D.** Run the docker push command.

**Answer:** B

**NO.27** 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:****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>

**NO.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 subscription that contains the following resources:

\* A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1

- \* Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- \* A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
- NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

  - \* Priority: 100
  - \* Source: Any
  - \* Source port range: \*
  - \* Destination: \*
  - \* Destination port range: 3389
  - \* Protocol: UDP
  - \* Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** A

**Explanation**

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

**References:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NO.29 Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named VM2. Under the 'Networking' tab, the 'Network Interface' section is displayed for VM2-NIC1. The interface is connected to a virtual network/subnet (VNet1/Subnet1) with a NIC Public IP of 10.240.11.5 and a NIC Private IP of 131.107.100.50. Accelerated networking is disabled. The 'Inbound port rules' tab is selected, showing the following rules:

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color: red;">Deny</span>
65500	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
65501	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	<span style="color: green;">Allow</span>
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color: red;">Deny</span>

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

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

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** B

**NO.30** 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 machines. 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:** D E

**NO.31** 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:** B

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>

**NO.32** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1.

In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2.

You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: A correct selection is worth one point.

### **Answer Area:**

To add a backend pool to LB1:

<b>Contributor on LB1</b>
<b>Network Contributor on LB1</b>
<b>Network Contributor on RG1</b>
<b>Owner on LB1</b>

To add a health probe to LB2:

<b>Contributor on LB2</b>
<b>Network Contributor on LB2</b>
<b>Network Contributor on RG1</b>
<b>Owner on LB2</b>

**Answer:****To add a backend pool to LB1:**

Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB1

**To add a health probe to LB2:**

Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB2

Explanation

**NO.33** You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- \* 100 Azure virtual machines
- \* 20 Azure SQL databases
- \* 50 Azure file shares

You need to create a daily backup of all the resources by using Azure Backup.

What is the minimum number of backup policies that you must create?

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 150**
- E. 170**

**Answer: C**

Explanation

There is a limit of 100 VMs that can be associated to the same backup policy from portal. We recommend that for more than 100 VMs, create multiple backup policies with same schedule or different schedule.

One policy for VMS, one for SQL databases, and one for the file shares.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-backup-faq>

**NO.34** You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gatesway, perimeter, NVA, and production.

The NVAs contain two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will do network 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 NVAs 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:** B C E

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.

**NO.35 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>

**NO.36 Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

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

Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.

Does this meet this goal?

**A. Yes****B. No****Answer:** B**NO.37** 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.

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
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.	
From the Azure portal, update the import job.	>
Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run wainportexport.exe.	<
From the Azure portal, create an import job.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.	
From the Azure portal, update the import job.	>
Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run wainportexport.exe.	<
From the Azure portal, create an import job.	

The 'Actions' table has four rows. The first row is highlighted with a green dashed border. The second row is highlighted with a green dashed border. The third row is highlighted with a green dashed border. The fourth row is highlighted with a green dashed border.

The 'Answer Area' table has four rows. The second row is highlighted with a red dashed border. The third row is highlighted with a red dashed border. The fourth row is highlighted with a red dashed border.

**Explanation****NO.38** You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.com.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** A

Explanation

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant. References:

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

**NO.39** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

You need to identify which storage account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

**A. storage1**

**B. storage2**

**C. storage3**

**D. storage4**

**Answer:** D

Explanation

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

- \* Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

- \* Blob Storage accounts

- \* General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- \* Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

- \* Export supports Azure Blob storage

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

**NO.40** You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow

auto registration from VNET1.

Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A records for VM1:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

**Answer:**

A records for VM1:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

Explanation:

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

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

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

**NO.41** You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balancer requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area:

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

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

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

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

### Answer:

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

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

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

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

### Explanation

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

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

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

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

### References:

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

**NO.42** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

**Answer:** D

**NO.43** 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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area.**

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>

**NO.44** 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**

Explanation

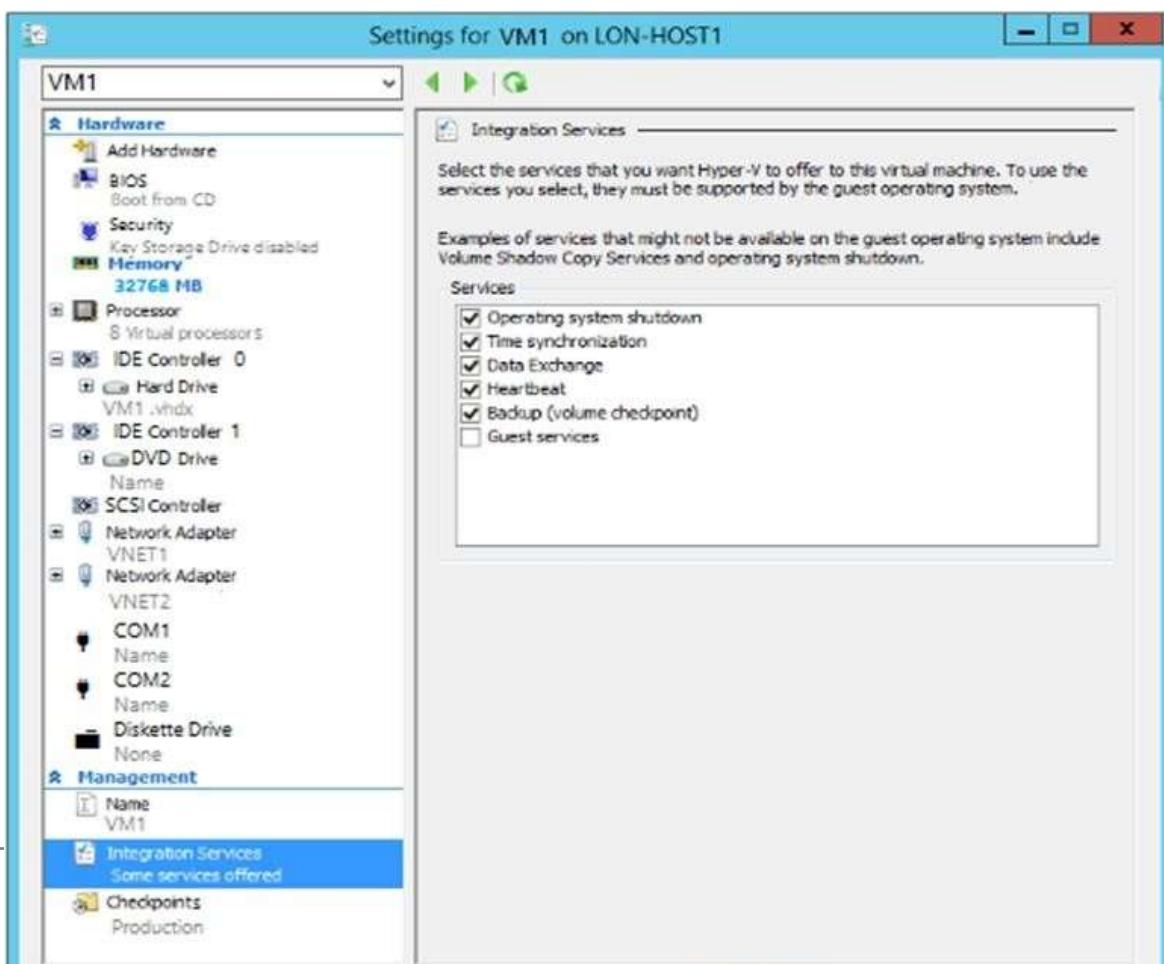
You should use a policy definition.

Reference:

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

**NO.45** 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%2findex.json>

**NO.46** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com and an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

An administrator reports that she is unable to grant access to AKS1 to the users in contoso.com.

You need to ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the contoso.com users.

What should you do first?

- A.** From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings.
- B.** From contoso.com, create an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint.
- C.** Recreate AKS1.
- D.** From AKS1, create a namespace.

**Answer:** B

Reference:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/>

**NO.47** You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to subnet
VM1	172.16.1.0/24
VM2	172.16.2.0/24

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NS61 as shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Protocol	Port	Action
100	172.16.1.0/24	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Allow
101	Any	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Deny

You run Azure Network Watcher as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure Network Watcher probe configuration page. The 'Resource group' is set to 'RG1' and the 'Virtual machine' is 'VM2'. Under 'Probe Settings', the 'Protocol' is selected as 'TCP' (radio button is checked). The 'Destination port' is set to '8080'. Below this, there is an 'Advanced settings' section which is collapsed. A large blue 'Check' button is prominently displayed. On the left side, under 'Status', it shows 'Unreachable' with a warning icon. Below that, 'Agent extension version' is listed as '1.4'. Under 'Source virtual machine', 'VM1' is listed. At the bottom, there are two tabs: 'Grid view' (which is selected) and 'Topology view'. The 'Grid view' section shows a table of 'Hops' with two entries:

Name	IP address	Status	Next hop IP add...	RTT from source...
VM1	172.16.1.4	Green checkmark	172.16.2.4	-
VM2	172.16.2.4	Red error icon	-	-

You run Network Watcher again as shown in the following exhibit.

