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Solution Challenge-1-10 virtual networks

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.

QUESTION 5

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

QUESTION 33

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 34

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: B

QUESTION 84

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:
You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2016/04/27/using-azure-resource-manager-policy-and-azure-lock-to-control-your-azure-resources/

QUESTION 287

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:
You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json

Solution Challenge-2-external.contoso

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,

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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.

QUESTION 9

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.
Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.
Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.
Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 294

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.
Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: A

Explanation:
User1 is global admin of contoso.onmicrosoft.com. As he created the new tenant called external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com, he will be the OWNER. Check the scope not just the role.
Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.
Add new users or delete existing users from your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) organization.
To add or delete users you must be a User administrator or Global administrator.
User3 has Role "User administrator" and if you carefully read upper sentence "To add or delete users you must be a User administrator or Global administrator."
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users-azure-active-directory?view=azure-devops

Solution Challenge-3-Subscription1 & RG1

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.

QUESTION 36

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.
Does this meet the goal?

Answer: B

QUESTION 37

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: B

QUESTION 38

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

QUESTION 327

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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?tabs=azure-powershell

Solution Challenge-4-ARM1.json

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 y u answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

QUESTION 73

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: A

Explanation:
When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new- node

QUESTION 74

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should redeploy the VM.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION 94

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click enable. Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You would need to Redeploy the VM.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION 148

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: You would need to Redeploy the VM.
References:
https://docs.microsoft com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

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QUESTION 281

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Changing Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing. You would need to redeploy the VM. After you redeploy a VM, the temporary disk is lost, and dynamic IP addresses associated with virtual network interface are updated.
From Overview there is no option to move the VM to another hardware to skip the maintenance.
Ideally you need an Availability Set and defining the Update Domains.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION 282

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.
Use the Azure portal. Select the VM you wish to redeploy, then select the Redeploy button in the Settings blade. You may need to scroll down to see the Support and Troubleshooting section that contains the 'Redeploy' button.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION 283

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You would need to redeploy the VM.
Reference:

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

Solution Challenge-5-RG1~3, VNET1, VM1

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	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	*Not applicable*
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	*Not applicable*
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

Subscription1 also includes a virtual network named VNET2.

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.

QUESTION 79

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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 410

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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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

QUESTION 411

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.
Does this meet the goal?

Answer: A

Explanation:
Each NIC attached to a VM must exist in the same location and subscription as the VM. Each NIC must be connected to a VNet that exists in the same Azure location and subscription as the NIC. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.
Meaning that VM <--> VNET <---> NIC. All the three resources MUST be in the same location
References:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-overview

Solution Challenge-6-131.107.1.10

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.
You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.
You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.
You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

QUESTION 89

Solution: You modify the name server at the domain register.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

ShooFYWX

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns Delegate the domain
Now that the DNS zone is created and you have the name servers, you need to update the parent domain with the Azure DNS name servers. Each registrar has its own DNS management tools to change the name server records for a domain.

QUESTION 90

Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com Azure DNS zone.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Default NS records are created automatically and shouldn't be messed with in this case.

QUESTION 91

Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.
Note: The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone; the administrator of the zone; the current version of the data file; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer; the maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire; and a default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records.
References:
https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/start-of-authority-record

QUESTION 183

Solution: You create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

ShooFYWX

Answer: B

Explanation:
Modify the Name Server (NS) record.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION 399

Solution: You modify the name servers at the domain registrar.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns
Delegate the domain
Now that the DNS zone is created and you have the name servers, you need to update the parent domain with the Azure DNS name servers. Each registrar has its own DNS management tools to change the name server records for a domain.

Solution Challenge-7-App1 & Plan1

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.
You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.
You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

QUESTION 161

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Basic.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION 162

Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.
Note: The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION 163

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Shared.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should switch to the Basic Tier.
The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Shared Tier provides 240 CPU minutes / day. The Basic tier has no such cap.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION 189

Solution: You add a continuous WebJob to App1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: B

Solution Challenge-8-Adatum

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.

QUESTION 164

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-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION 165

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.

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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-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION 166

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-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION 190

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group.

Solution Challenge-9-VNet1, VM1 and VM2

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

QUESTION 167

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

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Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:

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

QUESTION 168

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 169

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:

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

QUESTION 195

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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Answer: B

Explanation:
We need to inspect all the network traffic "from" VM1 "to" VM2 and not between the 2 VMs. Even if we were using Connection monitor, this one would inspect only network traffic over a specific port.
And for a period of 3 hours, packet capture session time limit default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

Solution Challenge-10-VM1 runs WS2016

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 event log on VM1 within an hour.

QUESTION 236

Solution:
You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM 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

QUESTION 237

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:
You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1 > This is WRONG

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You Install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM agent to VM1 > This is Correct

1. Log analytics agent - Install in VM.
2. Log analytics workspace - collect the log files from Log Analytics Agent.
3. Azure Monitor - Create alert based on logs read from Log Analytics Workspace.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overviewplatform/agents-overview

QUESTION 238

Solution:
You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs).
You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account 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

QUESTION 280

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:
You need to specify Log Analytics as the source for this alert, and not the VM as source for the alert.

1. You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
2. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
3. 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

QUESTION 496

Solution:

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You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the Agent configuration 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

Solution Challenge-11-VM1, VNET1, VNET2

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.

QUESTION 239

Solution: You move VM1 to RG2, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.
Does this meet the goal?

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A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Instead, you should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.
To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.
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. You can also change the size of a VM
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview

QUESTION 240

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: A

Explanation:
You should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.
To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.
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. You can also change the size of a VM.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview

QUESTION 241

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. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.
To migrate a VM from a V ET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.

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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. You can also change the size of a VM.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview

QUESTION 321

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. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.
To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.
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. You can also change the size of a VM.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview

Solution Challenge-12-Computer2

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.

QUESTION 285

Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.
Does this meet the goal?

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

QUESTION 286

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

QUESTION 426

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site

QUESTION 501

Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPSec Policy Agent service to Automatic.

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Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

Reference:

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

Solution Challenge-13-Admin1

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.

QUESTION 313

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 314

Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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Answer: A

Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 315

Solution: You assign the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 537

Solution: You assign the Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Traffic analytics is accessible only to :
- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader (but cannot do any change so reader is not a valid RBAC for the question)
- Network contributor

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics

Solution Challenge-14-NSGs

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

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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 has a public IP address and is connected 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.

QUESTION 330

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface o VM1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Network Security Group: NSG-VM1 is removed from the network interface of VM1. Also this NSG is not associated with Subnet. So, this will not execute any inbound rules when a user is connecting to VM1.
Network Security Group: NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1 and also it has the custom inbound security rule is added to allow RDP (TCP Port 3389) connections from internet.
So, while connecting to VM1 through RDP from internet, then only NSG-Subnet1 inbound security rules will get executed and so the RDP traffic is allowed to VM1.

QUESTION 331

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connection from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol. Does this meet the goal?

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

QUESTION 332

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

QUESTION 412

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: B

Explanation:
The NSG on the subnet does not allow inbound TCP 3389.
NSGs deny all inbound traffic except from virtual network or load balancers.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules

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Solution Challenge-15-User 1~4

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

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

You have an Azure 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 users.

QUESTION 417

Solution: You create a new user account in Azure AD for User3.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

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

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QUESTION 418

Solution: You add an office phone number for User2.
Does this mee 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

QUESTION 419

Solution: You add a mobile phone number for User2 and User4.
Does this mee the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
When MS states that phone calls can be used by MFA Authentication and the question is mentioning user2 and user4.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks

Solution Challenge-16-LB1

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
- **Name: LB1**

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- **Type: Internal**
- **SKU: Standard**
- **Virtual network: VNET1**

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

QUESTION 423

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 424

Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 425

Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

QUESTION 441

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB.
Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

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The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them, they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP, they are assigned an ephemeral IP.
Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.
Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-interna-portal?tabs=option-1-create-internal-load-balancer-standard#create-virtual-machines

Solution Challenge-17-Azure Load Balancer

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

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

QUESTION 437

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: B

Explanation:
You want to establish a successful connection from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 43, and the solution suggests to create a deny inbound rule with low priority. It doesn't make any sense.
Virtual machines in load-balanced pools: The source port and address range applied are from the originating computer, not the load balancer. The destination port and address range are for the destination computer, not the load balancer.
AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound: The AzureLoadBalancer service tag translates to the virtual IP address of the host, 168.63.129.16 where the Azure health probe originates. Actual traffic does not travel through here, and if you don't use Azure Load Balancing, this rule can be overridden.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#azure-platform-considerations
https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules
http://gowie.eu/index.php/azure/best-practice/23-nsg-best-practice

QUESTION 438

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Load Balancer backend pool VMs may not be responding to the probes due to any of the following reasons:
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is unhealthy.
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is not listening on the probe port.
- Firewall, or a network security group is blocking the port on the Load Balancer backend pool VMs.
- Other misconfigurations in Load Balancer.

Note: Check if a Deny All network security groups rule on the NIC o the VM or the subnet that has a higher priority than the default rule that allows LB probes & traffic (network security groups must allow Load Balancer IP of 168.63.129.16).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-troubleshoot-health-probe- status

QUESTION 439

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: B

Explanation:
Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100). The issue is n rule.
Reference:
https://fastreroute com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/

QUESTION 498

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need to start the VM - check Attach Network which is available.
This happens only when VM is turned off.

QUESTION 454

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: A

Explanation:
The rule with priority 200 blocks all inbound traffic. That involves the Azure Load Balancer health probe directed to the VM. That results in VM2 being considered unhealthy and the LB does not route traffic to it (hence the issue). By placing a rule with the priority 150 that allows the AzureLoadBalancer traffic tag, VM2 is discovered as functional/healthy, the LB directs traffic to it => problem solved.

Solution Challenge-18-YAML file to AKS1

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

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a YAML file to AKS1.

QUESTION 450

Solution: From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az aks.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

QUESTION 451

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
To manage a Kubernetes cluster, use the Kubernetes command-line client, kubectl then run "kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml"
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

QUESTION 452

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

Solution Challenge-19-AAD subscription

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.

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However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription. You want to implement an Azure AD conditional access policy.

The policy must be configured to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

QUESTION 459

Solution: You access the multi-factor authentication page to alter the user settings.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To configure MFA the correct way is through Conditional Access Policies.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa#configure-multi-factor-authentication-for-access

QUESTION 460

Solution: You access the Azure portal to alter the session control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 461

Solution: You access the Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Solution Challenge-20-Usage Model

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the

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requirements.

Your company makes use of Multi-Factor Authentication for when users are not in the office. The Per Authentication option has been configured as the usage model.

After the acquisition of a smaller business and the addition of the new staff to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) obtains a different company and adding the new employees to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you are informed that these employees should also make use of Multi- Factor Authentication.

To achieve this, the Per Enabled User setting must be set for the usage model.

QUESTION 463

Solution: You reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure portal.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 464

Solution: You reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure CLI.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since it is not possible to change the usage model of an existing provider as it is right now, you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider.

Reference:

https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/

QUESTION 465

Solution: You create a new Multi-Factor Authentication provider with a backup from the existing Multi-Factor Authentication provider data.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Effective September 1st, 2018 new auth providers may no longer be created. Existing auth providers may continue to be used and updated, but migration is no longer possible. Multi-factor authentication will continue to be available as a feature in Azure AD Premium licenses.

Reference:

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider

Solution Challenge-21-weyland.com

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named weyland.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.
You have a server named DirSync1 that is configured as a DirSync server.
You create a new user account in the on-premise Active Directory.
You now need to replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately.

QUESTION 466

Solution: You run the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 467

Solution: You use Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 468

Solution: You restart the NetLogon service on a domain controller.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you need to manually run a sync cycle, then from PowerShell run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle - PolicyType Delta.
To initiate a full sync cycle, run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial from a PowerShell prompt.
Running a full sync cycle can be very time consuming, so if you need to replicate the user information to

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Azure AD immediately then run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-feature-scheduler

Solution Challenge-22-Jon Ross

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an azure subscription that includes a storage account, a resource group, a blob container and a file share.

A colleague named Jon Ross makes use of a solitary Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account.

You want to review the ARM template that was used by Jon Ross.

QUESTION 470

Solution: You access the Virtual Machine blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use the Resource Group blade.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 471

Solution: You access the Resource Group blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

To export one or more resources from a resource group:

1. Select the **Resource Group** that contains the resources you want to export.

2. Select one or more resources by selecting the checkboxes. To select all, select the checkbox on the left of Name. The Export template menu item only becomes enabled after you've selected at least one resource.

3. Select Export template.

To view a template from deployment history:

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

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deployment. Select this link.

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

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

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export template

QUESTION 472

Solution: You access the Container blade.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should use the Resource Group blade.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template

Solution Challenge-23-VirtualNetworkA&B

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure subscription includes two Azure networks name VirtualNetworkA and
VirtualNetworkB.
VirtualNetworkA includes a VPN gateway that is configured to make use of static routing. Also, a site-to-site VPN connection exists between your company's on-premises network and VirtualNetworkA.
You have configured a point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkA from a workstation running Windows 10. After configuring virtual network peering between VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network. However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.
You have to make sure that a connection to VirtualNetworkB can be established from the Windows 10 workstation.

QUESTION 479

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the

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

QUESTION 480

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkB.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION 481

Solution: You download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Solution Challenge-24-intnl LB as a listener

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
Your company has a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group configured on their Azure virtual machines (VMs).
You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

QUESTION 483

Solution: You create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need to configure a load-balancing rule to allow/route traffic to the SQL Server instances.
Health probe is for monitoring the health status of the backend servers or instances.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-

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balancer-portal-configure#step-4-set-the-load-balancing-rules

QUESTION 484

Solution: You set Session persistence to Client IP.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Session persistence ensures that a client will remain connected to the same server throughout a session or period of time. Because load balancing may, by default, send users to unique servers each time they connect, this can mean that complicated or repeated requests are slowed down.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence

QUESTION 485

Solution: You enable Floating IP.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The load balancing rules configure how the load balancer routes traffic to the SQL Server instances.
For this load balancer, you enable direct server return because only one of the two SQL Server instances owns the availability group listener resource at a time.
Enabling Floating IP on the Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group can meet the goal. By enabling Floating IP, the load balancer will use a floating IP address as the source IP address for outbound flows from the backend pool. This will ensure that the IP address used by the backend pool remains the same even if a VM is restarted or replaced, which is important for maintaining the listener for the availability group.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip

Solution Challenge-25-500 external users

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,

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these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

QUESTION 549

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation

QUESTION 550

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-AzureADUser cmdlet for each user. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: The New-AzureADUser cmdlet creates a user in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation

QUESTION 576

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation

QUESTION 600

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk invite users operation.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
This implies that the required fields (Email and Redirection URL) are missing from the .csv file. Here are the csv field pre-requisites that are needed for bulk upload of external users: https://leam.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/extemal-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite#prerequisites

QUESTION 644

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each external user.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

QUESTION 645

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each external user.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
New-AzureADMSInvitation or New-MgInvitation can be used to invite users, Not New-MgUser.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/azuread-msoline-cmdlet-map?view=graph-powershell-1.0#users

Solution Challenge-26-lead2pass-app

An IT administrator has a setup a Web app in Azure called lead2pass-app.
Currently the Application is part of a Free App service plan.
The Web app just stops after 60 minutes of usage every day.
You need to ensure that the application can run continuously every day.

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QUESTION 61

Solution: You propose to change the App Service Plan to Shared.
Would this solution resolve the issue?
A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
With the Shared service plan, you are only allowed to run an App for 240 minutes a day. So, this will not resolve the issue.

Free and Shared PREVIEW

The Free and Shared (preview) service plans are base tiers that run on the same Azure VMs as other apps. Some apps may belong to other customers. These tiers are intended to be used only for development and testing purposes. There is no SLA provided for Free and Shared service plans. Free and Shared plans are metered on a per App basis.

Price for Shared (preview) plan reflects a preview discount.

INSTANCE	CORES	RAM	STORAGE	PRICES
F1 **Free**	Shared (60 CPU minutes / day)	1 GB	1.00 GB	$0
D1 **Shared**	Shared (240 CPU minutes / day)	1 GB	1.00 GB	$0.013/hour per site

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/
An IT administrator has a setup a Web app in Azure called lead2pass-app.
Currently the Application is part of a Free App service plan.
The Web app just stops after 60 minutes of usage every day.
You need to ensure that the application can run continuously every day.

QUESTION 71

Solution: You propose to change the App Service Plan to Basic.
Would this solution resolve the issue?
A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
Yes, this will work, since here the Apps will run on Instances associated with the plan.
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

QUESTION 159

Solution: You propose to add a web job so that the app could run on a continuous basis.
Would this solution resolve the issue?
A. True
B. False

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Answer: B

Explanation:

No, because even if you have a web job, you can still can only consume 60 minutes of CPU time per day.

Free and Shared preview

The Free and Shared (preview) service plans are base tiers that run on the same Azure VMs as other apps. Some apps may belong to other customers. These tiers are intended to be used only for development and testing purposes. There is no SLA provided for Free and Shared service plans. Free and Shared plans are metered on a per App basis.

Price for Shared (preview) plan reflects a preview discount.

INSTANCE	CORES	RAM	STORAGE	PRICES
F1 **Free**	Shared (60 CPU minutes / day)	1 GB	1.00 GB	$0
D1 **Shared**	Shared (240 CPU minutes / day)	1 GB	1.00 GB	$0.013/hour per site

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

Case Study 1 - Humongous Insurance

Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5.000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD. All client

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computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the **Use remote gateways** setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 205

You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again.
What should you do?

A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.

B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.

C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

Answer: B

Explanation:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified. Scenario: Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message:

"Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Not all Microsoft services are available in all locations. Before a license can be assigned to a user, you must

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specify the Usage location. You can set this value in the Azure Active Directory > Users > Profile > Settings area in Azure AD. When assigning licenses to a group or bulk updates such as disabling the synchronization status for the organization, any user whose usage location isn't specified inherits the location of the Azure AD organization.

QUESTION 206

Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?
A. Partner information
B. Overview
C. Payment methods
D. Invoices

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open. 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

QUESTION 207

Hotspot Question
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.

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Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain. A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2

Box 2: Yes

A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Box 3: No

Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records.

Reference :

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

QUESTION 208

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. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.

B. Add http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.

C. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.

D. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication

E. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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.

D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-

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through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Seamless SSO needs the user's device to be domain-joined, but doesn't need for the device to be Azure AD Joined.

C: Azure AD connect does not port 8080. It uses port 443.

E: Seamless SSO is not applicable to Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS). Scenario: Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure include: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-sso-quick-start

QUESTION 209

You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, a d then modify the User Principal Name value.

B. Run the IdFix tool then use the Update actions.

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

QUESTION 210

Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

A. invoices

B. partner information

C. cost analysis

D. External services

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Answer: A

QUESTION 211

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure. Which domain name should you use?

A. ad.humongousinsurance.com
B. humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
C. humongousinsurance.local
D. humongousinsurance.com

Answer: D

Explanation:
Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@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

QUESTION 212

Drag and Drop Question
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.

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Answer:

Step 1: Create a recourse group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

Step 2: From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library.

Step 3: From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

Case Study 2 - Contoso, Ltd

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

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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 Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtualmachines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

QUESTION 213

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:

As per User Requirements "Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription."

So, In the Azure portal, you can view or change the Service Administrator or view the Account Administrator on the properties blade of your subscription.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator

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QUESTION 214

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure. What should you do?

A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.

B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.

C. Generate an access key. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.

D. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

QUESTION 215

You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.

W at should you create first?

A. a recovery plan

B. an Azure Backup Server

C. a backup policy

D. a Recovery Services vault

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines. Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

QUESTION 217

Hotspot Question

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user

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requirements

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Answer Area

Answer:

Box 1: Selected
Box 2: Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: Selected

As per User requirements "Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD."

So, "Selected" must be selected for "User may join devices to Azure AD"

Box 2: Yes

As per User Requirements "Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity".

So, "Yes" must be selected for "Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices"..

QUESTION 218

Hotspot Question

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.

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage and requires using unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these. As mentioned, move the files to blob storage, in addition the unmanaged storage is used for VM's disks.

Box 2: No

Azure Tables are not needed as they act as structured NoSQL, which is not required with SQL on VM.

Box 3: No

Azure Files is not required here. As it is basically used for managed file shares accessed by NFS or SMB protocols. In addition, you can't archive them.

QUESTION 265

Hotspot Question

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 per virtual network: [▼]
- 1
- 2
- 3

Answer: 1,3

Explanation:

Box 1: 1

1 VNET and then follow the N-tier application architecture.

Box 2: 3

3 Subnets (1 Subnet for each tier of the App1). The tiers can communicate each other, because they are inside the same VNET. Of course you would need additional NSGs to restrict traffic.

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server

QUESTION 420

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 incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.

B. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.

C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.

D. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Incoming and the web server subnet only, as users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
Note 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.

Case Study 3 - Contoso, Ltd

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Contoso are hosted on-premises.

Contoso creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses adomain named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the contoso.com DNS zone.

Contoso has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

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Contoso.com contains a user named User1. All the offices connect by using private links.
Contoso has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each data center has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.
All infrastructure servers are virtualized.
The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMWare vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V-host	VM2

Contoso uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1GB of memory.
The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs).

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.
- Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
- Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.
- Ensure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.
- Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.contoso.com
- Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.
- Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.
- Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.
- Minimize costs whenever possible.

QUESTION 219

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.
You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.
What should you use?

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A. Diagram in VNet1
B. the security recommendations in Azure Advisor
C. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
D. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager profiles
E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

Answer: E

Explanation:
Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:
Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

QUESTION 220

You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4.
What should you create and configure?
A. an Azure Notification Hub
B. an Azure Event Hub
C. an Azure Logic App
D. an Azure Service Bus

Answer: B

Explanation:
Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified. You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third- party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid- logic-app

QUESTION 221

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
What should you include in the recommendation?

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A. Azure AD 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 u e conditional access policies that can then be targeted to groups of users, specific applications, or other conditions.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates

QUESTION 222

Hotspot Question
You need to prepare the environment to implement the planned changes for Server2.
What should you do?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault
Box 2: 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

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QUESTION 223

Hotspot Question

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:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Box 2: 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.

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Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

Incorrect Answers:

Azure ExpressRoute: Established between your network and Azure, through an ExpressRoute partner. This connection is private. Traffic does not go over the internet.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid- networking/vpn

QUESTION 224

Hotspot Question

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:

Box 1: Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

Box 2: ConvertTo-Json

Explanation:

Get-AzRoleDefinition -name "Reader" |ConvertTo-Json

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions-list?tabs=role

Case Study 4 - ADatum

Overview

ADatum Corporation is a financial company that has two main offices in New York and Los Angeles. ADatum has a subsidiary named Fabrikam, Inc. that shares the Los Angeles office. ADatum is conducting an initial deployment of Azure services to host new line-of-business applications and is preparing to migrate its existing on-premises workloads to Azure. ADatum uses Microsoft Exchange Online for email.

Existing Environment

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On-Premises Environment

The on-premises workloads run on virtual machines hosted in a VMware vSphere 6 infrastructure. All the virtual machines are members of an Active Directory forest named adatum.com and run Windows Server 2016.

The New York office uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16. The Los Angeles office uses an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/16.

The offices connect by using a VPN provided by an ISP. Each office has one Azure ExpressRoute circuit that provides access to Azure services and Microsoft Online Services. Routing is implemented by using Microsoft peering.

The New York office has a virtual machine named VM1 that has the vSphere console installed.

Azure Environment

You provision the Azure infrastructure by using the Azure portal. The infrastructure contains the resources s own in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure region
ASRV1	Azure Site Recovery vault	East US
ASRV2	Azure Site Recovery vault	West US
ASE1	Azure App Service Environment	East US
AG1	Azure Application Gateway (internal)	East US
AG2	Azure Application Gateway (Internet-facing)	West US
ER1	ExpressRoute circuit	East US
ER2	ExpressRoute circuit	West US

AG1 has two backend pools named Pool11 and Pool12. AG2 has two backend pools named Pool21 and Pool22.

Requirements

Planned Changes

ADatum plans to migrate the virtual machines from the New York office to the East US Azure region by using Azure Site Recovery.

Infrastructure Requirements

ADatum identifies the following infrastructure requirements:

A new web ap deployed named App1 that will access third-parties for credit card processing must be deployed.

A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.

The Azure infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure must be prepared for the migration s to Azure.

The sizes of the Azure virtual machines that will be used to migrate the on-premises workloads must be identified.

All migrated and newly deployed Azure virtual machines must be joined to the adatum.com domain.

AG1 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:

- http://corporate.adatum.com/video/* will be load balanced across Pool11.
- http://corporate.adatum.com/images/* will be load balanced across Pool12.

AG2 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:

- http://www.adatum.com will be load balanced across Pool21.
- http://fabrikam.com will be load balanced across Pool22.

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ER1 must route traffic between the New York office and platform as a service (PaaS) services in the East US Azure region, as long as ER1 is available.
ER1 must route traffic between the Los Angeles office and the PaaS services in the West US region, as long as ER2 is available.
ER1 and ER2 must be configured to fail over automatically.

Application Requirements

App2 must be available to connect directly to the private IP addresses of the Azure virtual machines. App2 will be deployed directly to an Azure virtual network.
Inbound and outbound communications to App1 must be controlled by using NSGs.

Pricing Requirements

ADatum identifies the following pricing requirements:
The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized
The transactional charges of Azure Storage accounts must be minimized

QUESTION 225

You need to recommend an environment for the deployment of App1.
What should you recommend?

A. a new App Service plan that uses the P3v2 pricing tier
B. ASE1 and an App Service plan that uses the I1 pricing tier
C. ASE1 and an App Service plan that uses the I3 pricing tier
D. a new App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing tier

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/app-service-app-service-environment-control-inbound-traffic

QUESTION 226

You need to configure AG1.
What should you create?

A. a multi-site listener
B. a URL path-based routing rule
C. a basic listener
D. a basic routing rule

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-url-routeportal

QUESTION 227

What should you create to configure AG2?

A. multi-site listeners
B. basic listeners

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C. URL path-based routing rules
D. basic routing rules
E. an additional public IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
AG2 must load balance incoming traffic in the following manner:
-http://www.adatum.com will be load balanced across Pool21.
-http://fabrikam.com will be load balanced across Pool22.
You need to configure an Azure Application Gateway with multi-site listeners to direct different URLs to different pools.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/multiple-site-overview

QUESTION 228

Drag and Drop Question
You need to identify the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual machines.
Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Migrate Collector.	
From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Site recovery deployment planner.	
From Microsoft Download Center, download the Azure Site Recovery deployment planner.	
From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate assessment.	
From VM1, run the Deploy OVF Template wizard.	
From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate project.	
From the Azure portal, download an OVA file.	

Answer:

Step 1: From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate assessment.
Step 2: From the Azure portal, download an OVA file.
Step 3: From VM1, run the Deploy OVF Template wizard.
Step 4: From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine and run the Azure Migrate Collector.
Step 5: From the Azure portal, create an Azure Migrate project.