**Source type \***  
Virtual machine

**\*Virtual machine**  
VM1

**Destination**  
 Select a virtual machine  Specify manually

**Resource group \***  
RG1

**Virtual machine \* ⓘ**  
VM2

**Probe Settings**

**Protocol ⓘ**  
 TCP  ICMP

**Check**

**Status**  
 Reachable

**Agent extension version**  
1.4

**Source virtual machine**  
VM1

**Grid view** **Topology view**

Hops	Name	IP address	Status	Next hop IP add...	RTT from source...
VM1	VM1	172.16.1.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	172.16.2.4	0
VM2	VM2	172.16.2.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	-

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	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Answer Area	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

### NO.48 You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.) You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
400	Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBal...	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet. What should you do?

- A. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the protocol to have a priority of 501.
- B. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.
- C. Delete Rule1.
- D. Modify the protocol of Rule4.

### Answer: B

#### Explanation

Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500.

Changing Rule 5 (ports 50-5000) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.

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.

#### References:

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

**NO.49** 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.

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>

**NO.50** 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

Which2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. 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>

**NO.51** 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

What is the effect of the policy?

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

**NO.52** You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

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

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

solution must provide all the connection error details.

What should you do first?

- A.** From webapp1, enable Web server logging
- B.** From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
- C.** From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
- D.** From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

**Answer:** A

**NO.53** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>None</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
<b>Scope</b>	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	<i>None</i>
<b>Basics</b>	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
<b>Parameters</b>	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**VNET1:**

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**VNET2:**

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**Answer:****VNET1:**

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only**
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**VNET2:**

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only**
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

**Explanation****VNET1:** Department: D1, and Label:Value1 only.

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Note: Azure Policy allows you to use either built-in or custom-defined policy definitions and assign them to either a specific resource group or across a whole Azure subscription.

**VNET2:** Label:Value1 only.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>**NO.54** 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.** an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B.** Azure File Storage
- C.** the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- D.** Azure Data Factory

**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.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

**NO.55** 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.** Linux Diagnostic Extension (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>

**NO.56** You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

You have a virtual network named VNET1 and an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that hosts a MySQL database. VM1 connects to VNET1. You need to ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1.

What should you do?

- A.** Connect webapp1 to VNET1.
- B.** Peer VNET1 to another virtual network.
- C.** Deploy an Azure Application Gateway.
- D.** Deploy an internal load balancer

**Answer:** D

**NO.57** You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{  
    "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",  
    "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
    "name": "webprod",  
    "location": "westus",  
    "properties": {  
        "containers": [  
            {  
                "name": "webprod",  
                "properties": {  
                    "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",  
                    "ports": [  
                        {  
                            "protocol": "TCP",  
                            "port": 80  
                        }  
                    ],  
                    "environmentVariables": [],  
                    "resources": {  
                        }  
                }  
            },  
            {  
                "name": "webprod",  
                "properties": {  
                    "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",  
                    "ports": [  
                        {  
                            "protocol": "TCP",  
                            "port": 80  
                        }  
                    ],  
                    "environmentVariables": [],  
                    "resources": {  
                        "requests": {  
                            "memoryInGB": 1.5,  
                            "cpu": 1  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        ],  
        "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",  
        "ipAddress": {  
            "ports": [  
                {  
                    "protocol": "TCP",  
                    "port": 80  
                }  
            ],  
            "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",  
            "type": "Public"  
        },  
    }  
}
```

```

    "protocol": "TCP",
    "port": 80
  },
  "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
  "type": "Public"
},
"osType": "Windows"
}

```

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

The screenshot shows a user interface for selecting answers from a dropdown menu. There are two main sections:

- Internet users [answer choice].** The dropdown menu contains three options:
  - can connect to the container from any device
  - cannot connect to the container
  - can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows
- If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].** The dropdown menu contains three options:
  - the container will restart automatically
  - the container will only restart manually
  - the container must be redeployed

**Answer:**

The screenshot shows the same dropdown menu interface as above, but with the correct answers highlighted in green. The green highlights are on the following options:

- Internet users [answer choice].** The third option: "can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows"
- If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].** The first option: "the container will restart automatically"

**NO.58** 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/>

**NO.59** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You create a new network interface, and then you add the network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

**NO.60** You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.

You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.

What should you identify?

- A. blob, file, table, and queue
- B. blob and file only
- C. file and table only
- D. file only
- E. blob, table, and queue only

**Answer:** B

Explanation

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

**NO.61** 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area:**

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

**Answer:**

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

**Explanation:**

Use two fault domains.

2 or 3 is max value, 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-domainsmanaged-disk>

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

**NO.62** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User 1 and perform the following actions:

- \* Create files on drive C.
- \* Create files on drive D.
- \* Modify the screen saver timeout.
- \* Change the desktop background.

You plan to redeploy VM1.

Which changes will be lost after you redeploy VM1?

- A.** the modified screen saver timeout
- B.** the new desktop background
- C.** the new files on drive D
- D.** The new files on drive C

**Answer:** A

**NO.63** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- \* Number of methods required to reset: 2
- \* Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- \* Number of questions required to register: 3
- \* Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- \* What is your favorite food?
- \* In what city was your first job?
- \* What was the name of your first pet?

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
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment.

Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.

An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.

Box 2: Yes

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes

References:

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

**NO.64** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Member of
User1	Member	Group1
User2	Guest	Group1
User3	Member	None
UserA	Member	Group2
UserB	Guest	Group2

User3 is the owner of Group1.

Group2 is a member of Group1.

You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit:

## Create an access review

Access reviews enable reviewers to attest user's membership in a group or access to an application.

\* Review name: Review1

Description:

\* Start date: 2018-11-22

Frequency: One time

Duration (in days): 1

End: Never

\* Number of times: 0

\* End date: 2018-12-22

### Users

Users to review: Members of a group

Scope: Guest users only

\* Group: Group1

### Reviewers

Reviewers: Group owners

### Programs

Link to program: Default program

Upon completion settings

Advanced settings

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
User3 can perform an access review of User1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

**NO.65** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM4	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM5	Subnet12	Not applicable
VM6	Subnet12	Not applicable

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- \* Name: LB1
- \* SKU: Basic
- \* Type: Internal
- \* Subnet: Subnet12

\* Virtual network: 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
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NO.66** You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

**Answer:** C

**NO.67** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result these

questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** A

Explanation

Instead, you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1. Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

**NO.68** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- \* A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- \* Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- \* A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- \* Priority: 100
- \* Source: Any
- \* Source port range: \*
- \* Destination: \*
- \* Destination port range: 3389
- \* Protocol: UDP
- \* Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

### **Answer:** B

Explanation

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NO.69** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- \* A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
  - \* Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
  - \* A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- \* Priority: 100
- \* Source: Any
- \* Source port range: \*
- \* Destination: \*
- \* Destination port range: 3389
- \* Protocol: UDP
- \* Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You modify the custom rule for NSG-VM1 to use the internet as a source and TCP as a protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** A**Explanation**

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

**References:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NO.70** You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.

**Default** Auto-created scale condition [Edit](#) [Delete](#)

Delete warning [Edit](#) 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

**Rules**

Scale out			
When	homepage	(Maximum) CpuPercentage > 85	Increase count by 1
Scale in			
When	homepage	(Average) CpuPercentage < 30	Decrease count by 1
<a href="#">+ Add a rule</a>			

**Instance limits**

Minimum <a href="#">Edit</a>	1	✓	Maximum <a href="#">Edit</a>	5	✓	Default <a href="#">Edit</a>	1	✓
------------------------------	---	---	------------------------------	---	---	------------------------------	---	---

**Schedule** This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

The scale-in settings for the App Service plan are configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**Operator \*** Less than [Edit](#)

**Metric threshold to trigger scale action \*** 30 % [Edit](#)

**Duration (in minutes) \*** 5 [Edit](#)

**Time grain (in mins) \*** 1 [Edit](#)

**Time grain statistic \*** Average [Edit](#)

**Action**

**Operation \*** Decrease count by [Edit](#)

**Instance count \*** 1 [Edit](#)

**Cool down (minutes) \*** 5 [Edit](#)

The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule. Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

#### Answer area:

If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4
5

#### Answer:

If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, 1 the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice]. 3

#### Explanation

**NO.71** You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

\* Priority: 100

- \* Name: Rule1
- \* Port: 3389
- \* Protocol: TCP
- \* Source: Any
- \* Destination: Any
- \* Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NO.72** 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: C

Explanation

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://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.profile/set-azurermcontext>

**NO.73** 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) connections to VM3 only. What should you configure?

- A. a load balancing rule
- B. a new public load balancer for VM3
- C. an inbound NAT rule
- D. a frontend IP configuration

**Answer:** C

Explanation

To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

**NO.74** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
	storage1 only
	storage2 only
	storage3 only
	storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
	Analytics1 only
	Analytics2 only
	Analytics3 only
	Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

**Answer:**

Storage accounts:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
	storage1 only
	storage2 only
	storage3 only
	storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
	Analytics1 only
	Analytics2 only
	Analytics3 only
	Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics3

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-configure-reports>

**NO.75** You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2.

Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks n on-premises server named Server1 th  
configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24	VNet2
		10.1.1.0/26	
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>

**NO.76** 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. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
- B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
- C. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.
- D. Add a subnet to VNET1.

**Answer:** C

Explanation

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types.

You specify an array of the resource types to block.

Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/not-allowed-resource-types>

**NO.77** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.

After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

- \* Modify the size of VM1.
- \* Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- \* Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- \* Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

Which change should you perform again?

- A.** Modify the size of VM1.
- B.** Add a data disk.
- C.** Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- D.** Copy Budget.xls to Data.

**Answer:** D

Explanation

References:

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

**NO.78** 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.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

answer area.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

**Answer:**

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

**Explanation**

Note: The new VM must be in the same region.

**References:**

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

**NO.79** 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 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.

Reference:

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

**NO.80** You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- \* Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- \* Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- \* Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- \* Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

**Answer: C**

Explanation

Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets,

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individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager). Each network security group also contains default security rules.

References:

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

**NO.81** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Azure collects events from VM1.

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

You need to specify which resource type to monitor.

What should you specify?

- A.** metric alert
- B.** Azure Log Analytics workspace
- C.** virtual machine
- D.** virtual machine extension

**Answer:** D

Explanation

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for detailed analysis and correlation. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm>

**NO.82** 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 Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration.
- B.** From Azure Cost Management view Cost Analysis.
- C.** From Azure Cost Management view Advisor Recommendations.
- D.** From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.

**Answer:** D

**NO.83** You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage. You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

### **Answer:**

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only**
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only**
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only**
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1: Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

**NO.84** You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate action 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
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	
Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Check the compliance status of the node.	
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	
Assign the node configuration.	
Create a management group.	

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration. <small>Explanation</small>
Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.	Compile a configuration into a node configuration.
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Check the compliance status of the node.	
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	Assign the node configuration.
Assign the node configuration.	
Create a management group.	Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Onboard the Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration Step 4: Assign

the node configuration Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status - whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant" References:

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

#### NO.85 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 area.

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>

**NO.86** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all four users.

Solution: You add an office phone number for User2.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** B

Explanation

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

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

**NO.87** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	allowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

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

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow\_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** A

**NO.88** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer. The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
85000	AllowInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
85001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
85500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

**NO.89** You create an App Service plan named App1 and an Azure web app named webapp1. You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable. You need to create a staging slot for App1.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, modify the Application settings.
- B. From webapp1, add a custom domain.
- C. From App1, scale up the App Service plan.
- D. From App1, scale out the App Service plan.

**Answer:** C

Explanation

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

**NO.90** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only.
- B. East US and West Europe only.
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
- D. East US only.

**Answer:** D

Explanation

A virtual network is required when you create a NIC. Select the virtual network for the network interface. You can only assign a network interface to a virtual network that exists in the same subscription and location as the network interface. Once a network interface is created, you cannot change the virtual network it is assigned to.

The virtual machine you add the network interface to must also exist in the same location and subscription as the network interface.

References:

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

**NO.91** 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area:

Hot Area:

## 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

**NO.92 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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

### **Answer: B**

Explanation

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

**NO.93** You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

**Task1:** Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine

**Task2:** Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

Task2:

Connection troubleshoot
IP flow verify
Next hop
NSG flow logs
Traffic Analytics

**Answer:**

Task1:

IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

Task2:

Connection troubleshoot
IP flow verify
Next hop
NSG flow logs
Traffic Analytics

Explanation

1: IP Flow verify

2: Connection troubleshoot

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

NO.94 You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.7
WebApp3	PHP 7.3
WebApp4	Ruby 2.6

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer: D**

**NO.95** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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.

**Answer Area:**

Values	Answer Area
blob	<input type="text"/> Value
blob.core.windows.net	<input type="text"/> Value
contosostorage	<input type="text"/> Value
data	<input type="text"/> Value
file	<input type="text"/> Value
<b>Answer</b> windows.net	<input type="text"/> Value
portal.azure.com	<input type="text"/> Value
subscription1	<input type="text"/> Value

**Answer:**

Values	Answer Area
blob	<input type="text"/> \ 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:

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

**NO.96** You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

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

- A.** the set-AzAKs cmdlet
- B.** the Azure portal
- C.** The az aks command
- D.** the kubectl command
- E.** the set Azvm cmdlet

**Answer:** B D

**NO.97** 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. 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

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>

**NO.98** You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

- A. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

**Answer:** C

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

**NO.99** You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

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 Enabled
- B.** Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C.** Protocol to UDP
- D.** Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

**Answer:** D

Reference:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

**NO.100** You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine scale set. The scale set contains four instances that have the following configurations:

- \* Operating system: Windows Server 2016
- \* Size: Standard\_D1\_v2

You run the get-azvmss cmdlet as shown in the following exhibit:

```
PS Azure:> (Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1).VirtualMachineProfile.OsProfile.WindowsConfiguration
ProvisionVMAgent : True
EnableAutomaticUpdates : False
TimeZone :
AdditionalUnattendContent :
WinRM :

Azure:>
PS Azure:> Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1 | Select -ExpandProperty UpgradePolicy
Mode RollingUpgradePolicy AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy
----- -----
Automatic Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy

Azure:>
PS Azure:> []
```

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.

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

0
1
2
4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

0
1
2
4

**Answer:**

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

▼
0
1
2
4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

▼
0
1
2
4

**Explanation:**

The Get-AzVmssVM cmdlet gets the model view and instance view of a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) virtual machine.

Box 1: 0

The enableAutomaticUpdates parameter is set to false. To update existing VMs, you must do a manual upgrade of each existing VM.

Box 2: 4

Enabling automatic OS image upgrades on your scale set helps ease update management by safely and automatically upgrading the OS disk for all instances in the scale set.

**Reference:**

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

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

**NO.101** 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

## 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. However, there are no built-in policy definitions. Though there are sample policy definitions.

## Reference:

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

**NO.102** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1.

Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

- A.** Azure Files
- B.** Azure Blob storage
- C.** Azure Queue storage
- D.** Azure Table storage

**Answer:** D

**NO.103** You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default and the following custom incoming rule:

- \* Priority: 100
- \* Name: Rule1
- \* Port: 3389
- \* Protocol: TCP
- \* Source: Any
- \* Destination: Any
- \* Action: Allow

NSG1 connects to Subnet1. NSG2 connects to the network interface of VM2.

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

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 will allow this. Box

3: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NO.104** You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
Storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	None
Storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
Storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
Storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.

What should you identify?

- A. Storage1
- B. Storage2
- C. Storage3
- D. Storage4

**Answer:** B

Explanation

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

**NO.105** You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.com.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

Explanation

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

References:

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

**NO.106** You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

\* Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.

\* Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area:

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- ▼
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- ▼
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

#### Answer:

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- ▼
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer**
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- ▼
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier**
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

#### Explanation:

**Box 1:** an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

**Box 2:** an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway 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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

**NO.107** 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>

**NO.108** 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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You add an extension to VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.** Yes

**B.** No**Answer:** B

## Explanation

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

## Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

**NO.109** You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

Type (plugin)	Value
Pod CIDR	10.244.0.0/16
Service CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
DNS service IP	10.0.0.10
Docker bridge CIDR	172.17.0.1/16

**Network options**

HTTP application routing ①

Enabled 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:

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16  
 10.0.0.0/16  
 172.17.0.1/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16  
 10.0.0.0/16  
 172.17.0.1/16

**Answer:**

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.0.0.0/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16

**NO.110** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered:

- \* Authorization
- \* Automation
- \* Resources
- \* Compute
- \* KeyVault
- \* Network
- \* Storage
- \* Billing
- \* Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations:

- \* Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- \* Network security group (NSG): NSG1
- \* Public IP address: None
- \* Availability set: AVSet
- \* Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- \* Managed disks: No
- \* Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.** Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider
- B.** Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor
- C.** Register the Microsoft.LogAnalytics provider
- D.** Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region
- E.** Create an Azure Storage account
- F.** Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs

**Answer:** C D E

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

**NO.111** You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**INSTANCES**

\* Instance count  ✓

\* Instance size ([View full pricing details](#))  ✓

Deploy as low priority  No  Yes

Use managed disks  No  Yes

[+ Show advanced settings](#)

**AUTOSCALE**

Autoscale  Disabled  Enabled

\* Minimum number of VMs  ✓

\* Maximum number of VMs  ✓

Scale out

\* CPU threshold (%)  ✓

\* Number of VMs to increase by  ✓

Scale in

\* CPU threshold (%)  ✓

\* Number of VMs to decrease by  ✓

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

**Answer Area:**

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:**

Explanation

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

#### 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>

**NO.112** VM1 is running and connects to NIC1 and Disk1. NIC1 connects to VNET1.

RG2 contains a public IP address named IP2 that is in the East US location. IP2 is not assigned to a virtual machine.

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
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**NO.113** You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

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

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

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

References:

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

**NO.114** 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.

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

**NO.115** You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

**VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)**

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	RG1
Status	Stopped (deallocated)
Location	West Europe
Subscription (change)	Azure PaaS - Sponsorship
Subscription ID	809d69-629e-4346-b577-4b7e1ef1316a
Computer name	(Start VM to view)
Operating system	Windows
Size	Standard DS2 v2 (2 vcpus, 7 GB memory)
Ephemeral OS disk	N/A
Public IP address	VM1-ip
Private IP address	10.0.0.4
Virtual network/subnet	VNET1/default
DNS name	configure

Tags [change]: Click here to add tags

Show data for last: 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

PU (average)

Percentage CPU (Avg)

Network (total)

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A.** Configure a DNS name for VM1.

- B.** Start VM1.
- C.** Connect to VM1.
- D.** Capture a snapshot of VM1.

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Status is Stopped (Deallocated).

The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure.

The VM needs to be started.

References:

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

**NO.116** 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 Data Lake Store
- B.** a virtual machine
- C.** the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- D.** Azure Blob storage

**Answer:** D

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.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

**NO.117** 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/ActionGroup1
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.

**Answer Area:**

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

A dropdown menu with five options listed vertically: 0, 4, 6, 12, and 60. The menu has a small downward arrow icon in the top right corner.

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

A dropdown menu with five options listed vertically: 0, 4, 6, 12, and 60. The menu has a small downward arrow icon in the top right corner.

**Answer:**

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

A dropdown menu with five options listed vertically: 0, 4, 6, 12, and 60. The option "60" is highlighted with a gray background, while the others are white. The menu has a small downward arrow icon in the top right corner.

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

A dropdown menu with five options listed vertically: 0, 4, 6, 12, and 60. The option "12" is highlighted with a gray background, while the others are white. The menu has a small downward arrow icon in the top right corner.

**Explanation:**

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 send, 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>

**NO.118** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.

You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.

What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A.** virtual machine size
- B.** operating system
- C.** administrator username
- D.** resource group

**Answer:** C

Explanation

When deploying a virtual machine from a template, you must specify:

- \* the Resource Group name and location for the VM
- \* the administrator username and password
- \* an unique DNS name for the public IP

Reference:

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

**NO.119** You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

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

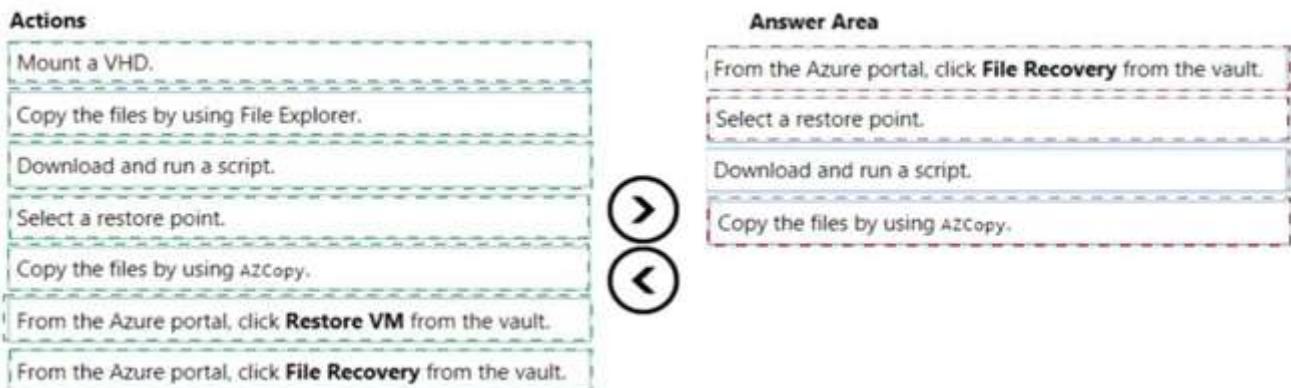
You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer as quickly as possible.

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**

- 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 Area**


**Answer:****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>

**NO.120** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

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

---

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

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

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

**NO.121** 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:** A B

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>

**NO.122** 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** A

**NO.123** 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 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-securig-a-logic-app>

**NO.124** 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

Explanation

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

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

**NO.125** 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->

**NO.126** 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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. NO**

**Answer: A**

## Explanation

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

## References:

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

**NO.127** Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	Group1
Group1	Global security group	None
Group2	Universal distribution group	None
Computer1	Computer	Group1

You sync OU1 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using Azure AD Connect.

You need to identify which objects are synced to Azure AD.

Which objects should you identify?

- A. User1 and Group1 only
- B. User1, Group1, and Group2 only
- C. User1, Group1, Group2, and Computer1
- D. Computer1 only

**Answer: B**

## Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/synchronization>

**NO.128** You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**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 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>

**NO.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 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>

**NO.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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOpen443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
63500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

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

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

- 
- A.** Yes  