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-assessment-vmware

QUESTION 229

Hotspot Question
You need to implement App2 to meet the application requirements.

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What should you include in the implementation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

App Service plan pricing tier: Standard
Enabled feature: Always on

Explanation:
A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately. This requires "Always On".
The cost of A p1 and App2 must be minimized
The Standard pricing tier is the cheapest tier that supports Always On.

QUESTION 230

Hotspot Question
You need to provision the resources in Azure to support the virtual machine that will be migrated from the New York office.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: Use BGP to append the private AS numbers to the advertised prefixes.
Box 2: Use BGP communities to configure BGP's Local Preference.

QUESTION 231

Hotspot Question
You need to provision the resources in Azure to support the virtual machine that will be migrated from the New York office.
What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the

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answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

IP address space of the virtual network:
- 10.0.0.0/16
- 10.10.0.0/16
- 10.20.0.0/16

Storage account kind:
- Blob storage
- Storage (general purpose v1)
- StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Answer:

Box 1: 10.20.0.0/16
Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Case Study 5 - Contoso, Ltd

Overview
General Overview
Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.
Environment
Existing Environment
Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.
The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	**None**
User2	Guest	**None**
User3	Member	**None**
User4	Member	**None**

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	**None**

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

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Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets. Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

--Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

--Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

--Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

--Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

--Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements

shooFYWX

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:
--Create container1 and share1 Use the principle of least privilege.
--Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.
--Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.
--Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.
--Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.
--Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1
--Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.
--Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read--only permissions to the Azure file shares.

QUESTION 455

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4.
The solution must minimize the administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Create an NSG an associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4.
B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
C. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
D. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.

Answer: B

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

QUESTION 456

Hotspot Question
You need to create container1 and share1.
Which storage accounts should you use for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:

container1: storage2 and storage3 only
share1: storage2 only

Explanation:

Storage accounts that support tiering

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is simply supported in Blob storage and GPv2 accounts. General Purpose v1 aka GPv1 accounts don't maintain tiering.

Box 1: storage2 and storage3 only

Box 2: storage2 only

Create a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier – storage has to support file sharing and tiering.

QUESTION 457

Hotspot Question

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage a count should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Account kind: StorageV2(general purpose v2)
Destination: Storage2

Explanation:

We want to use replication for blobs and only that storage type is available.

Before you configure object replication, create the source and destination storage accounts if they do not already exist. The source and destination accounts can be either general-purpose v2 storage accounts or premium block blob accounts (preview).

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal

QUESTION 519

Hotspot Question

SHOOFYWX

You need to configure Azure Backup to back up the file shares and virtual machines.
What is the minimum number of Recovery Services vaults and backup policies you should create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Recovery Services vaults

1
2
3
4
7

Backup policies

1
2
3
4
5
6

Answer:

Recovery Services vaults: 3
Backup policies: 6

Explanation:

Box 1: 3

If you have data sources in multiple regions, create a Recovery Services vault for each region. The File Shares and VMs are located in three Regions: West US, East US, Central US.

Box 2: 6

A backup policy is scoped to a vault. For each vault we need one backup policy for File Shares and one backup policy for VM.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/guidance-best-practices

QUESTION 534

Hotspot Question
You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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User1:

- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Answer:

User1: Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1
User4: Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Explanation:
Many Built-in roles grant permission to Azure Policy resources. The Resource Policy Contributor role includes most Azure Policy operations. Owner has full rights. Both Contributor and Reader have access to all read Azure Policy operations. Contributor may trigger resource remediation, but can't create definitions or assignments.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

QUESTION 555

You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the Azure file shares. What should you do?

A. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storage1, storage2, and storage4.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure Files supports identity-based authentication over Server Message Block (SMB) through on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview

QUESTION 556

Hotspot Question
You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VM1 has inbound rules, so no restriction on outbound.

Box 2: Yes

VM2 has outbound rules, so no restrictions on inbound.

Box 3: No

VM2 has outbound RDP rule to Deny from 10.0.0.0/16 to any VNET.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works

QUESTION 557

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. What should you do first?

A. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.
8. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
D. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a LB basic it is required that the virtual machines are in a single availability set or scale set of virtual machines.

QUESTION 558

You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VMS. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

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

ShooFYWX

Answer: C

Explanation:
Retention is available only if you use General purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#how-logging-works

QUESTION 563

Drag and Drop Question
You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer:

Step 1: Create a Log Analytics workspace.
Step 2: Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
Step 3: Create an alert rule.

Explanation:
https://docs.microsofl.com/en-us/answers/questions/752170/cant-see-logs-about-free-disk-space-of-azure-vm.html

Bonus Questions-0826, 0829

QUESTION 22 (0826)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contain 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 Licenses blade, assign a new license
B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role
C. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group

Answer: B

Explanation:
Assign a role to a user

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

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

QUESTION 42 (0826&0829)

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	*Not applicable*	*None*
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

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

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	*None*
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	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.

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Answer:

VNET1: Department: D1 only
VNET2: Label: Value1 only

Explanation:

VNET1: Department: D1 only

Resources created before policy creation will not inherit the policy rules.

VNET2: Label:Value1 only

The built-in policy definition "Append a tag and its value to resources" appends the specified tag and value when any resource which is missing this tag is created or updated. Does not modify the tags of resources created before this policy was applied until those resources are changed. Does not apply to resource groups.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

QUESTION 76 (0826)

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.
Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.
Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1.
VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.
Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.
You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2. What should you do first?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

shooFYWX

QUESTION 338 (0826)

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

Answer: D

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

QUESTION 105 (0826)

You need to configure an Azure web app named contoso.azurewebsites.net to host www.contoso.com.
What should you do first?

A. Create a TXT record named wwsv.contoso.com that has a value of contosoazurewebsites.net.
B. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
C. Create a CNAME record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
D. Create A records named www.contoso.com and asuid.contoso.com.

Answer B

Explanation:
To add a custom domain to your app, you need to verify your ownership of the domain by adding a verification ID as a TXT record with your domain provider.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-

shootTWX

domain?tabs=a%2Cazurecli

QUESTION 133 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscroption1.

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.

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

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

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

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

Answer: 60, 12

Explanation:

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12

ShooFYWX

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-alerts.md

QUESTION 349 (0826)

Hotspot Question

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.

```
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 triggered every minute.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

Answer: 60, 12

Explanation:

ShooHYWX

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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting

QUESTION 198 (0826)

You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1. VNET2. and VNET3.

The virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network.

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Connected to
VM1	West US	VNET1
VM2	West US	VNET1
VM3	West US	VNET2
VM4	Central US	VNET3

You need to monitor connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network by using Connection Monitor.

What is the minimum number of connection monitors you should deploy?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Connection monitor resource: A region-specific Azure resource.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin

QUESTION 216 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

shooFYWX

```
[
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",
      "DisplayName": "User1",
      "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",
      "DisplayName": "User2",
      "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",
      "DisplayName": "User3",
      "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",
      "DisplayName": "User4",
      "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",
      ...
   }
]
```


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 choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1

- User3 is
- User3 and User4 are
- User1 and User3 are
- User1, User3, and User4 are
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1

- User1 and User4
- User1, User2, and User3
- User1, User2, and User4
- User1, User3, and User4
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

ShooFYWX

Answer:

Box 1: User1 and User3 are
Box 2: User1 and User4

Explanation:

User1 - Owner of the subscription. (He can manage any resources in the subscription.) User 2 - Owner of RG2(He can manage any resources in the RG2.)

User 3 - Owner of a single VM that is VM1.(he can manage VM1 only)

User 4 - Contributor of RG1.(He can manage everything in RG1, even he can delete VMs in RG1. But cannot

change RABC)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor

QUESTION 233 (0826)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1.

User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

A. Remove User 1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Note:

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

- Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

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

- Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview

QUESTION 577 (0826)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin

ShooFYWX

- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription 1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

C. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Note:

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

- Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

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

- Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription 1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview

QUESTION 599 (0826)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.

C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription 1.

D. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Note:

shooFYWX

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

- Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

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

- Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription 1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview

QUESTION 234 (0826)

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.

Incorrect Answers:

A, not C: Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS replication. If your account uses GRS or RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to LRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary endpoint provided by GRS/RA-GRS.

Also, only standard storage account types support live migration. Premium storage accounts must be migrated manually.

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

shooEWX

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

QUESTION 255 (0826)

Hotspot Question
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:

Box 1: make
Box 2: blob

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'
Similar to OS Imges, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHD (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make

QUESTION 261 (0826&0829)

Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

SHOOFYWX

```
{
    "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": {
                        "requests": {
                            "memoryInGB": 1.5,
                            "cpu": 1
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        ],
        "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
        "ipAddress": {
            "ports": [
                {
                    "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.

Internet users **[answer choice].**

- 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 container will restart automatically
- the container will only restart manually
- the container must be redeployed

Answer

Box 1: can connect to the container from any device
Box 2: the container will restart automatically

Explanation:

No Access restrictions are specified. The "restartPolicy" is set as "OnFailure".

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-template

ShooFYWX

QUESTION 284 (0826&0829)

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Connect the webapp to VNET using webapp VNET integration, where webapp can access the resources in the VNET.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet

QUESTION 298 (0826)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You have an Azure 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.
The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize the number of secrets used.
- Ensure that App2 can only read 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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

shooFYWX

Answer:

App 1: Access Control (IAM)
App 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

Explanation:

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth

QUESTION 303 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

WebApp1: ASP1 and ASP3 only
WebApp2: ASP1 only

Explanation:

SMOOTHWX

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service Plan is in. ASP2 is in Central US, not the same as WebApp1. Different locations.

Box 2: ASP1 only

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only. Only ASP1 is in the same Location as the WebApp2 (West US).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux

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

QUESTION 310 (0826&0829)

Hotspot Question

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

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

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

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

ShooFWX

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
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	○	○
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	○	○
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Two methods are required (Mobile phone and Security questions).

Box 2: No

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

ShooFYWX

Box 3: No

To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator. User3 is User Administrator, so User3 cannot add security questions to the reset process. User Administrator doesn't have MFA permissions.

Reference:

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

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator

QUESTION 345 (0826)

Hotspot Question

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	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
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:

- 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

Answer:

Can use Vault1 for backups: VM1 only

Can use Vault2 for backups: Share1 only.

Explanation:

ShooTWX

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

Share1 & SQL1 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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs

QUESTION 347 (0826)

Hotspot Question

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.

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	○	○
App1 can be moved to RG3	○	○
App1 can be moved to RG4	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

RG2 is read only. ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they cannot delete or update the resource.

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: Yes

Note:

shoofyWX

App Service resources are region-specific and cannot be moved directly across regions. You can move the App Service resource by creating a copy of your existing App Service resource in the target region, then move your content over to the new app. You can then delete the source app and App Service plan.
To make copying your app easier, you can clone an individual App Service app into an App Service plan in another region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations

QUESTION 428 (0826)

Hotspot Question
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 Access Control tab.)

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Tenant tab.)

ShooFYIX

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 Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	○	○
Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	○	○
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Admin1 is a Global Administrator at Tenant which does not give it permission on subscription but as per exhibit it has taken control to manage access to all Azure subscriptions therefore it now has access to manage subscription therefore can assign role to other users.

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Box 2: Yes

Admin 3 is Global Administrator + Owner of Subscription therefore can assign Owner role to another user.

Box 3: No

Admin2 is Global Administrator for Tenant and do not have any rights on Subscription therefore cannot create resources in it.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/add-change-subscription-administrator

QUESTION 433 (0826)

Hotspot Question

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 LB1 tab.)

Essentials ^

Resource group (change)	Backend pool
VMRG	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name (change)	Load balancing rule
Azure Pass	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e65d2b22-fde8	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	104.40.178.194 (LB1)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Rule1 tab.)

ShooFYWX

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.	○	○
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes

When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to a low Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.

Box 3: No

There will be no loadbalancing between the VMs.

ShooFYWX

Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set. Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview

QUESTION 529 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

Box 2: Container

Explanation:

Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.

Blob versioning should be enabled on both the source and destination storage account.

Change feed is enabled on the source storage account.

QUESTION 562 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer

area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

ShooFYWX

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
...
"dependsOn": [
    "[                    ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')]"
],
"properties": {
    "storageProfile": {
        "                    ":{
            "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
            "Offer" : "WindowsServer",
            "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",
            "version" : "latest"
          ...
```

Answer:

Box 1: resourceId
Box 2: ImageReference

QUESTION 650 (0826)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template. How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

ShooFYWX

```
{
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    ...
            "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
            ...
            "dependsOn": [
                "[ [reference | resourceId | Union] ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')]"
            ],
            "properties": {
                "storageProfile": {
                    " [Array | Image | ImageReference | vhd] ":{
                        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
                        "Offer" : "WindowsServer",
                        "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",
                        "version" : "latest"
                        ...
}
```

Answer: resourceId, ImageReference

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest

QUESTION 592 (0826)

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.
RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.
You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime.
What should you do first?

A. Deallocate VM1.
B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
C. Delete VM1.
D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Create a new VM Quickly creates and gets a basic VM up and running from a restore point.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms

ShooFYWX

QUESTION 615 (0826)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
The storage1 account contains a container named container1.
You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.
You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from contained to the Cool access tier.
How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
                                  : 45
              }
            }
          },
          "filters": {
            "blobTypes": [
            ],
            "prefixMatch": [
              "container1"
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
```

"daysAfterCreationCreaterThan"
"daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
"daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"

"AppendBlob"
"Blockblob"
"Pageblob"

Answer:

Box 1: “daysAfterModificationGreaterThan”
Box 2: “Blockblob”

Explanation:

SHOOFYWX

daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

- The condition for actions on a current version of a blob

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

tierToCool

- Supported for blockBlob

The current release supports blockBlob and appendBlob. Only delete is supported for appendBlob, set tier isn't supported.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-filters

https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions

QUESTION 622 (0826)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Deploy new resources to RG1.
- Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.