**B.** No

**Answer: A**

**NO.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 subscription that contains the following resources:

- \* A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- \* Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- \* A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
- NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:
- \* Priority: 100
- \* Source: Any
- \* Source port range: \*
- \* Destination: \*
- \* Destination port range: 3389
- \* Protocol: UDP
- \* Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.** Yes  
**B.** No

**Answer: B**

**NO.132** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users.

You need to provide users with the ability to bypass MFA for 10 days on devices to which they have successfully signed in by using MFA.

What should you do?

- A.** From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the users' settings.
- B.** From Azure AD, create a conditional access policy.
- C.** From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the service settings.
- D.** From the MFA blade in Azure AD, configure the MFA Server settings.

**Answer: C**

Explanation

Enable remember Multi-Factor Authentication

- \* Sign in to the Azure portal.
- \* On the left, select Azure Active Directory > Users.
- \* Select Multi-Factor Authentication.
- \* Under Multi-Factor Authentication, select service settings.
- \* On the Service Settings page, manage remember multi-factor authentication, select the Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust option.
- \* Set the number of days to allow trusted devices to bypass two-step verification. The default is 14 days.
- \* Select Save.

References:

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

**NO.133** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources in the following table.

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on WM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1. LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

#### Essentials ▾

Resource group ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Backend pool
<a href="#">VMRG</a>	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Load balancing rule
<a href="#">Azure Pass</a>	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	<a href="#">104.40.178.194 (LB1)</a>

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.) 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 in the same availability set as VM2.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

#### Answer:

Explanation

**Statements**

	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NO.134** 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.)

NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
Admin3 Admin3@contihd...	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

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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"/>
Admin3 can add Admin2 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:**

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NO.135** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances. At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs. You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
- B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
- C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
- D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
- E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

**Answer:** E

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-quickstart-dsc-configuration>

**NO.136** 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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

**NO.137** You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
- B. Reset GW1
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway
- D. Add a connection to GW1
- E. Delete GW1
- F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

**Answer:** C E

Explanation

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

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering.

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

Reference:

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

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

**NO.138** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

**APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS**

[Configure the application security groups](#)

**INBOUND PORT RULES**

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

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

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the Internet.

What should you do?

- A.** Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.
- B.** Change the priority of Rule6 to 100
- C.** Delete Rule1.
- D.** Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the protocol to have a priority of 501.

**Answer:** A

**NO.139** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

**APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS**

[Configure the application security groups](#)

**INBOUND PORT RULES**

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add inbound port rule](#)

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

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the Internet.

What should you do?

- Modify the protocol of Rule4.
- For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.
- Delete Rule1.
- Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the protocol to have a priority of 501.

**Answer: B**

**NO.140** You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has the following virtual networks:

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

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	Location
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- \* Name: VNETA
- \* Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- \* Location: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes

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

Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

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

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

Box 3: No

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

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-region>

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

**NO.141** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network 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 first?

- 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>

**NO.142** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

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

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

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Alert rules**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**Action Groups**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**Answer:**

**Alert rules**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**Action Groups**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

**NO.143** You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations:

- \* Name: VM1
- \* Location: West US
- \* Connected to: VNET1
- \* Private IP address: 10.1.0.4
- \* Public IP address: 52.186.85.63
- \* DNS suffix: WindowsServer.Adatum.com

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

- Adatum.com only
- Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
- The private zones only
- The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

- Adatum.com only
- Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
- The private zones only
- The public zones only

**Answer:**

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

- Adatum.com only
- Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
- The private zones only
- The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

- Adatum.com only
- Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
- The private zones only
- The public zones only

Explanation

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1: Adatum.com only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register: Adatum.pri and adatum.com only

**NO.144** You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1. The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named GUI. Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.

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

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

- A. Stop webapp1 prod.
- B. Stop webapp1-test
- C. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update.
- D. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update.
- E. Swap the slots.

**Answer:** C E

**NO.145** You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.

You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

- A. All three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
- B. All virtual machines in a single Availability Set
- C. Each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
- D. Each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

**Answer:** A

Explanation

Availability zones is to protect from datacenter level failures and Availability sets will protect from rack level failures in a datacenter.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

**NO.146** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	<i>None</i>
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations:

Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to **User1**.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to **None**.

You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.

You need to identify which users are added to the local Administrators group on Computer1.

- A.** User1 only
- B.** User1, User2, and User3 only
- C.** User1 and User2 only
- D.** User1, User2, User3, and User4
- E.** User2 only

**Answer:** C

**Explanation**

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD.

Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

**References:**

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

**NO.147** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1. LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

## Essentials ▼

Resource group ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Backend pool
<a href="#">VMRG</a>	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name ( <a href="#">change</a> )	Load balancing rule
<a href="#">Azure Pass</a>	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	<a href="#">104.40.178.194 (LB1)</a>

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

\*Name

\* IP Version  
 IPv4  IPv6

\*Frontend IP address

Protocol  
 TCP  UDP

\*Port

\*Backend port

Backend pool

Health probe

Session persistence

Idle timeout (minutes)  
 4

Floating IP (direct server return)  
Disabled

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 in the same availability set as VM2.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

**Answer:****Statements**

	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation**

**NO.148** You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1. 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
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Box 2: No

Box 3: Yes

**References:**

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

**NO.149** You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

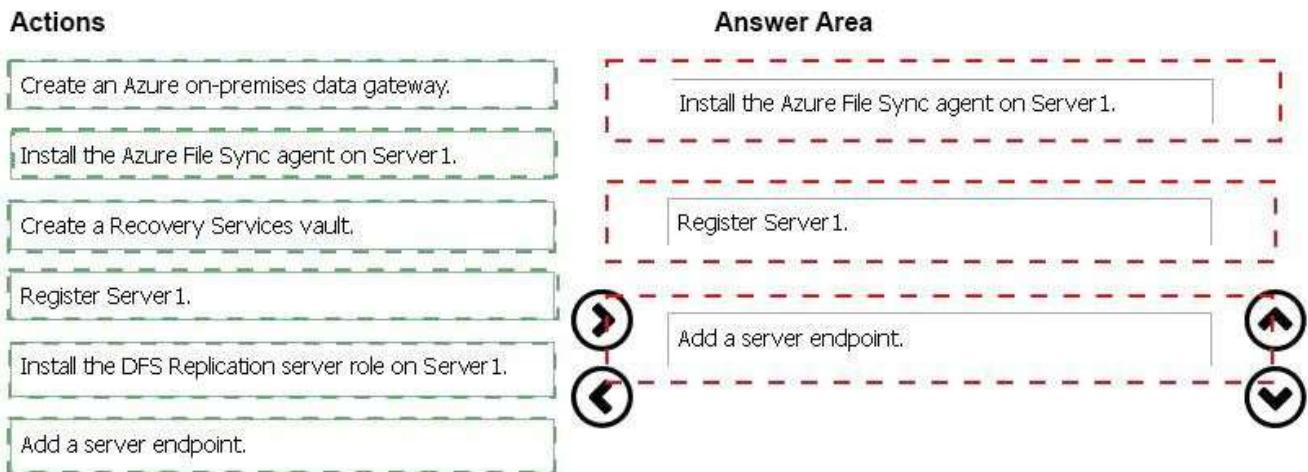
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

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	Answer Area
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:****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>

**NO.150** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	<i>Not applicable</i>
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	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> ...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> ...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> ...
65500	DenyAllBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> ...

### Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> ...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> ...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	<span style="color:green;">✓ Allow</span> ...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<span style="color:red;">✖ Deny</span> ...

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>

**NO.151** 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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

**NO.152** 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>

**NO.153** You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Duplicate of Questions 35 and incomplete here..

**Policy1**

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

\* Frequency \* Time \* Timezone

Daily 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Answer Area

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

30 days  
10 weeks  
36 months  
10 years

These are the selections for the statement: The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

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

30 days  
10 weeks  
36 months  
10 years

**Answer:**

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice]. 10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice]. 10 weeks

**Explanation**

**NO.154 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 Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B****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-securig-a-logic-app>

**NO.155** You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps.

You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs.

What should you identify?

- A. 10 App Service plans
- B. one Azure Traffic Manager
- C. five Azure Application Gateways
- D. one App Service plan
- E. one Azure Application Gateway

**Answer:** B

**NO.156** You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

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