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: -ResourceGroupName, Complete

Explanation:

In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.2.0#-mode

QUESTION 626 (0826)

Hotspot Question

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (ADDS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

SHOOFTMX

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.
You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:
- Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
- Subnet:
- Name: Subnet1
- IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24

You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.
How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

IP address

Obtain an IP address automatically
Use 10.0.1.3
Use 10.0.2.1
Use 192.168.2.1

Name resolution

Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server
Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server
Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com
Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com

Answer:

IP address: Obtain an IP address automatically
Name resolution: Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

Explanation:
Box 1: Obtain an IP address automatically
The first 4 IP addresses within a subnet space are getting reserved for Azure automatically. Thus, 10.0.1.3 can't be the right answer. 10.0.2.1 is in the VNET space but falls out of the subnet space.192.168.2.1 is just out of the VNET.
Box 2: Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server
This VNET1 should use our pre-created DNS server as its DNS server so that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve ADDS DNS names.

QUESTION 634 (0826&0829)

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

SHOOFIYWX

Name	Kind	Location
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named App1 to the West US Azure region.
You need to back up App1. The solution must minimize costs.
Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
To minimize costs, you should use the storage account that is in the same region as the web app that you are backing up. In this case, the web app is in the West US region, so you should use storage2.

QUESTION 25 (0829)

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 contosodata.
Which command should you run?

A. az storage blob copy start D:\Folder1 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

E planation:
The azcopy 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. Incorrect Answers:
B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.
D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container. 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

QUESTION 31 (0829)

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

ShooFYWX

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. VM1

B. RG1

C. storage2

D. container1

Answer: B

Explanation:

View template from deployment history

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

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

3. 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.

ShooFWX

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export- template

QUESTION 43 (0829)

Hotspot Question
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:

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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.

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 connec to the storage account, you **[answer choice]**.

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

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

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

Answer:

Box 1: will have no access
Box 2: will have no access

Explanation:

Box 1: will have no access

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The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS, because it is not matching the SAS requirements. IP is out of range.

Box 2: will have no access

The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.

Since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB, the SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. it still asks for username/password. Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

Reference:

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

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html

QUESTION 45 (0829)

Drag and Drop Question

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

Box 1: contosostorage The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

Explanation:

Box 1: contosostorage The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

SHOOFYWX

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

QUESTION 52 (0829)

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

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

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

SHOOFYWX

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

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

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

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.

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

Answer: No, No, Yes

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

shooFYWX

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone. By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview

QUESTION 72 (0829)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 hosts a line-of- bus ness application that is available 24 hours a day.
VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.
You plan to make the following changes to VM1:
--Change the size to D8s v3.
--Add a 500-GB managed disk.
--Add the Puppet Agent extension.
--Attach an additional network interface.
Which change will cause downtime for VM1?
A. Add a 500-GB managed disk.
B. Attach an additional network interface.
C. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
D. Change the size to D8s v3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.
References: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/

QUESTION 103 (0829)

Hotspot Question
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.

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Replication:

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

Account type:

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

Answer:

Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Account type: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

Explanation:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2) ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

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

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

QUESTION 114 (0829)

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Type
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com.

You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

ShooHYWX

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

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

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

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.

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

Answer: No, No, Yes

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.

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Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone. By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

References:

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

QUESTION 197 (0829)

Drag and Drop Question

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault
Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer
Step 4: Copy the files using File Explorer

Explanation:

Step3: for generating and downloading script to browse and recover files:

After the disks are attached, use Windows File Explorer to browse the new volumes and files. The restore files

ShooFYWX

functionality provides access to all files in a recovery point. Manage the files via File Explorer as you would for normal files.

Step 1-3 below:

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

1. Sign in to the Azure portal and in the left pane, select Virtual machines. From the list of virtual machines, select the virtual machine to open that virtual machine's das board.
2. In the virtual machine's menu, select Backup to open the Backup dashboard.
3. In the Backup dashboard menu, select File Recovery.

The File Recovery menu opens.

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

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

Running the script and identifying volumes:

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

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-automation#restore-files-from-an-azure-vm-bac up

QUESTION 232 (0829)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.

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RG26 is set to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project. RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLD01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLDB01 is backed up to RGV1.

When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails.

You need to delete RG26.

What should you do first?

A. Delete VM1

B. Stop VM1

C. Stop the backup of SQLDB01

D. Delete sa001

Answer: C

Explanation:

VM's running or not would not block the deletion of a Resource Group.

Storage Accounts also don't block the deletion of a Resource Group.

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault with any of the following dependencies:

1. You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.

2. You can't delete a vault that contains backup data in the soft deleted state.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell#required-access-and-deletion-failures

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal#before-you-start

QUESTION 244 (0829)

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.
- Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

A. Enable Desired State Configuration Management

B. Add a 500-GB managed disk

C. Change the size to D8s v3

D. Add the Puppet Agent extension

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Answer: C

Explanation:

While resizing, the VM must be in a stopped state, therefore there will be a downtime.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machinesines/

QUESTION 267 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a new storage account.

You need to configure encryption for the account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use a customer-managed key stored in a key vault.
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use?

Answer: RSA, 4096

QUESTION 647 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a new storage account.

You need to configure encryption for the account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use a customer-managed key stored in a key vault.
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer: RSA, 4096

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements

QUESTION 278 (0829)

You create an App Service plan named Plan1 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 Plan1.
What should you do first?

A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan
B. From webapp1, modify the Application settings
C. From webapp1, add a custom domain
D. From Plan1, scale out the App Service plan

Answer: A

Explanation:
The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots.
If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.
Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.
Incorrect:
Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up

QUESTION 295 (0829)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US

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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')]"
        }
      ]
     }
   }
}
```

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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 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, Yes, No

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
Being in the same region booth VM's can connect to the same VNET.
Box 2: Yes
VM1 and VM2 are in different Zones, so if a Datacenter becomes unavailable, either one or another will still be available.
Box 3: No
Booth VM's are on the same Region, so if it goes down booth VM's will be down also.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/resiliency/recovery-loss-azure-region

QUESTION 309 (0829)

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

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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 January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer: 6, 8

Explanation:

Box 1: 6

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

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recovery point.

8th January = 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 Monthly = 6 backups

Box 2: 8

5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point. 5 daily backups (11th Sunday weekly backup included) + 1 weekly backup (4th Sunday) + 1 Monthly + 1 Yearly = 8 backups

QUESTION 326 (0829)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	*Not applicable*	Central US
RG2	Resource group	*Not applicable*	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. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
C. Proximity1 only
D. Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

A proximity placement group is a logical grouping used to make sure that Azure compute resources are physically located close to each other. Proximity placement groups are useful for workloads where low latency is a requirement.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/co-location

QUESTION 348 (0829)

Hotspot Question

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 a tag and its value to resources
- Assignment name: Policy1
- Parameters:
- Tag name: Tag2

shooFYMX

- Tag value: Value2

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configuration:

- 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:

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only

Explanation:

The Resource Group already existed before the Policy was created. And the policy is for resources only not resource groups.

The storage account was created with tag3 and then gets appended the tag2 because the policy.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 355 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

Peering for VNET1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:
- VNET2 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:
- VNET1 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

Box 1: VNET2 and VNET3
Box 2: VNET1 only

Explanation:

VNet1: Peered with VNet2 and VNet3

VNet2: Peered with VNet1

VNet3: Peered with VNet1

Box 1: VNET2 and VNET3

VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3. Also Gateway transit is disabled.

Box 2: VNET1 only

Gateway transit is disabled, so it can only communicate with the connected VNET1.

Reference:

shooFYWX

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit

QUESTION 432 (0829)

Hotspot Question
You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.

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

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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

1
2
3
4
5

If after deployment the CPU maintains constant usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, at that point the number of instances will be [**answer choice**].

1
2
3
4
5

Answer: 2,4

Explanation:

Box 1: 2

70% for 1h, and then 90% for 5 minutes. So, from the default of 1 it will scale out 1 more. So, 2 in total.

Box 2: 4

90% for 1h and then 25% for 9 minutes. So, from the default of 1 it will it scale in to the max 5 (60/5 = 12, which means 6 times s ale out, because we have 5 minutes period of cool down). Then when it drops to 25% for 9 minutes and it will scale in once after 5 mins (since the average of the last 5 minutes is under 30%), so it will decrease by 1, so 4 in total. Then it will have a cooldown of 5 minutes before scaling in again, but since only 4 minutes left from 9 minutes (9-5 = 4), it won't scale in again. So, 4 in total.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-autoscale-performance-schedule

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/autoscale/autoscale-understanding-settings

QUESTION 493 (0829)

You have a registered DNS domain named contoso.com.

You create a public Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that records created in the contoso.com zone are resolvable from the internet.

What should you do?

A. Create NS records in contoso.com.

B. Modify the SOA record in the DNS domain registrar.

C. Create the SOA record in contoso.com.

D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Delegate the domain

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Once the DNS zone gets created and you have the name servers, you'll need to update the parent domain with the Azure DNS name servers. Each registrar has its own DNS management tools to change the name server records for a domain.
In the registrar's DNS management page, edit the NS records and replace the NS records with the Azure DNS name servers.
When you delegate a domain to Azure DNS, you must use the name servers that Azure DN provides. Use all four name servers, regardless of the name of your domain. Domain delegation doesn't require a name server to use the same top-level domain as your domain.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION 494 (0829)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container named container1.
You need to prevent new content added to container1 from being modified for one year. What should you configure?

A. the access tier
B. an access policy
C. the Access control (IAM) settings
D. the access level

Answer: B

Explanation:
Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure- portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-time-based-retention-policy-overview

QUESTION 511 (0829)

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

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

ShooFYWX

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	**Not applicable**
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	○	○
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○

Answer No, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has no host2.contoso.com record for 131.107.50.50. It would work if VNET1 hat a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has a host1.contoso.com record for 131.107.10.15.

Box 3: No

Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 as DNS (inherited from VNET2). 10.10.0.4 (Server1) has no record for host2.contoso.com. The virtual network link for the private zone contoso.com on VNET2 won't be used since the DNS from VNET1 is set on VNET2. VNET1 DNS is not aware of the private zone contoso.com. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.

QUESTION 526 (0829)

You have web apps in the West US, Central US and East US Azure regions.
You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location	SKU and size
ASP1	Windows	West US	Standard S1
ASP2	Linux	Central US	Premium V2 P1v2
ASP3	Linux	East US	Premium V2 P1v2
ASP4	Linux	East US	Premium V2 P1v2

You plan to create an additional App Service plan named ASP5 that will use the Linux operating system.

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You need to identify in which of the currently used locations you can deploy ASP5.
What should you recommend?

A. West US only
B. East US only
C. Central US only
D. West US, Central US, or East US

Answer: D

Explanation:
You are creating a new App Service Plan so you can deploy to any of the locations listed.

QUESTION 530 (0829)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1.
You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

ShooFYWX

```
{
    "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')]"
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
```

ShooFYWX

Statements	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, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Box 2: Yes

VM1 is in Zone1, while VM2 is on Zone2.

Box 3: No

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/resiliency/recovery-loss-azure-region

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

QUESTION 540 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

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.

shooFYWX

User1 can **[answer choice]** LB1.

- delete
- create a NAT rule for
- assign access to other users for

User1 can **[answer choice]** the resource group.

- delete a virtual machine from
- modify the load balancing rules in
- deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

Answer:

Box 1: assign access to other users for
Box 2: delete a virtual machine from

Explanation:

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles
Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html

QUESTION 564 (0829)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure App Service web app named app1. You configure autoscaling as shown in following exhibit.

You configure the autoscale rule criteria as shown in the following exhibit.

ShooFYMX

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

ShooFYWX

Answer: 2 instances, 15 minutes

Explanation:

Initial instance is 1 as specified in first figure.

80% for 15 minutes reaches 10 minutes duration, but haven't reached second turn of scale out, so only one new instance is created.

Since cool down time is 5 minutes, which means after one scale happens, it will count 5 minutes before counting a new 1O minutes, so 15 minutes total.

QUESTION 565 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You have two external partner organizations named fabrikam.com and litwareinc.com. Fabrikam.com is configured as a connected organization.

You create an access package as shown in the Access package exhibit.

ShooFYWX

You configure the external user lifecycle settings as shown in the Lifecycle exhibit.

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

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Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	○	○
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	○	○
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	○	○

Answer: No, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Litware is not a connected organization.

Box 2: No

There is no mention of quitting the group.

Box 3: Yes

Depending on the lifecycle of external users settings, when the external user no longer has any access package assignments, the external user is blocked from signing in and the guest user account is removed from your directory. > 365 + 30 = 395

QUESTION 572 (0829)

You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1.
Which IP addresses can you use?

A. IP2 only
B. IP1 and IP2 only
C. IP1, IP2 and IPS only
D. IP1, IP2, IP4 and IPS only

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance

Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
- Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources.

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Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

QUESTION 582 (0829)

You create an Azure Storage account.
You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.
For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.
What should you do before you create the container?

A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
B. Modify the minimum TLS version.
C. Rotate the access keys.
D. Create an encryption scope.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview

QUESTION 584 (0829)

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.
You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.
What should you create first, and what should you use to exclude Folder2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

SHOOFYWX

Answer:

First Create: An Azure Storage account
To exclude Folder2, use: A_backup.filter file

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Storage account

App Service can back up the following information to an Azure storage account and container that you have configured your app to use.

- App configuration
- File content
- Database connected to your app

Note: Choose your backup destination by selecting a Storage Account and Container. The storage account must belong to the same subscription as the app you want to back up. If you wish, you can create a new storage account or a new container in the respective pages.

Box 2: A _backup.filter file Exclude files from your backup.

Suppose you have an app that contains log files and static images that have been backup once and are not going to change. In such cases, you can exclude those folders and files from being stored in your future backups. To exclude files and folders from your backups, create a _backup.filter file in the D:\home\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup

QUESTION 586 (0829)

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 only
C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe
D. East US and West Europe only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: "The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-usfazure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

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QUESTION 593 (0829)

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCR1 in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCR1, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCR1?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Data sources:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Answer

Box 1: VM1 only

Box 2: Workspace1 only

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 only

A virtual machine may have an association to multiple DCRs, and a DCR may have multiple virtual machines associated to it.

In the Resources tab, add the resources (virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, Arc for servers) that should have the Data Collection Rule applied.

Box 2: Workspace1 only

On the Destination tab, add one or more destinations for the data source. You can select multiple destinations of same of different types, for instance multiple Log Analytics workspaces (i.e. "multi-homing").

Note: The Data Collection Rules (or OCR) improve on a few key areas of data collection from VMs including like better control and scoping of data collection (e.g. collect from a subset of VMs for a single workspace), collect once and send to both Log Analytics and Azure Monitor Metrics, send to multiple workspaces (multi-homing for Linux), improved Windows event filtering, and improved extension management.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent

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QUESTION 594 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{
   "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
   "properties": {
       "roleName": "Role1",
       "description": "",
       "assignableScopes:" [
           "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58afd7ef6ab3"
       ],
       "permissions": [
           {
               "actions": [
                   "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
                   "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                   "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
                   "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
                   "Microsoft.Support/*",
                   "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                   "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                   "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                   "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                   "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                   "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                   "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
                   "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
                   "Microsoft.Network/networkinterfaces/*",
                   "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
               ]
               "notAction": [
                   "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
                   "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
                   "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"
               ]
           }
       ]
   }
}
```