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

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

Explanation

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

References:

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

**NO.157** You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD Box

2: No User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

**NO.158** You have an Azure subscription that contains the following storage account:

Name	Kind	Replication	Access tier	Advanced threat protection	Lock
storage1	StorageV2	Read access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Cool	On	Delete

You need to create a request to Microsoft Support to perform a live migration of storage1 to Zone Redundant Storage (ZRS) replication. How should you modify storage1 before the Live migration?

- A. Set the replication to Locally redundant storage (LRS)
- B. Disable Advanced threat protection
- C. Remove the lock
- D. Set the access tier to Hot

**Answer:** A

**NO.159** You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

You have the following on-premises servers:

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint.

You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

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**

share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1

E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1

D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation**

Box 1: No

Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1.

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Box 3: Yes

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

**References:**

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

**NO.160** 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

**NO.161** 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, change the directory.**
- B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzContext.**
- C. From the Azure portal, configure the portal settings.**
- D. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Select- AzSubscription.**

**Answer:** B

**NO.162** You recently created a new Azure subscription that contains a user named Admin1. Admin1 attempts to deploy an Azure Marketplace resource by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

Admin1 deploys the template by using Azure PowerShell and receives the following error message: "User failed validation to purchase resources. Error message: "Legal terms have not been accepted for this item on this subscription. To accept legal terms, please go to the Azure portal (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=534873>) and configure programmatic deployment for the Marketplace item or create it there for the first time." You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzApiManagementSubscription cmdlet
- B. From the Azure portal, register the Microsoft.Marketplace resource provider
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet
- D. From the Azure portal, assign the Billing administrator role to Admin1

**Answer:** C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps>

**NO.163** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User 1 and perform the following actions:

- \* Create files on drive C.
- \* Create files on drive D.
- \* Modify the screen saver timeout.
- \* Change the desktop background.

You plan to redeploy VM1.

Which changes will be lost after you redeploy VM1?

- A. the modified screen saver timeout
- B. the new desktop background
- C. the new files on drive D
- D. The new files on drive C

**Answer:** C

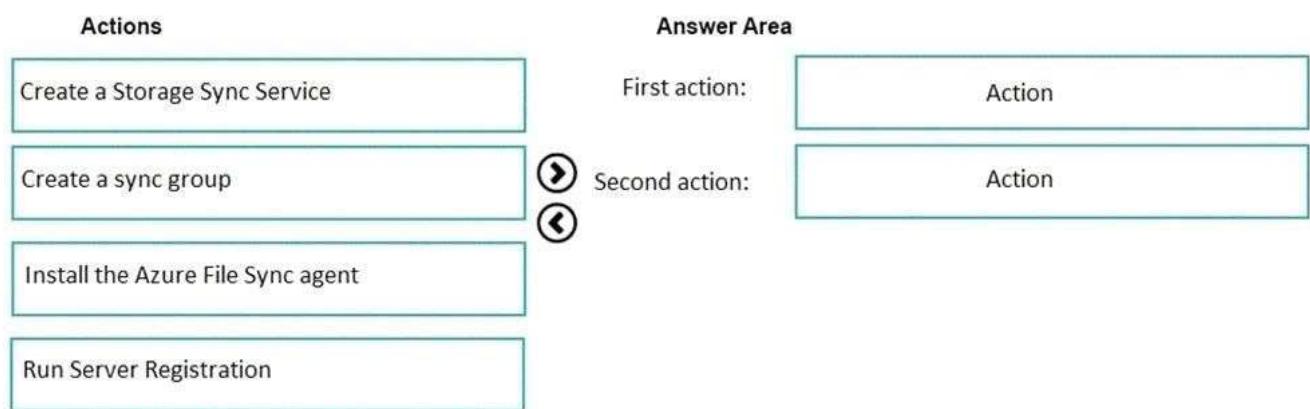
**NO.164** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

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:**

First action:	<span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: 450px; height: 30px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">Create a Storage Sync Service</span>
Second action:	<span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: 450px; height: 30px; background-color: #f0f0f0;">Run Server Registration</span>

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.



**NO.165** You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table.

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	<i>Not applicable</i>
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table.

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	ManagementGroup12

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
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed.

Box 2: Yes

Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes

Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-a>

**NO.166** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attribute shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all four users.

Solution: You add a mobile phone number for User2 and User4.

Does this meet the Goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

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

**NO.167** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.

Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Can use Vault1 for backups:

<input type="checkbox"/>
VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

<input type="checkbox"/>
storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

**Answer:**

## Explanation

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

File1 is not in the same region as Vault1.

SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.

Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.

Box 2: Share1 only.

Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services vault.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs>

**NO.168** You have an Azure subscription that contains a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- B. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- C. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- D. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

**Answer: B**

**NO.169** 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

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>

**NO.170** 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>

**NO.171** 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/>

**NO.172** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

- A.** Create a notification.
- B.** Create an automation runbook.
- C.** Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM).
- D.** Deploy a function app.

**Answer:** C

## Explanation

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the Microsoft System Center Service Manager. With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

## References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview>

**NO.173** 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. 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

BlobStorage
Storage
StorageV2

--sku

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

**NO.174** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

### **Answer:** B

Explanation

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Note: Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

References:

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

**NO.175** 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:** A, B, E

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.

**NO.176** 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>

**NO.177** You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

**Budget1**

Resource group

Edit budget

Delete budget

**CURRENT SPEND****5.93 EUR****BUDGET SUMMARY**

Name	Budget1
Scope	RG1 (Resource group)
Filters	-
Ammount	1,000.00 EUR
Budget period	Resets billing month
Start date	6/20/2019
End date	6/19/2021

**BUDGET ALERTS**

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

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.

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached.

[answer choice].

VM1 and VM2 are turned off
VM1 and VM2 continue to run
VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines. [answer choice].

no email notifications will be sent each month
one email notification will be sent each month
two email notifications will be sent each month
three email notifications will be sent each month

**Answer:**

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached.

[answer choice].

VM1 and VM2 are turned off
VM1 and VM2 continue to run
VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines. [answer choice].

no email notifications will be sent each month
one email notification will be sent each month
two email notifications will be sent each month
three email notifications will be sent each month

### Explanation

Box 1: VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day.

The

50% ,500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance.

Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending>

**NO.178** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that syncs to on-premises Active Directory and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Azure AD
User3	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User4	Guest	Microsoft account

You create a group named Group1 and add User1 to the group. You need to configure the ownership of Group. Which users can you add as owners of Group1?

- A. East US, West Europe, and North Europe
- B. East US and West Europe only
- C. East US only
- D. East US and North Europe only

**Answer:** C

**NO.179** You have a sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

File1:

Endpoint1 only	▼
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2:

Endpoint1 only	▼
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

**Answer:**

**File1:**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Endpoint1 only                      | ▼ |
| Endpoint3 only                      |   |
| Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only        |   |
| Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 |   |

**File2:**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Endpoint1 only                      | ▼ |
| Endpoint3 only                      |   |
| Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only        |   |
| Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 |   |

**Explanation****File1: Endpoint3 only**

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

**File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3****References:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

**NO.180** 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:** B C

**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>

**NO.181** Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

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

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet this goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

### **Answer:** A

Explanation

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

References:

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

**NO.182** 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>

**NO.183** You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two main sections: 'Virtual networks' and 'vNET6 - Peerings'.

**Virtual networks:**

- Header: Virtual networks, Add, Edit columns, More.
- Search bar: Filter by name...
- Table: NAME | test1-vnet, testVNET1, vNET1, vNET2, vNET3, vNET4, vNET5, vNET6 (highlighted).

**vNET6 - Peerings:**

- Header: vNET6 - Peerings, Add.
- Search bar: Search peerings.
- Table: NAME | PEERING STATUS | PEER | GATEWAY TRANSIT
 

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-const>

**NO.184** 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.

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>

**NO.185** You have a hybrid infrastructure that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User name	Type	Source
User1	User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Azure Active Directory
User2	User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Windows Server AD
User3	User3@outlook.com	Guest	Microsoft Account
User4	User4@gmail.com	Guest	Microsoft Account

- A.** Create a user account of the member type for User4.
- B.** Create a user account of the member type for User3.
- C.** Modify the Directory-wide Groups settings.
- D.** Modify the External collaboration settings.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation

Ensure that "Enable an 'All Users' group in the directory" policy is set to "Yes" in your Azure Active Directory (AD) settings in order to enable the "All Users" group for centralized access administration. This group represents the entire collection of the Active Directory users, including guests and external users, that you can use to make the access permissions easier to manage within your directory.

**NO.186** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A.** VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only

- B.** VM1 and VM3 only
- C.** VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
- D.** VM1 only
- E.** VM3 and VMC only

**Answer:** A

Explanation

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

**NO.187** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Availability Set named WEBPROD-AS-USE2 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> az vm availability-set list --rg RG1
[
  {
    "id": "/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "location": "eastus2",
    "name": "WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,
    "platformUpdateDomainCount": 10,
    "proximityPlacementGroup": null,
    "resourceGroup": "RG1",
    "sku": {
      "capacity": null,
      "name": "Aligned",
      "tier": null
    },
    "statuses": null,
    "tags": {},
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
    "virtualMachines": []
  }
]
```

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.

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.

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

### Answer:

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

### NO.188

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	Central US
RG2	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1 Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity 1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only
- D. Proximity1 only

### Answer: C

### NO.189

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. Event | where EventType is "error"
- B. Event | search "error"
- C. select \* from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$\_.EventType -eq "error"}

**Answer:** B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-queries>

**NO.190** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1. Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Resource group:	<input type="checkbox"/> RG1 only <input type="checkbox"/> RG2 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RG1 or RG2 only <input type="checkbox"/> RG1, RG2, or RG3
Location:	<input type="checkbox"/> West US only <input type="checkbox"/> Central US only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central US or West US only <input type="checkbox"/> East US, Central US, or West US

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Resource group:	<input type="checkbox"/> RG1 only <input type="checkbox"/> RG2 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RG1 or RG2 only <input type="checkbox"/> RG1, RG2, or RG3
Location:	<input type="checkbox"/> West US only <input type="checkbox"/> Central US only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central US or West US only <input type="checkbox"/> East US, Central US, or West US

**NO.191** You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations:

- \* Name: VM1
- \* Location: West US
- \* Connected to: VNET1
- \* Private IP address: 10.1.0.4
- \* Public IP address: 52.186.85.63
- \* DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

Which zones should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

**Answer:**

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

Explanation

Reference:

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

**NO.192** 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>

**NO.193** 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

**A.** Yes

**B.** No

**Answer:** A

**NO.194** 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**)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

Add inbound

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**)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

Add outbound

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

#### Explanation

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>

**NO.195** You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account configuration for 'contoso'. On the left, the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' section is selected in the navigation pane. The main area displays the 'Virtual networks' settings. It shows a table with one row for 'VNet 1' and one row for 'Prod'. The 'VNet 1' row has 'SUBNET' set to '1', 'ADDRESS RANGE' set to '10.2.0.0/16', 'ENDPOINT STATUS' set to 'Enabled', 'RESOURCE GROUP' set to 'DemoRG', and 'SUBSCRIPTION' set to 'Production subscrip....'. The 'Prod' row has 'SUBNET' set to 'Prod', 'ADDRESS RANGE' set to '10.2.0.0/24', 'ENDPOINT STATUS' set to 'Enabled', 'RESOURCE GROUP' set to 'DemoRG', and 'SUBSCRIPTION' set to 'Production subscrip....'. Below the table, there is a 'Firewall' section with a note about adding IP ranges. Under 'ADDRESS RANGE', there is a text input field for 'IP address or CIDR'. The 'Exceptions' section contains three checkboxes: 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account' (checked), 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' (unchecked), and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network' (unchecked).

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 10.2.9.0/24 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

### 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 'Firewalls and virtual networks' blade for a storage account named 'sogupstorage'. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The main area has tabs for VIRTUAL NET..., SUBNET, ADDRESS RA..., ENDPOINT ST..., RESOURCE G..., and SUBSCRIPTION. Under 'Virtual networks', it says 'No network selected.' Under 'Firewall', it says 'Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks.' There's a section for 'ADDRESS RANGE' with an input field for 'IP address or CIDR' and a '...' button. The 'Exceptions' section is highlighted with a red box, containing 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>

**NO.196** You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure portal's configuration page for a 'link1' resource. The top navigation bar includes 'Save', 'Discard', 'Delete', 'Access Control (IAM)', and 'Tags' buttons. The main configuration area includes fields for 'Link name' (set to 'link1'), 'Link state' (set to 'Completed'), 'Provisioning state' (set to 'Succeeded'), and 'Virtual network details'. Under 'Virtual network details', the 'Virtual network id' is listed as '/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...', and the 'Virtual network' dropdown is set to 'VNET1'. In the 'Configuration' section, there is a checkbox labeled 'Enable auto registration' which is currently unchecked.

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- A.** Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com.
- B.** Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone.
- C.** Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.
- D.** Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1.

**Answer:** D

**NO.197** You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US 2 region. You have the following resources in an Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    "name": "VM1",  
    "zones": "1",  
    "location": "EastUS2",  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "hardwareProfile": {  
            "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
        },  
        "osProfile": {  
            "computerName": "VM1",  
            "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",  
            "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"  
        },  
        "storageProfile": {  
            "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",  
            "osDisk": {  
                "createOption": "FromImage"  
            }  
        },  
        "networkProfile": {  
            "networkInterfaces": [  
                {  
                    "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
                }  
            ]  
        }  
    }  
},  
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    "name": "VM2",  
    "zones": "2",  
    "location": "EastUS2",  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "hardwareProfile": {  
            "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