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
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

N - ms.auth/*/write is NOT allowed.

Y - ms.comp/vm/* is allowed.

ShootMX

Y - ms.net/netint/* is allowed.

Box1:No

Authorization actions are explicitly prohibit in the "NotAction" section.

Box 2: Yes

Azure Resource Manager determines if the action in the API call is included in the roles the user has for this resource. If the roles include Actions that have a wildcard (*), the effective permissions are computed by subtracting the NotActions from the allowed Actions.

Since there are no actions relating to VMs or network interfaces in the "NotAction" section and the user has the wildcard(*) permission for both, it should be possible to deploy VM and set static IP addresses.

Box 3: Yes Reference:

https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/averview

QUESTION 612 (0829)

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

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 maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is **[answer choice]**.

0
1
3
5
6

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is **[answer choice]**.

0
1
2
4
5

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Answer: 3, 1

Explanation:

Max stored access policies: 3, because max total of stored access policy is 5 and we already have 2, so additional 3 available.

Max immutable blob storage: 1, because max total of immutable blob storage policy is 2 - one Legal hold policy and one Time-based retention policy. We already have one, so additional 1 available.

QUESTION 613 (0829)

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier.

Which storage accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Lifecycle management:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Answer:

Box 1: storage1, storage2, storage3

Box 2: storage2 only

Explanation:

Box 1: storage1, storage2, storage3

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general- purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

Box 2: storage2

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Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier. The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview

QUESTION 623 (0829)

You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?
A. Instance1 only
B. Instance2 only
C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

Answer: D

Explanation:
Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups

QUESTION 631 (0829)

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
App1	Web app
contoso.com	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) domain

All the resources connect to a virtual network named VNet1.
You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.
Which resources can be protected by using Bastion1?
A. VM1 only
B. contoso.com only
C. App1 and contoso.com only
D. VM1 and contoso.com only
E. VM1, App1, and contoso.com

Answer: A

Explanation:

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Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer. The Azure Bastion service is a fully platform-managed PaaS service that you provision inside your virtual network. It provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines directly from the Azure portal over TLS. When you connect via Azure Bastion, your virtual machines don't need a public IP address, agent, or special client software. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview

QUESTION 641 (0829)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1.
VNet1 uses two ExpressRoute circuits that connect to two separate on-premises datacenters.
You need to create a dashboard to display detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology.
What should you use?

A. Azure Monitor Network Insights
B. a Data Collection Rule (DCR)
C. Azure Virtual Network Watcher
D. Log Analytics

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Monitor Network Insights provides a comprehensive and visual representation through topologies, of health and metrics for all deployed network resources, without requiring any configuration. It also provides access to network monitoring capabilities like Connection Monitor, flow logging for network security groups (NSGs), and Traffic Analytics. And it provides other network diagnostic features.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview

QUESTION 648 (0829)

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 5,000 blobs accessed by multiple users.
You need to ensure that the users can view only specific blobs based on blob index tags.
What should you include in the solution?

A. a role assignment condition
B. a stored access policy
C. just-in-time (JIT) VM access
D. a shared access signature (SAS)

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Azure role assignment condition is an optional check that you can add to your role assignment to provide more fine-grained access control. For example, you can add a condition that requires an object to have a specific tag to read the object.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-role-assignments-portal

shooFYWX

Common Questions

QUESTION 1

Hotspot Question

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.

Answer:

Box1: Private IP Address only
Box2: Private IP Address only

Explanation:

For VM1, the A record added to the adatum.com zone will be the Private IP address only (10.1.0.4), since the DNS suffix configured in Windows Server is Adatum.com and auto-registration is enabled in VNET1.

For VM2, no A record will be added to the adatum.com zone, since the DNS suffix configured in Windows Server is Contoso.com and auto-registration is not enabled in VNET1 for the Contoso.com DNS zone.

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

Since both VM1 & VM2 are in same Vnet1 and the Vnet1 is liked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links).

Reference:

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

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

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QUESTION 2

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: C

Explanation:
Azure makes sure that the VMs you place within an Availability Set run across multiple physical servers, compute racks, storage units, and network switches.
Protecting the app from a data center outage would (imho) require the distribution of VMs among availability zones.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones
https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets

QUESTION 3

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
When you deploy a template, you specify a resource group that will contain the resources. Before running the deployment command, create the resource group or during deployment also we can create the resource group. If you try to deploy your own template in the portal, there are 3 available options - "Subscription", "Resource Group", "Location". Resource group is the only one of the three options available in this list of answers.Location".
https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json

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QUESTION 4

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: B

Explanation:
Under the Configure Runbook option, enable the runbook and choose the config source as either built-in or user. If you select the option 'user', you get to choose from a runbook that you have created in your automation account. If you select 'Built-in', a list of runbooks is presented in a drop-down menu. Choose 'Scale up VM' to resize the VM to the next larger size.

QUESTION 6

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

A. IP flow verify
B. Connection troubleshoot
C. Connection monitor
D. NSG flow logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Connection monitor lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview

QUESTION 7

You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1 subscription

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contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

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

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.
Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

A. VM1 and VM3 only
B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
C. VM1 and VM2 only
D. VM1 only

Answer: B

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

QUESTION 8

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

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

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.
You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.
What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

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.
Reference:

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replicatio

QUESTION 12

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

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

QUESTION 13

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 Microsoft 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
B. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
C. a Microsoft 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: AC

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. Incorrect Answers:
B, D, E: You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Reference:

ShooFYWX

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide

QUESTION 14

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/5eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866bf854f54accae2a9

Description

Assigned by

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?

A. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
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: B

Explanation:

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1.

QUESTION 15

You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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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

QUESTION 16

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

Explanation:
Set-AzMarketplaceTerms - "Accept or reject terms for a given publisher id(Publisher), offer id(Product) and plan id(Name). Please use Get-AzMarketplaceTerms to get the agreement terms."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-8.3.0

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QUESTION 17

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: CE

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.
Incorrect Answers:
F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps

QUESTION 18

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

Explanation:

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With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.
On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:
Note:
- Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
- Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.
Reference:
https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/

QUESTION 19

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.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal

QUESTION 20

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

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D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignement cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.
In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions \
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 21

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

Explanation:
Raw HTTP request data is provided by Web server logging and the question mentions 500 error codes.
You need to catch connection error. When the connection fails it happens on web server, not within application. You can do it opening the web application -> Application Service logs -> Web server logging (there are multiple switches there).
You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.
Web server logging Windows App Service file system or Azure Storage blobs Raw HTTP request data in the W3C extended log file format. Each log message includes data such as the HTTP method, resource URI, client IP, client port, user agent, response code, and so on.

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QUESTION 23

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To assign a license, under Azure Active Directory > Licenses > All Products, select one or more products, and then select Assign on the command bar.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-users-groups

QUESTION 24

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 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 an automation runbook
B. Deploy a function app
C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)
D. Create a notification

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).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview

QUESTION 26

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

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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

QUESTION 27

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.
Incorrect Answers:
A, C, E: AzCopy does not support table and queue storage services.
D: AzCopy supports file storage services, as well as blob storage services. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

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QUESTION 28

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.
You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will u e 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: A

Explanation:
Azure file shares can be used as persistent volumes for stateful containers. Containers deliver "build once, run anywhere" capabilities that enable developers to accelerate innovation. For the containers that access raw data at every start, a shared file system is required to allow these containers to access the file system no matter which instance they run on. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-introduction

QUESTION 29

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User1 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

Explanation:
For Windows Server, the temporary disk is mounted as “D:\”.
For Linux based VM’s the temporary disk is mounted as “/dev/sdb1”.
Reference:
https://www.cloudelicious.net/azure-vms-and-their-temporary-storage

QUESTION 30

You have an Azure subscription.

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You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

A. the memory

B. the network adapters

C. the hard drive

D. the processor

E. Integration Services

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image

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QUESTION 32

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

QUESTION 35

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, sometime 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.
Incorrect Answers:
A: An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.
B, C: A fault domain shares common storage as well as a common power source and network switch. It is

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used to protect against unplanned system failure.

References:

https://petri.com/understanding-azure-availability-sets

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

QUESTION 39

Hotspot Question

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: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2: Network Contributor on RG1

Explanation:

Box 1: Network Contributor on RG1

For creating a backend pool we need permission to access VNet on RG.

Box 2: Network Contributor on RG1

For creating a health probe we need to have permission for deployment on Resource Group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftnetwork

QUESTION 40

Hotspot Question

ShootFYWX

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:

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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	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	○	○

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Answer: No, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

Box 2: No

User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

Box 3: Yes

User3 can review the access guest users of Group1 which also includes Group2. UserB is the guest of Group2 and hence User3 can review the access of UserB.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 41

Hotspot Question

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table:

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	*Not applicable*
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the follow 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.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	○	○
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	○	○

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Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Subscription1 is a member of ManagementGroup21, ManagementGroup21 is a member of ManagementGroup11, ManagementGroup11 is a member of the Tenant Root Group, The Tenant Root group has 'Not allowed resource types for virtual network'.

Box 2: No:

You cannot create a VM, because based on the Policy you can only create VNETs in Sybscription2 (ManagementGroup12).

Box 3: No

You cannot ADD Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11, but you can MOVE Subscription1 from ManagementGroup21 to ManagmentGroup11. Subscriptions can only be a member of ONE ManagementGroup at a time.

Allowed Resource Type (Deny): Defines the resource types that you can deploy. Its effect is to deny all resources that aren't part of this defined list.

Not allowed resource types (Deny): Prevents a list of resource types from being deployed. Based on the Policies, VNETs are not allowed in the Tenant Root Group scope, so you cannot deploy VNETs. Also, VNETs only allowed in ManagementGroup12 scope, but you cannot deploy any other resource.

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-and-subscriptions

QUESTION 44

Hotspot Question

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

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.

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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: No, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

A sync group contains one cloud endpoint, or Azure file share, and at least one server endpoint.

Box 2: No

Azure File Sync does not support more than one server endpoint from the same server in the same Sync Group.

Box 3: Yes

Multiple server endpoints can exist on the same volume if their namespaces are not overlapping (for example, F:\sync1 and F:\sync2) and each endpoint is syncing to a unique syncing group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html

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

QUESTION 46

Drag and Drop Question

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.

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Answer:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
Step 2: Register Server1
Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Serve 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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 47

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	None
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

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You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

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
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:
All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)
Box 1: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 2: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 3: No
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links

QUESTION 48

Hotspot Question
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.

Answer:

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.

Explanation:
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

QUESTION 49

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
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:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

- Analytics1 only
- Analytics2 only
- Analytics3 only
- Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer:

Box 1: storage3 only
Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Set up one or more Log Analytics workspaces to store your Backup reporting data. The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your Vaults exist..

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one

QUESTION 50

You have an Azure subscription.
You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:

- Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization

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set to a value of whizlabs

- Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.
- Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.

You need to complete the below policy to match this requirement

```
1  {
2    "mode": "all",
3    "policyRule": {
4      "if": {
5        "allOf": [
6          {
7            "field": "tags['organization']",
8            "notEquals": "whizlabs"
9          },
10         {
11           "field": "type",
12           "equals": 1
13         }
14       ]
15     },
16     "then": {
17       "effect": 2
18     }
19   },
```

Which of the following would be the value in position 2 for the “effect” field?

A. "Append"

B. "Deny"

C. "DeployifNotExists"

D. 0

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you look at the default policy which is in place for enforcing tags, you can see that the effect should be Deny:

Enforce tag and its value on resource groups

Policy definition

Assign | Edit definition | Duplicate definition | Delete definition

Enforces a required tag and its value on resource groups.

/providers/Microsc

Effect: Deny

Type: Built-in

Category: General

Mode: All

Definition (JSON) | Parameters

```
1  {
2    "if": {
3      "allOf": [
4        {
5          "field": "[concat('tags[', parameters('tagName'), ']')]",
6          "notEquals": "[parameters('tagValue')]"
7        },
8        {
9          "field": "type",
10         "equals": "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
11       }
12     ]
13   },
14   "then": {
15     "effect": "deny"   2
16   }
17 }
```

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Since this option is clearly mentioned in the Azure in-built policy, all other options are incorrect.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

QUESTION 51

Hotspot Question

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: 4, 1

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

If you resize the Scale Set all the VMs get resized at once, thus 4 is the correct answer.

Box 2: 1

Automatic OS updates update 20% of the VMs at once, with a minimum of 1 VM instance at a time. Also 20% of 4 = 0.8.

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/build-app-with-scale-sets/2-features-benefits-virtual-machine-scale-sets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set

QUESTION 53

Hotspot Question
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 from the VPN gateway 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:

Box 1: 10.0.0.0/16
Box 2: Virtual appliance Next hop type
Box 3: Gateway Subnet Assigned to

Explanation:
Box 1: 10.0.0.0/16
Address prefix
destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

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Box 2: Virtual appliance Next hop type

VM1 ->Virtual Appliance. You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as Virtual appliance.

Box 3: Gateway Subnet Assigned to

This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate.

QUESTION 54

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription t at 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 t e 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.	○	○
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

NSG1 has default rules, which denies any port open for inbound rules

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 has custom Rule1, allowing RDP port 3389 with TCP.

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Box 3: Yes

VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. By default, communication is allowed.

QUESTION 55

Hotspot Question

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	*None*

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	*None*
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	*None*

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.

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	○	○
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	○	○
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

VM1 has the NSG1 on Subnet1, which allows traffic over port 1433 between Subnet2 and Subnet1. BUT NSG2 also applied on NIC level for VM1 that blocks the traffic on port 1433. Hence No traffic allowed.

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

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rules, which a low communication, are thus applied.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 56

Hotspot Question

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 multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that 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 and Subnet2.

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
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.

Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

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The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No

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

Box 3: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 57

Hotspot Question

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

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

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: 10 years, 36 months

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 1

of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide

QUESTION 58

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines. You need to ensure that you receive an email message when any virtual machines are powered off, restarted, or deallocated. What is the minimum number of rules and action groups that you require?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

An action group is a collection of notification preferences defined by the user. Azure Monitor and Service Health alerts are configured to use a specific action group when the alert is triggered. Various alerts may use the same action group or different action groups depending on the user's requirements.

References:

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

QUESTION 59

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

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

Which resource can you move to RG2?

A. W1_OsDisk
B. VNet1
C. VNet3
D. W10

Answer: B

Explanation:
When moving a virtual network, you must also move its dependent resources. For example, you must move gateways with the virtual network. VM W10, which is in Vnet1, is not a dependent resource.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Managed disks don't support move.
C: Virtual networks (classic) can't be moved.
D: Virtual machines with the managed disks cannot be moved.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#virtual-machines-limitations

QUESTION 60

You have 100 Azure subscriptions. All the subscriptions are associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You are a global administrator.
You plan to create a report that lists all the resources across all the subscriptions. You need to ensure that you can view all the resources in all the subscriptions.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin#azure-portal

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QUESTION 62

You work as an Azure Administrator for a company. You have to ensure that a role can be in place that would have the following requirements:

- View all the resources in the Azure subscription
- Issue support requests to Microsoft.
- Use the principle of least privilege.

You have to complete the below JSON role definition

```
[
 {
  "assignable Scopes": [
   "/"
  ],
  "description": "Lets you create and manage Support requests",
  "id": "/subscriptions/20c6eec9-2d80-4700-b0f6-
4fde579a8783/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/cfd33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-
cdbdf3b6f24e",
  "name": "cfd33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-cdbdf3b6f24e",
  "permissions": [
   {
    "actions": [
     Slot1                                                    ,
      "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resource Groups/read",
     Slot2
     ],
     "dataActions": [],
     "notActions": [],
     "notDataActions": []
   }
  ],
  "roleName": "Support Request Contributor",
  "roleType": "BuiltInRole",
  "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions"
 }
]
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

A. "*/*"

B. "*/Microsoft.Support"

C. "Microsoft.Support/*"

D. 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

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Support Request Contributor

Description	Lets you create and manage Support requests
Id	cfd33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-cdbdf3b6f24e
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read authorization
Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read	Gets or lists resource groups.
Microsoft.Support/*	Create and manage support tickets

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 63

Your company wants to deploy a blogging solution on Azure. Below are the key deployment requirements:

- Ability to connect to Azure BLOB storage as the origin
- Ensure that users across the world get the same performance when they access the blogging site

You provide a solution of using the cloud tiering service. Does this solution meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The cloud tiering feature is used to ensure volumes have a percentage of free space when you use the Azure File Sync service. The ideal solution to use here is the Content Delivery service https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering

QUESTION 64

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2. You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

- User1 must view the data in any storage account.
- User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

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Answer:

User1: Read and Data Access
User2: Owner

Explanation:

User1: Read and Data Access

User2: Owner

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader-and-data-access

Let you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#owner

Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

QUESTION 65

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 Data to an on-premises server named Server1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Download an automation script.
B. Create a container instance.
C Create a sync group.
D. Register Server1.
E. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1 The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share Step 2 (D): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. Step 3 (C): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint. A sync

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

References:

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

QUESTION 66

A company is planning on using Azure Site recovery for migrating a set of On-premise servers onto Azure.

As an IT Administrator you are going to setup Azure and the configuration/process servers in your on-premise environment.

Which of the following needs to be configured to ensure that the replication can be carried out? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

A. Ensure that the machines that need to be replicated can communicate with Azure on port 443

B. Ensure that the machines that need to be replicated can communicate with the process server on port 443

C. Ensure that the process server can communicate with Azure on port 443

D. Ensure that the process server can communicate with Azure on port 359

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect since it is the process server that sends the replication data Option D is incorrect since the process server needs to communicate over port 359

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-architecture

QUESTION 67

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.

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

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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.

QUESTION 68

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. You regularly create and delete virtual machines.
You need to identify unused disks that can be deleted.
What should you do?
A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties
B. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.
C. From Cloudyn, open the Optimizer tab and create a report.
D. From Cloudyn, create a Cost Management report.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/find-unattached-disks

QUESTION 69

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: A

Explanation:
The Linux Diagnostic Extension should be used which downloads the Diagnostic Extension (LAD) agent on Linux server.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux

QUESTION 70

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

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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. Dele e the DenyAllOutBound outbound port rule.

D. Delete the DenyAllInBound inbound port rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

B: The network interface has already been added to VM. C: The Outbound rules are fine.

D: The inbound rules are fine. Port 3389 is used for Remote Desktop. Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

References:

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

ShooFYWX

QUESTION 75

Your team is creating a CDN profile and endpoint for an application. The endpoint is pointing to Azure BLOB storage.
It needs to be ensured that users are directed to the CDN endpoint via https://www.lea 2pass.com.
Which of the following steps would you perform for this requirement? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

A. Register the URLhttps://ww.lead2pass.com in Azure DNS
B. Associate the custom domain with your CDN endpoint
C. Create a CNAME DNS record
D. Modify the custom domain to the CDN endpoint
E. Verify the custom domain.

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-map-content-to-custom domain

Tutorial: Add a custom domain to your Azure CDN endpoint

06/11/2018 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors all

This tutorial shows how to add a custom domain to an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint. When you use a CDN endpoint to deliver content, a custom domain is necessary if you would like your own domain name to be visible in your CDN URL. Having a visible domain name can be convenient for your customers and useful for branding purposes.

After you create a CDN endpoint in your profile, the endpoint name, which is a subdomain of azureedge.net, is included in the URL for delivering CDN content by default (for example, https://contoso.azureedge.net/photo.png). For your convenience, Azure CDN provides the option of associating a custom domain with a CDN endpoint. With this option, you deliver your content with a custom domain in your URL instead of an endpoint name (for example, https://www.contoso.com/photo.png).

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Create a CNAME DNS record.
- ✓ Associate the custom domain with your CDN endpoint.
- ✓ Verify the custom domain.

QUESTION 77

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.

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What should you use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export

QUESTION 78

A team needs to deploy a scaleset to Azure. You have to create the required Azure CLI script for the same.

You have to write the part of the script to scale the scaleset to a new capacity of 4.

Which of the following is the right command for this?

A. az vmss scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name lead2passset --scale-capacity 4
B. az vmss scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name lead2passset --new-capacity 4
C. az vmss new-scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name lead2passset --new-capacity 4
D. az vmss new-scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name lead2passset --scale-capacity 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can then manually increase or decrease the number of virtual machines in the scale set with az vmss scale. The following example sets the number of VMs in your scale set to 5:

Azure CLI Copy