    },
    "osProfile": {
        "computerName": "VM2",
        "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
        "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
        "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
        "osDisk": {
            "createOption": "FromImage"
        }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
        "networkInterfaces": [
            {
                "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
            }
        ]
    }
}
}

```

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

Yes	No
-----	----

VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.

If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

### **Answer:**

Yes	No
-----	----

VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.

If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

**NO.198** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

VM1 and VM2 run a website that is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Physical path	Alias
Root folder	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\SiteA	/
Temp	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Temp	Temp

LB1 is configured to balance requests to VM1 and VM2.

You configure a health probe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Probe1

LB1

Save
 Discard
 Delete

\* Name

IP version

IPv4

Protocol

HTTP

\* Port

80

\* Path

/Temp/Probe1.htm

\* Interval

5

seconds

\* Unhealthy threshold

2

cumulative failures

Used by

Rule

You need to ensure that the health probe functions correctly.

What should you do?

- A. On LB1, change the Unhealthy threshold to 65536.
- B. On LB1, change the port to 8080.
- C. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\Temp folder.
- D. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\SiteA\Temp folder.

**Answer:** D

Explanation

References:

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

**NO.199** Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- A web app named webapp1
- A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1.

What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

**Answer:** C

Explanation

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be 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 VPN gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

Reference:

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

**NO.200** You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

## Policy1

Associated items

Delete

Save

Discard

### Backup schedule

\* Frequency

Daily

\* Time

2:00 AM

\* Timezone

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

### Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

\* At

2:00 AM

For

5 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

\* On

Sunday

\* At

2:00 AM

For

20 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

\* On

2

\* At

2:00 AM

For

24 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

\* In

January

\* On

9

\* At

2:00 AM

For

5 Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

**Answer:**

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

**NO.201** You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1.

You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

**Answer:** B

Explanation

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

**NO.202** 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 data. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in the file share named data to an on-premises server named Server1.

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

- 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:** C D E

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>

**NO.203** You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A.** 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>

**NO.204** 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

#### 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-portal>

**NO.205** Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that is synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Password writeback is disabled.

In adatum.com, you create the users shown in the following table.

Name	Account option
User1	User must change password at next logon.
User2	Store password by using reversible encryption.
User3	A smart card is required for interactive logon.

Which users must sign in from a computer joined to adatum.com?

- A. User2 only
- B. User1 and User3 only
- C. User1, User2, and User3
- D. User2 and User3 only
- E. User1 only

#### Answer: E

#### Explanation

Password writeback is a feature enabled with Azure AD Connect that allows password changes in the cloud to be written back to an existing on-premises directory in real time.

#### References:

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

**NO.206** You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1. An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in. Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: "Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com - Generic authorization exception." You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.

What should you do?

- A.** From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
- B.** From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
- C.** From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
- D.** From the Users blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

**Answer:** D

Explanation

References:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exception-inviting-Azur>

**NO.207** You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

- A.** one update domain
- B.** two fault domains
- C.** one fault domain
- D.** two update domains

**Answer:** D

Explanation

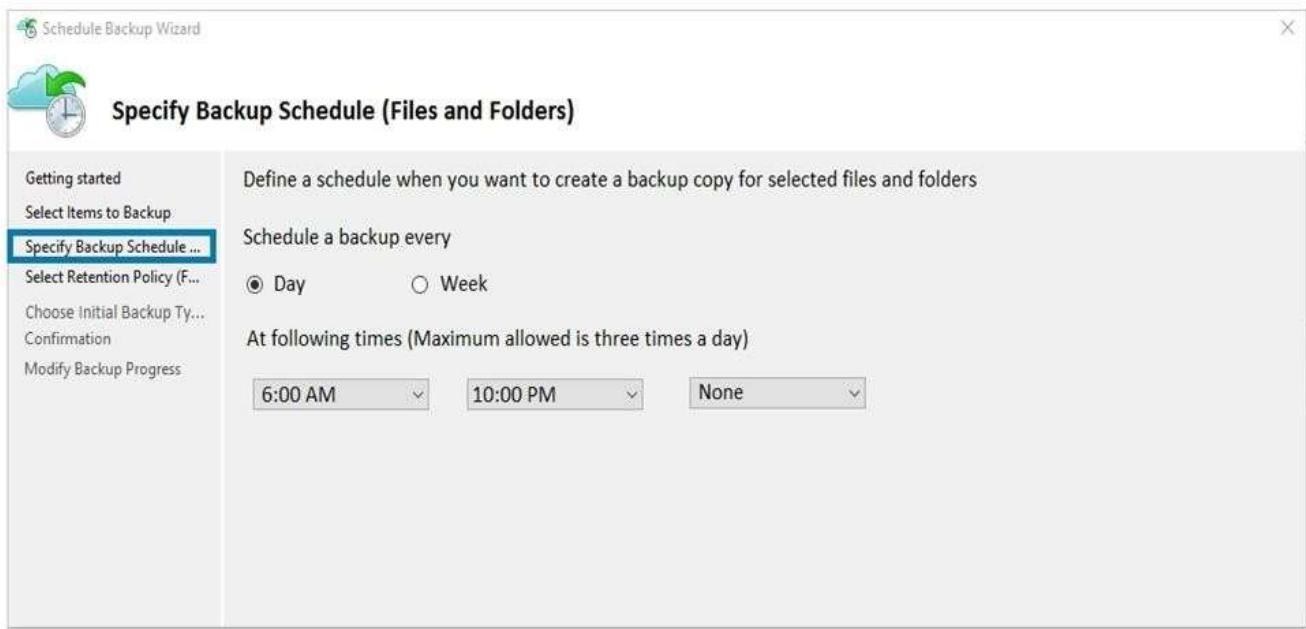
Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update. To reduce the impact on VMs, the Azure fabric is divided into update domains to ensure that not all VMs are rebooted at the same time.

**NO.208** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.



You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine.

You need to restore the backup to VM2.

What should you do first?

- A.** From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent
- B.** From VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- C.** From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- D.** From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent

### **Answer:** A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

**NO.209** You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. The tenant contains 500 user accounts.

You deploy Microsoft Office 365. You configure Office 365 to use the user accounts in adatum.com.

You configure 60 users to connect to mailboxes in Microsoft Exchange Online.

You need to ensure that the 60 users use Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to connect to the Exchange Online mailboxes. The solution must only affect connections to the Exchange Online mailboxes.

What should you do?

- A.** From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the Multi-Factor Auth status for each user
- B.** From Azure Active Directory admin center, create a conditional access policy
- C.** From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the verification options
- D.** From the Azure Active Directory admin center, configure an authentication method

### **Answer:** A

Reference:

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

**NO.210** You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named

contoso.com.

You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.

You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.

Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.** a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
- B.** an Office 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
- C.** an Office 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- D.** a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- E.** a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

**Answer:** B C

Explanation

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.

When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.

You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

**NO.211** You create the following resources in a subscription:

\* An Azure Container Registry instance named Registry1

\* An Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1

You create a container image named App 1 on your administrative workstation.

You need to deploy App1 to cluster 1.

What should you do first?

- A.** Create a host pool on Cluster1
- B.** Run the docker push command.
- C.** Run the kubectl apply command.
- D.** Run the az aks create command.

**Answer:** B

**NO.212** You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named Test RG.

You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.

TestRG contains the following resources:

Name	Type	Description
VM1	Virtual Machine	VM1 is running and configured to back up to Vault1 daily.
VAULT1	Recovery Services Vault	Vault1 includes all backups of VM1.
VNET1	Virtual Network	VNET1 has a resource lock of type Delete.

You need to delete TestRG.

What should you do first?

- A.** Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1.
- B.** Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.
- C.** Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1.
- D.** Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1.

**Answer:** D

Explanation

When you want to delete the resource, you first need to remove the lock.

References:

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

**NO.213** Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory forest named contoso.com that contains two domains named contoso.com and east.contoso.com.

The forest contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Member of
User1	Contoso.com	Enterprise Admins
User2	Contoso.com	Domain Admins
User3	East.contoso.com	Domain Admins
User4	East.contoso.com	Domain Users

You plan to sync east.contoso.com to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant by using Azure AD Connect.

You need to select an account for Azure AD Connect to use to connect to the forest.

Which account should you select?

- A.** User1
- B.** User2
- C.** User3
- D.** User4

**Answer:** D

Explanation

It is no longer supported to use an enterprise admin or a domain admin account as the AD DS Connector account.

Reference:

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

**NO.214** You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

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

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

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM1 and VM3 only
- C. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
- D. VM1 and VM2 only

**Answer:** C

Explanation

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

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

\*

**NO.215** 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

- \* Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
- \* Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
- \* 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.
- \* Press Select to save.

References:

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

**NO.216** 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 VM1173 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.) From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails.

- A.** Change the priority of the RDP rule.