```
az vmss scale \
    --resource-group myResourceGroup \
    --name myScaleSet \
    --new-capacity 5
```

If takes a few minutes to update the capacity of your scale set. If you decrease the capacity of a scale set, the VMs with the highest instance IDs are removed first.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-setsmanage-cli

QUESTION 80

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage. You plan to create a file share named data.

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

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

A. 80
B. 443
C. 445

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D. 3389

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows

QUESTION 81

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com.
Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.
You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.
Which type of DNS record should you create?
A. RRSIG
B. PTR
C. DNSKEY
D. TXT

Answer: D

Explanation:
To verify your custom domain name (example)
1. Sign in to the Azure portal using a Global administrator account for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, and then select Custom domain names.
3. On the Fabrikam - Custom domain names page, select the custom domain name, Contoso.
4. On the Contoso page, select Verify to make sure your custom domain is properly registered and is valid for Azure AD. Use either the TXT or the MX record type.
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question can have two correct answers:
1. MX
2. TXT
The question can also have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
1. SRV
2. NSEC3
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain

QUESTION 82

Your company goes ahead and registers a domain name of lead2pass.com.
You then go ahead and create an Azure DNS zone named lead2pass.com.
You then add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 123.10.9.147.

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But the users complain that they cannot resolve the URLwww.lead2pass.com to 123.10.9.147.
This issue needs to be resolved.
You propose a solution to add an NS record to the lead2pass.com zone.
Would this solution resolve the issue?
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
No, the right solution is to modify the name server at the domain register. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain

QUESTION 83

Your company has an Active Directory Forest named lead2pass.com.
You go ahead and install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on (SSO) method.
You have also enabled staging mode. After careful review, you see that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs.
You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.
Which of the following would you implement to resolve this issue?
A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a complete import.
B. Run the Azure AD Connect configuration and set the synchronization method to Pass-through Authentication.
C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle command
D. Run the Azure AD Connect configuration and disable staging mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:
None of the other options will work unless you first disable staging mode.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-operations

QUESTION 85

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 that you require?
A. 5
B. 10
C. 15
D. 20

Answer: A

Explanation:

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So, when you attach or have a network interface for a Virtual Machine, that network interface can have both a private and public IP address.

So, by this measure, we only need to define 5 network interface cards, one for each virtual machine.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

QUESTION 86

You have an Active Directory Forest named contoso.com.
You install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on (SSO) method. Staging mode is enabled.
You review the synchronization results and discover that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs.
You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Staging mode must be disabled. If the Azure AD Connect server is in staging mode, password hash synchronization is temporarily disabled.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no-passwords-are-synchronized- troubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task

QUESTION 87

Your company has an Azure subscription.
The subscription contains an Azure Virtual Machine named demovm that is deployed to a resource group named lead2pass-rg.
The Virtual Machine is used to run services that can be used to deploy resources to the Resource Group.
You have to ensure that the service running on the Virtual Machine can be used to manage resources in the Resource Group.

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Which of the following must you do to fulfil this requirement?

A. From the Azure portal modify the Access control settings of the virtual machine

B. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of the resource group

C. From the Azure portal, modify the value of the Managed Service Identity option for the virtual machine

D. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control settings of the resource group

Answer: C

Explanation:

http://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm

QUESTION 88

An IT Administrator has deployed an Azure Web App to a service plan. The details of the App service plan are shown below:

The IT Administrator needs to ensure that the Web application can scale on demand.

If the CPU percentage of the Web application goes beyond 60% for a duration of 10 minutes, then the application should scale accordingly.

Which of the following are steps that need to be performed to fulfill this requirement?

A. From the Scale Out blade of the App Service Plan, choose Autoscale

B. From the Scale Up blade of the App Service Plan, choose Autoscale

C. From the Scale Up blade of the App Service Plan, change the service plan

D. From the Scale Out blade of the App Service Plan, change the service plan

E. Add a scale condition to scale to a specific Instance count

F. Add a scale condition to scale to a specific metric

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Answer: ACF

Explanation:

Option B is incorrect since the Scale up option is used to change the App service plan.

Option D is incorrect since this is used to enable Autoscale.

Option E is incorrect since the question mentions that we need to scale based on the CPU percentage metric.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans

QUESTION 92

A company currently has an Azure subscription.
They have deployed a Virtual Network to the subscription.
The details of the Network are given below:

Name	Type	Address range	Part of Network
lead2pass-net	Virtual Network	10.1.0.0/16	NA
SubnetA	Subnet	10.1.0.0/24	lead2pass-net
GatewaySubnet	Subnet	10.1.255.0/27	lead2pass-net

You have to setup a Site-to-Site VPN connection with your on-premise network.
The VPN device has an IP address of 12.10.79.10.
Your on-premise network has an IP address range of 10.101.1.0/24.
You now have to configure the local network gateway as shown below:

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Which of the following would you enter as the address range for the Local Network gateway?

A. 10.1.0.0/24

B. 10.1.255.0/27

C. 10.101.1.0/24

D. 10.1.0.0/16

Answer: C

Explanation:

The address space needs to be that of the Address range of the local network in your on-premise environment.

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3. On the **Create local network gateway page**, specify the values for your local network gateway.

- **Name:** Specify a name for your local network gateway object.
- **IP address:** This is the public IP address of the VPN device that you want Azure to connect to. Specify a valid public IP address. If you don't have the IP address right now, you can use the values shown in the example, but you'll need to go back and replace your placeholder IP address with the public IP address of your VPN device. Otherwise, Azure will not be able to connect.
- **Address Space** refers to the address ranges for the network that this local network represents. You can add multiple address space ranges. Make sure that the ranges you specify here do not overlap with ranges of other networks that you want to connect to. Azure will route the address range that you specify to the on-premises VPN device IP address. *Use your own values here if you want to connect to your on-premises site, not the values shown in the example.*

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

QUESTION 93

A company has the following virtual networks defined in Azure.
The following virtual machines have been defined as well:
Which of the following can be used by the security department to check for any network intrusions?

A. IP Flow Verify
B. Variable packet capture
C. Azure connection monitor
D. Application Insights

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactivity. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

Packet capture is a virtual machine extension that is remotely started through Network Watcher. This capability eases the burden of running a packet capture manually on the desired virtual machine, which saves valuable time. Packet capture can be triggered through the portal, PowerShell, CLI, or REST API. One example of how packet capture can be triggered is with Virtual Machine alerts. Filters are provided for the capture session to ensure you capture traffic you want to monitor. Filters are based on 5-tuple (protocol, local IP address, remote IP address, local port, and remote port) information. The captured data is stored in the local disk or a storage blob. There is a limit of 10 packet capture sessions per region per subscription. This limit applies only to the sessions and does not apply to the saved packet capture files either locally on the VM or in a storage account.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-captureoverview

QUESTION 95

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

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D. RRSIG

Answer: B

Explanation:

To verify your custom domain name (example)

1. Sign in to the Azure portal using a Global administrator account for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, and then select Custom domain names.
3. On the Fabrikam - Custom domain names page, select the custom domain name, Contoso.
4. On the Contoso page, select Verify to make sure your custom domain is properly registered and is valid for Azure AD. Use either the TXT or the MX record type.

Note

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

1. MX
2. TXT

The question can also have o her incorrect answer options, including the following:

1. SRV
2. NSEC3

Reference:

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

QUESTION 96

You manage an Azure Windows Server virtual machine (VM) that hosts several SQL Server databases.

You need to configure backup and retention policies for the VM. The backup policy must include transaction log backups.

What should you do?

A. Configure point-in-time and long-term retention policies from the SQL Servers Azure portal blade.

B. Configure a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy from the Recovery Services Azure portal blade.

C. Configure a continuous delivery deployment group from the Virtual Machine Azure portal blade.

D. Configure a point-in-time snapshot from the Disks Azure portal blade.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should configure a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy from the Recovery Services Azure portal blade.

The Azure Recovery Services vault has three default policy templates: Azure Virtual Machine

Azure File Share

SQL Server in Azure VM

Because you need to back up both the SQL Server databases as well as transaction logs, you should create a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy. These policies also enable you to specify backup retention durations at the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly scopes.

You should not configure point-in-time and long-term retention policies from the SQL Servers Azure portal blade. These backup and retention policies are available for the Azure SQL database platform-as-a-service

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(PaaS) offering, and not for Azure virtual machines hosting SQL Server databases.
You should not configure a continuous delivery deployment group from the Virtual Machine Azure portal blade. This feature is unrelated to VM backup and recovery, and allows you to integrate a VM in a Visual Studio Team Services (VSTS) continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) workflow.
You should not configure a point-in-time snapshot from the Disks Azure portal blade. The snapshot functionality in Azure does not have formal policy associated with it, nor does it back up VM configuration.

QUESTION 97

The development team asks you to provision an Azure storage account for their use.
To remain in compliance with IT security policy, you need to ensure that the new Azure storage account meets the following requirements:
- Data must be encrypted at rest.
- Access keys must facilitate automatic rotation.
- The company must manage the access keys.

What should you do?
A. Create a service endpoint between the storage account and a virtual network (VNet).
B. Require secure transfer for the storage account.
C. Enable Storage Service Encryption (SSE) on the storage account.
D. Configure the storage account to store its keys in Azure Key Vault.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You should configure the storage account to store its keys in Azure Key Vault. Azure Key Vault provides a mechanism to store secrets, such as storage account keys, user credentials, and digital certificates, securely in the Microsoft Azure cloud. You can access the underlying Representational State Transfer (REST) application programming interface (API) to rotate or retrieve the secrets in your source code.
You should not enable SSE on the storage account for two reasons. First, SSE is enabled automatically on all Azure storage accounts and encrypts all storage account data at rest. Second, SSE in its native form uses Microsoft-managed access keys, which violates the scenario constraint for customer-managed keys.
You should not require secure transfer for the storage account. Secure transfer forces all REST API calls to use HTTPS instead of HTTP. This feature has nothing to do with either access keys or their management and rotation.
You should not create a service endpoint between the storage account and a VNet. A service endpoint allows you limit traffic to a storage account from resources residing on an Azure VNet.

QUESTION 98

You have several Windows Server and Ubuntu Linux virtual machines (VMs) distributed across two virtual networks (VNets):
- prod-vnet-west (West US region)
- prod-vnet-east (East US region)

You need to allow VMs in either VNet to connect and to share resources by using only the Azure backbone network.
Your solution must minimize cost, complexity, and deployment time. What should you do?

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A. Add a service endpoint to each VNet.
B. Configure peering between prod-vnet-west and prod-vnet-west.
C. Create a private zone in Azure DNS.
D. Deploy a VNet-to-VNet virtual private network (VPN).

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should configure peering between prod-vnet-west and prod-vnet-west. Peering enables VMs located on two different Azure VNets to be grouped logically together and thereby connect and share resources. Traditional VNet peering involves two VNets located in the same region.
However, global VNet peering, generally available in summer 2018, supports VNets distributed across any Azure public region.
You should not deploy a VNet-to-VNet VPN. First, global VNet peering means that you are no longer required to use a VPN gateway to link VNets located in different Azure regions. Second, the scenario requires that you minimize cost and complexity.
You should not create a private zone in Azure DNS. This action would be necessary for resources in peered VNets to resolve each other's DNS host names. However, the scenario makes no requirement for private host name resolution.
You should not add a service endpoint to each VNet. Service endpoints allow you to limit access to certain Azure resources, such as storage accounts and Azure SQL databases, to resources located on a single VNet. Thus, this feature cannot be used to link two VNets as the scenario mandates.

QUESTION 99

Your company's local environment consists of a single Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.
You plan to offer your users single sign-on (SSO) access to Azure-hosted software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications that use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.
The tenant's current domain name is companycom.onmicrosoft.com.
You need to configure Azure AD to use company.com, the organization's owned public domain name.
What should you do?
A. Add a company.com user principal name (UPN) suffix to the AD DS domain.
B. Run Azure AD Connect from a domain member server and specify the custom installation option.
C. Remove the companycom.onmicrosoft.com domain name from the Azure AD tenant.
D. Add a DNS verification record at the domain registrar.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You should add a Domain Name System (DNS) verification record at the domain registrar. This step is required to verify to Microsoft that you own the public DNS domain name in question. You perform the validation by creating either a text (TXT) or mail exchanger (MX) record in your DNS zone file at the registrar's website, using Microsoft-provided values. You can delete the verification record after Azure validates the domain for use with Azure AD.

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You should not remove the companycom.onmicrosoft.com domain name from the Azure AD tenant. In fact, you cannot remove this domain name because Azure uses it to identify your directory uniquely across the entire Microsoft Azure global ecosystem.
You should not add a company.com user principal name (UPN) suffix to the AD DS domain. If you use a non-routable DNS domain in AD DS, then you may indeed be required to perform this action. However, the scenario does not specify what AD DS domain name is currently defined. You should not run Azure AD Connect from a domain member server and specify the custom installation option. Configuring the proper public and private DNS domain names is one of the prerequisite steps that needs to be completed before you run the Azure AD Connect wizard for the first time.

QUESTION 100

You have an Azure Subscription that contains the virtual networks Shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Vnet1	US East
Vnet2	US East
Vnet3	US East
Vnet4	UK South
Vnet5	UK South
Vnet6	UK South
Vnet7	Asia East
Vnet8	Asia East
Vnet9	Asia East
Vnet10	Asia East

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines.
You need to configure secure RDP corrections to the virtual machines by using Azure Boston.
Whit is the minimum number of Bastion nests required?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 9
D. 10

Answer: C

QUESTION 101

A web developer has deployed an App to Azure Web Apps.
The Web app is part of the standard App Service Plan.
You have to ensure that anonymous access is disabled when test users try to access the web application.
In order to access the web application, they would need to enter a user name and password.
Which of the following would be used to configure this setting?

A. Advanced Tools
B. Authentication/ Authorization
C. Access control (IAM)

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D. Deployment credentials

Answer B

Explanation:

An example screenshot is given below on the setting on the Azure Web app which is used to disable anonymous access.

Since this is clearly evident from the Azure portal, all other options are invalid.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-authentication-authorization

QUESTION 102

A company has an Azure subscription and resources on their on-premise network. The On-premise network contains the following:

- A Hyper-V host named lead2pass-server
- The host runs Windows Server 2016
- The host is currently running 5 Virtual Machines, all running Windows Server 2016

You have to migrate the virtual machines from lead2pass-server to Azure. You create a recovery services vault and create a Hyper-V site. You now need to add the Hyper-V host to the recovery services vault.

Which of the following is the right series of steps that need to be follow d to accomplish this requirement?

A. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on lead2pass-server and register the server

B. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage key.

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Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on lead2pass-server and register the server
C. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines
D. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial

QUESTION 104

You have an Azure App Service web app named App1.
You need to collect performance traces for App1. What should you use?
A. Azure Application Insights Profiler
B. the Activity log
C. the Deployment center
D. the Diagnose and solve problems settings

Answer: A

Explanation:
With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview

QUESTION 106

Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.
VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled. VM1 is deleted.
You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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Answer:

Step 1: From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point from VM1.
Step 2: From the Recovery configuration blade, set Restore type to Restore disks.
Step 3: From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

QUESTION 107

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1. You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine.
A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

File to create: Cloud-init.txt
Tool to use to deploy the VM: The az vm create command

Explanation:

Box 1: Cloud-init.txt

Cloud-init.txt is used to customize a Linux VM on first boot up. It can be used to install packages and write

ShooFYWX

files, or to configure users and security. No additional steps or agents are required to apply your configuration.

Box 2: The az vm create command

Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, sing the--custom-data parameter to provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt file.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment

QUESTION 108

Hotspot Question

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 answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Box 2: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

Explanation:

Box 1: Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

For files recovery, you download and run a windows executable to map a network drive. It can only run when the OS meets the requirements. Any computer running Windows Server 2016 or Windows 10 is suitable. File recovery can be done from any machine on the Internet.

Note: There might be compatibility issues with any Windows computer, so consider VM1 and VM2 only as an answer.

Box 2: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

For restoring a VM, you can choose 'Create new' or 'Replace existing'.

Reference:

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

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-

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from-vm.md#for-windows-os

QUESTION 109

Hotspot Question
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:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
Box 2: A backup policy

Explanation:
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.
Box 2: A backup policy
In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:
- Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.
- Select an existing backup policy if you have one.
- Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.

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

QUESTION 110

Drag and Drop Question
You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.
You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.
You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.

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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.

Answer:

Step 1: Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
Step 2: Resize VM1.
Step 3: Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

QUESTION 111

Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets.
You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets.
You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets.
Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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Answer:

Step 1: New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup
Step 2: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig
Step 3: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup
Step 4: Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

QUESTION 112

Hotspot Question
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 i 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.

Statements	Yes	No
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	○	○
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

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.

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Box 2: No

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for traffic from VM2 to reach VM1. Box 3: Yes

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

References:

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

QUESTION 113

Hotspot Question

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: 5, 1

Explanation:

Box 1: 5

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

By default a NIC is associated to one IP address. Anyway nothing prevents a NIC to have MORE THAN ONE IP address. So to the VM's NIC, you can associate the public and the private IP at the same time. You are not forced to have one NIC for the public IP and one NIC for the private IP.

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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 115

Hotspot Question

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

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machine named VM1.

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

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

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

INBOUND PORT RULES

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

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

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Internet users [**answer choice**].

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

If you delete Rule2, Interent users [**answer choice**].

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

Answer:

Internet users: can connect to only the web server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users: can connect to the web server and DNS server on VM1

Explanation:

Box 1:

Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:

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If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.

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

References:

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

QUESTION 116

Your company has an account and subscription in Azure. They have the requirement of creating multiple Linux servers for their test environment.

Some of these servers need to have web servers such as NGINX pre-installed. The installation needs to be carried out in an automated fashion.

Which of the following file would you need to create for the automated deployment?

A. template.yaml
B. deployment.json
C. cloud-init
D. deploy.xml

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud-initis a widely used approach to customize a Linux VM as it boots for the first time. You can use cloud-init to install packages and write files, or to configure users and security. As cloud-init runs during the initial boot process, there are no additional steps or required agents to apply your configuration.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment

QUESTION 117

Hotspot Question

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

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

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

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

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

You add the peerings in the following table.

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Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

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

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM1.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, No

Explanation:
A bidirectional link must be created in order to establish a successful connection.
For example, to peer VNet A to VNet B, a link must be created from VNetA to VNetB and from VNetB to VNetA. Creating both links will change the state to Connected.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#my-vnet-peering-connection-is-in-initiated-state-why-cant-i-connect

QUESTION 118

Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name.
You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar. You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contos .com.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

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

Answer Area

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Answer:

Step 1: Add a custom domain name.
Step 2: Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.
Step 3: Verify the domain.

Explanation:

The process is simple:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 119

Hotspot Question

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

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

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and Vnet2. An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1.

M1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to Vnet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

W ich two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:

First action: Delete VM1.
Second action: Create a new virtual machine.

Explanation:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/

https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets

QUESTION 120

A company has an Azure account and current has an Azure premium P2 based subscription. As an IT administrator, you have to configure a conditional access policy as shown below:

You have to ensure the following key requirement:

- Users from select locations would need to authenticate using MFA.

In which of the following sections would you configure the locations for the policy?

A. Users and Groups

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B. Conditions
C. Grants
D. Session

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview

QUESTION 121

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. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
D. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol

Answer: D

Explanation:
With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.
On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:
Note:
- Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
- Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.
Reference:
https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/

QUESTION 122

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.
You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?
A. Configure a playbook in Azure AD conditional access policy.
B. Create an Azure AD conditional access policy.
C. Create and configure the Identify Hub.
D. Install and configure Azure AD Connect.

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Answer: B

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 123

From the MFA Server blade, you open the Block/unblock users blade as shown in the exhibit.

Block/unblock users

A blocked user will not receive Multi-Factor Authentication requests. Authentication attempts for that user will be automatically denied. A user will remain blocked for 90 days from the time they are blocked. To manually unblock a user, click the "Unblock" action.

Blocked users

USER	REASON	DATE	ACTION
AlexW@M365x832514OnMicrosoft.com	Lost phone	06/14/2018, 8:26:38 PM	Unblock

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

A. The user entered an incorrect PIN four times within 10 minutes.
B. The user account password expired.
C. An administrator manually blocked the user.
D. The user reported a fraud alert when prompted for additional authentication.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Only an admin can block users and not a reason and complaints in terms of the software way of working.

QUESTION 124

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:

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The VNet1 and VNet2 address spaces overlap. The range of VNet2 is contained inside the range of VNet1. References:

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

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QUESTION 125

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

Box 2: Yes

You can link VNET1 to Zone3.com A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Box 3: No

Auto registration is already enabled on Zone 1. When you add a link from VNET2 to Zone.

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QUESTION 126

You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway.
You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours. What should you use?

A. Metrics in Application Gateway
B. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway
C. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
D. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher

Answer: A

Explanation:
Application Gateway currently has seven metrics to view performance counters. Metrics are a feature for certain Azure resources where you can view performance counters in the portal. For Application Gateway, the following metrics are available:
Total Requests
Failed Requests
Current Connections
Healthy Host Count
Response Status
Throughput
Unhealthy Host count
You can filter on a per backend pool basis to show healthy/unhealthy hosts in a specific backend pool
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gatewaydiagnostics#Metrics

QUESTION 127

Drag and Drop Question
You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 has a single data disk named Disk1.
You need to attach Disk1 to VM2. The solution must minimize downtime for both virtual machines.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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Answer:

Step 1: Stop VM1.
Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1.
Step 3: Start VM1.
Step 4: Attach Disk1 to VM2.

Explanation:

Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1. Step 3: Start VM1.

Detach a data disk using the porta

1. In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.
2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click Stop to deallocate the VM.
3. In the virtual machine pane, select Disks.
4. At the top of the Disks pane, select Edit.
5. In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the Detach button image detach button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click Save on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click Overview and then click the Start button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.
8. The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine. Step 4: Attach Disk1 to VM2 - Attach an existing disk -

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

1. Select a running VM for which you want to reattach a data disk.
2. From the menu on the left, select Disks.
3. Select Attach existing to attach an available data disk to the VM.
4. From the Attach existing disk pane, select OK. References:

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

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

QUESTION 128

Drag and Drop Question

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You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company.
The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.
You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer:

Step 1: Assign a tag to each resource.
Step 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
Step 3: Download the usage report.

Explanation:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

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

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

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

Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription. You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade. Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.

You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report References:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-starte

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QUESTION 129

Hotspot Question

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/Micros
                          oft.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/provi
                          ders/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.

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

- 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

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

Answer:

Box 1: add an address space

Box 2: add a subnet

Explanation:

Box 1: add an address space

As 192.168.1.0/24 is outside of the configured address space of 10.2.0.0/16, the answer is to create an address space.

Box 2: add a subnet

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As 10.2.1.0/24 subnet doesn't exist (only 10.2.0.0/24) the answer is to create a subnet.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/designing-networking-for-microsoft-azure-iaas

QUESTION 130

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscrption1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named AAD1.

Subscription1 contains the objects in the following table:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

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

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

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

Answer:

Box 1: Share1 only

Box 2: 99 years

Explanation:

Box 1: Share1 only

Azure Backup policies can only back up an Azure VM, SQL in an Azure VM or File Share. As such the answer to the first part should be Share1 only.

Box 2: 99 years

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

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

The backup policy interface looks like this:

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

QUESTION 131

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines, a key vault named Vault 1, and a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. All the resources are deployed to the East US Azure region.
The virtual machines are protected by using NSG1. NSG1 is configured to block all outbound traffic to the internet.
You need to ensure that the virtual machines can access Vault1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize administrative effort.

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What should you configure as the destination of the outbound security rule for NSG1?

A. an application security group

B. an IP address range

C. a service tag

Answer: C

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview#available-service-tags

"AzureKeyVault" tag can be used in outbound NSGs.

QUESTION 132

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Migrate project that has the following assessment properties:

--Target location: East US

--Storage redundancy: Locally redundant.

--Comfort factor: 2.0

--Performance history: 1 month

--Percentile utilization: 95th

--Pricing tier: Standard

--Offer: Pay as you go

You discover the following two virtual machines:

--A virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has 10 CPU cores at 20 percent utilization

--A virtual machine named VM2 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has four CPU cores at 50 percent utilization

How many CPU cores will Azure Migrate recommend for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer: 4, 4

Explanation:

Box 2: 4

4 *0.50 * 0.95* 2 = 3.8

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Note: The number of cores in the machines must be equal to or less than the maximum number of cores (128 cores) supported for an Azure VM.
If performance history is available, Azure Migrate considers the utilized cores for comparison. If a comfort factor is specified in the assessment settings, the number of utilized cores is multiplied by the comfort factor. If there's no performance history, Azure Migrate uses the allocated cores, without applying the comfort factor.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/concepts-assessment-calculation

QUESTION 134

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization servers in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating system (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	3 TB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	Not applicable	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	Not applicable	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	Not applicable	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

A l the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).
You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure. Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1:

- VM1
- VM2
- VM3
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2:

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA and VMB, and VMC

Answer:

Box 1: VM3
Box 2: VMA and VMB only

Explanation:

Box 1: VM3

Not VM1 as Bitlocker is not supported. BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.

Not VM2 as maximum Operating system disk size for a generation VM is 2,048 GB.

Box 2: VMA and VMB only

Not VMC as the max data disk size is 4,095 GB References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements

QUESTION 135

Drag and Drop Question

Your network is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The firewalls are configured as shown in the following table.

Allowed port name	Inbound (TCP)	Outbound (TCP)
FW1	993, 3389	80, 993
FM2	443, 995, 3389	80, 995

Prod1 contains a vCenter server.

You install an Azure Migrate Collector on Test1. You need to discover the virtual machines. Which TCP port should be allowed on each firewall? To answer, drag the appropriate ports to the correct firewalls. Each port may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may

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need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

FW1: Outbound 443
FW2: Outbound 443

Explanation:

FW1: Outbound 443

Collector communicates with Azure Migrate service over SSL 443.

FW2: Outbound 443

The Collector must be able to communicate with the vCenter Server. By default, it connects to vCenter on 443.

Note: The collector communicates as summarized in the following diagram.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/concepts-collector

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QUESTION 136

Drag and Drop Question

You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1.

You create an Azure Logic App named App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.

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

Answer:

Step 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.
Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway
Step 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector

Explanation:

To access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you can create a data gateway resource in Azure so that your logic apps can use the on-premises connectors.

Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

Box 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway

Create Azure resource for gateway

After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription. Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.

On the main Azure menu, select Create a resource > Integration > On-premises data gateway.

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On the Create connection gateway page, provide this information for your gateway resource. To add the gateway resource to your Azure dashboard, select Pin to dashboard. When you're done, choose Create.

Box 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector

After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.

In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer. Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server.

Set up your connection.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection

QUESTION 137

You have an Azure subscription. All users are enabled for multi-factor authentication (MFA). You need to ensure that the users can lock out their own account if they receive an unsolicited MFA request from Azure.

Which MFA settings should you configure?

A. Block/unblock users
B. Providers
C. Notifications
D. Fraud alert

Answer: D

Explanation:

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Configure the fraud alert feature so that your users can report fraudulent attempts to access their resources. Users can report fraud attempts by using the mobile app or through their phone.
Configuration options include:
Block user when fraud is reported: If a user reports fraud, their account is blocked for 90 days or until an administrator unblocks their account. An administrator can review sign-ins by using the sign-in report, and take appropriate action to prevent future fraud. An administrator can then unblock the user's account.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#fraud-alert

QUESTION 138

Hotspot Question
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.

Answer:

Task 1: IP flow verify
Task 2: Connection troubleshoot

Explanation:
Box 1: IP flow verify
At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.
Box 2: Connection troubleshoot
Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar

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information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 139

You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks.

You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort.

What should you do first?

A. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk.
B. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.
C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk.
D. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#move-resources

QUESTION 140

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines.

Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance. You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center.

What should you do?

A. Add an extension to the virtual machines.
B. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.
C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
D. Configure locks for the virtual machine.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

QUESTION 141

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

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SCOPE

* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Subscription 1

Exclusions

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/3eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866b854f54accae2a9

Description

Assigned by:

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types

Microsoft.Sql/servers

Which of the following statements are true?

A. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1.
B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

QUESTION 143

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. Azure SQL Database
B. Azure Data Factory
C. A virtual machine
D. Azure Blob storage

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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.

Note:

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

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure Data Factory

Reference:

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

QUESTION 147

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 149

You plan to back up an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning.

What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

A. VM1 does not have the latest version of WaAppAgent.exe installed.
B. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
C. VM1 is stopped.
D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and

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provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues.

References:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/

QUESTION 150

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: A

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 151

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that you use for testing.
VM1 is protected by Azure Backup.
You delete VM1.
You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1.
What should you do first?

A. Modify the backup policy.
B. Delete the Recovery Services vault.
C. Stop the backup.
D. Delete the storage account.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stop backup and delete recovery services vault, if no other backups.

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

QUESTION 152

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.)

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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.

QUESTION 157

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and

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the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 an following table. 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 worth one point

Answer: 4, 3

Explanation:
You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.
Box 1: 4
You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).
Box 2: 3
You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

QUESTION 158

Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server 2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.
You need to complete the storageProfile section of the template.

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How should you complete the storageProfile section?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
"storageProfile": {
     "imageReference": {
          "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
          "offer": [ ▼ ]
          "sku": [ ▼ ]
          "version":"latest"
     }
...
```