- B.** Delete the DenyAllInBound rule.
- C.** Start VM1.
- D.** Attach a network interface.

**Answer:** C

Explanation

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>

**NO.217** 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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log

Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** A

Explanation

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response.

The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

**NO.218** You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer:** B

**NO.219** You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contoso data.

Which command should you run?

**A. <https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public>**

**B. azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot**

- C.** azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive  
**D.** az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1  
 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

**Answer:** C

Explanation

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Reference:

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

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

**NO.220** You have an Azure subscription that contains a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group.

What should you do?

- A.** Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group.  
**B.** Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.  
**C.** Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.  
**D.** Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

**Answer:** B

**NO.221** 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**

- 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 Area**


**Answer:**

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	Create a gateway subnet.
Create a VPN connection.	Create a VPN gateway.
Create a custom DNS server.	Create a local gateway.
Create a local gateway.	Create a VPN connection.
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	

## 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.

## NO.222 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 area.

### \* 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

Grant ✓  
0 controls selected

Session ✓  
0 controls selected

## Enables policy

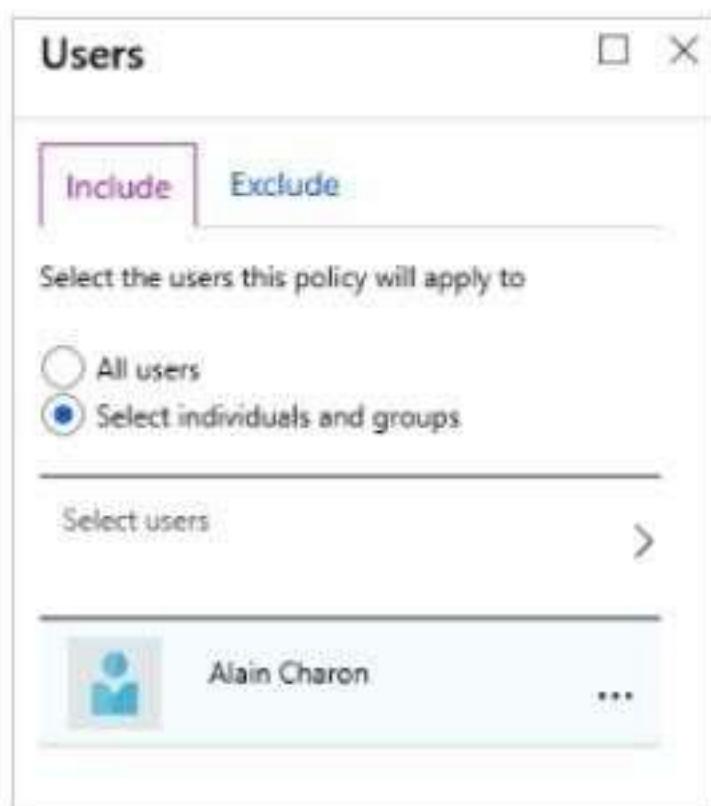
On      Off

Explanation:

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



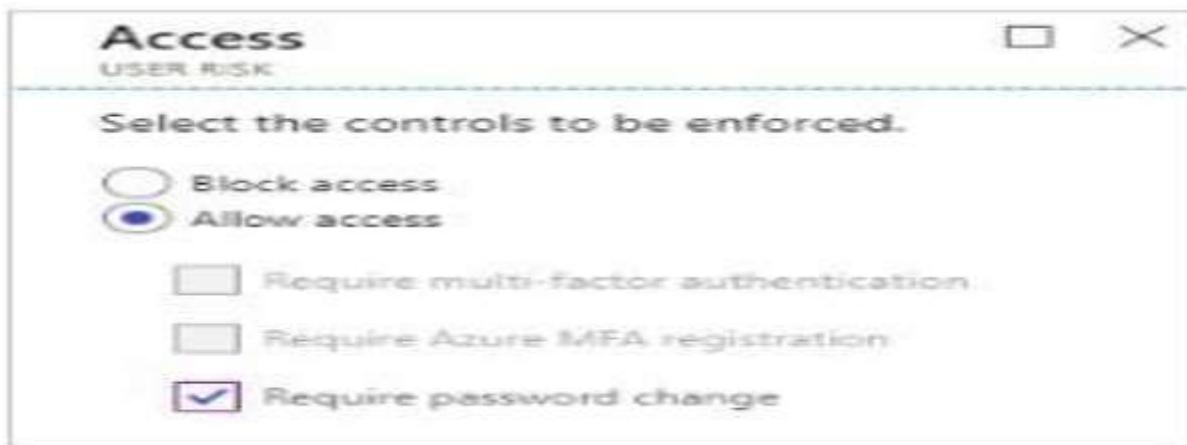
**Box 2:**

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set the type of access you want to be enforced.



t:

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>

**NO.223** You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- \* Name: RG1
- \* Region: West US
- \* Tag: "tag1": "value1"

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- \* Exclusions: None
- \* Policy definition: Append tag and its default value

\* Assignment name: Policy1

\* Parameters:

- Tag name: Tag2

- Tag value: Value2

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configurations:

\* Name: storage1

\* Location: West US

\* Resource group: RG1

\* Tags: "tag3": "value3"

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer area:**

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3"
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

**Answer:**

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3"
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

References:

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

**NO. 224**

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

Name	Type
Cluster1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
Registry1	Azure Container Registry
Application1	Container image

You need to deploy Application1 to Cluster1.

Which command should you run?

- A. `docker build`
- B. `kubectl apply`
- C. `az acr build`
- D. `az aks create`

Answer: C

**NO.225** You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

App1:

Access keys  
 Advanced security  
 Access control (IAM)  
 Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys  
 Advanced security  
 Access control (IAM)  
 Shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

App1:

Access keys  
 Advanced security  
 Access control (IAM)  
 Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys  
 Advanced security  
 Access control (IAM)  
 Shared access signatures (SAS)

**NO.226** 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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

## Scenario based questions

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### Topic 1 Litware Ltd

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Litware, 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 Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named Litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.

### Existing Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named Litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the Litware.com DNS zone.

Litware 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.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

Litware 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

Litware 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

Litware 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

Litware 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 instance\*.
- \* 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.Litware.com.
- \* Connect the New Your 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.

**NO.227** 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.

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>

**NO.228** You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability  
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole  
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment  
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json  
ConvertFrom-String  
ConvertTo-Json  
ConvertTo-Xml

## Answer:

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

**NO.229** 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>

**NO.230** 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>

Overview

\*

**NO.231** 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:** Litware 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>

**NO.232** You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

From the Azure portal:

- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

**Answer:**

From the Azure portal:

- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.**
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.**

Explanation:

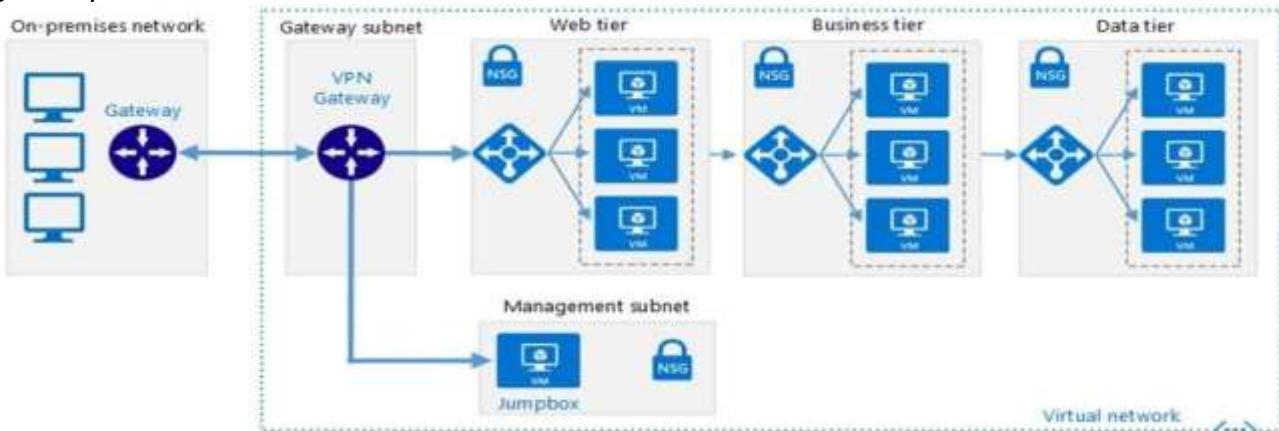
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

- \* Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
- \* Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.
- \* Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
- \* Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

## Topic 2, Humongous Insurance

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## Overview

### Existing Environment

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok. Each has 5000 users.

### 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.

**NO.233** 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.

Answer area:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on 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 connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NO.234** 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://autogon.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:** B E

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>

**NO.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

**NO.236** 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:** A

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.

**NO.237** 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

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office.

**Answer:** B 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@domain name.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>

**NO.238** 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:** B D

## 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>

**NO.239** You are evaluating the name resolution for 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.

**Answer area:**

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input 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 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"/>

**NO.240** 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

## Explanation

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>

**NO.241** 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: C**

## 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@domain name.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>

**NO.242** 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.

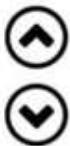
Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

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:****Answer:****Actions**

- 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 Area**

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-us>

**NO.243** Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

- A. Partner information
- B. Overview
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

**Answer:** D**Explanation**

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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.

\* Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.

\* 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-date>

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### **Topic 3, Contoso td**

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#### **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.
- \* Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
- \* Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

**NO.244** 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.

(question belongs to scenario)

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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input checked="" 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

**NO.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/>

**NO.246** 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

- \* Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
- \* Select a subscription.
- \* 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>

**NO.247** 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.

**NO.248** 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-us>

**NO.249** 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.

**Answer Area**

Save



Discard

Users 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 None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

 Yes No

Maximum 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 ⓘ

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

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All

Selected

None

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.

**NO.250** 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 area.

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:

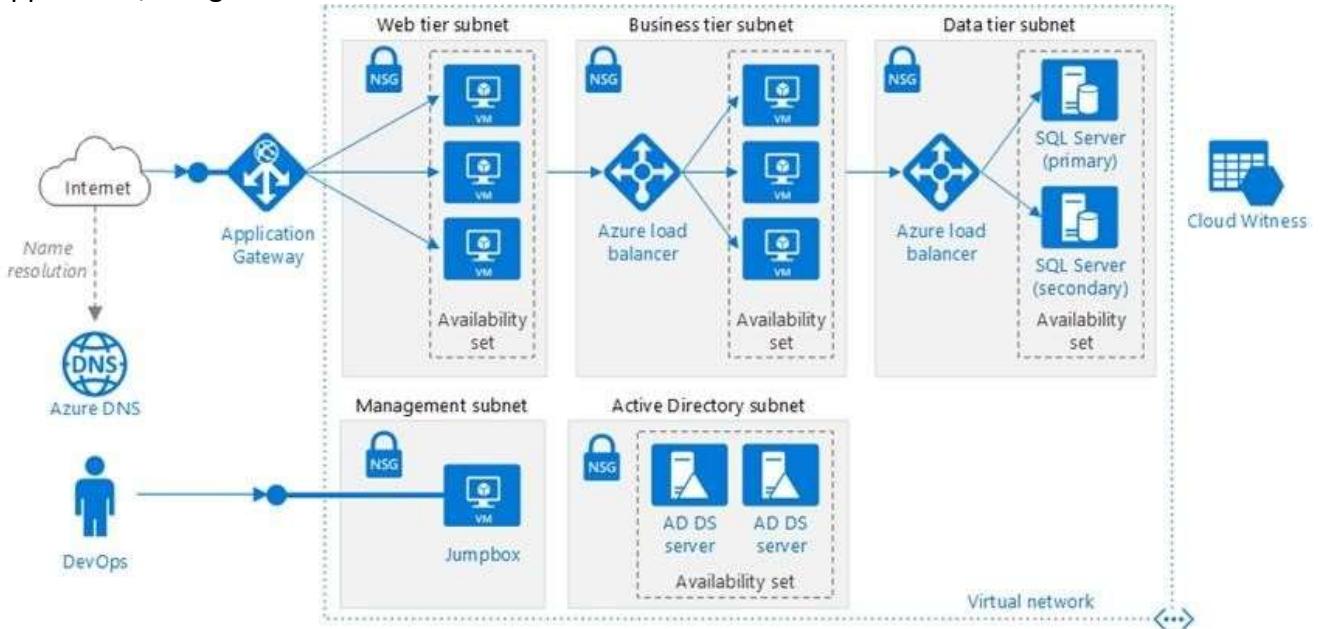
1
2
3

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>

**NO.251** 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>

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