"offer":
- "2016-Datacenter",
- "WindowsClient",
- "Windows-Hub",
- "WindowsServer",
- "WindowsServerEssentials",
- "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",

"sku":
- "2016-Datacenter",
- "WindowsClient",
- "Windows-Hub",
- "WindowsServer",
- "WindowsServerEssentials",
- "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",

Answer:

Box 1: "WindowsServer"
Box 2: "2016-Datacenter"

Explanation:

...
"storageProfile": { "imageReference": {
"publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer", "offer": "WindowsServer",
"sku": "2016-Datacenter", "version": "latest"
},
...

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate

QUESTION 160

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:
* Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.
* Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.
* Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.

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

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

[▼]
- "Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
- "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
- "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

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

[▼]
- "Append",
- "Deny",
- "DeployifNotExists",

```
{
"field":"tags['organization']",
"value": "Contoso"
}
]
}
}
}
```

Answer:

Box 1: “Microsoft.Rescources/subscriptions/resourceGroups”
Box 2: “DeplyifNotExists”

QUESTION 170

A web developer creates a web application that you plan to deploy as an Azure web app. Users must enter credentials to access the web application.
You create a new web app named WebApp1 and deploy the web application to WebApp1.
You need to disable anonymous access to WebApp1.
What should you configure?

A. Advanced Tools
B. Authentication/Authorization
C. Access control (IAM)
D. Deployment credentials

Answer: B

Explanation:
Anonymous access is an authentication method. It allows users to establish an anonymous connection
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/biztalk/core/guidelines-for-resolving-iis-permissions-problems

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QUESTION 171

You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid.
You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app.
Billing must be based on the executions of the app.
What should you configure when you create the function app?

A. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan
B. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan
C. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the B1 pricing tier
D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing tier

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan.
The Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.
Incorrect Answers:
B: When you run in an App Service plan, you must manage the scaling of your function app.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function

QUESTION 172

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that uses the P2v2 pricing tier.
Adatum ASP1 hosts an Azure web app named adatumwebapp1.
You need to delegate the management of adatumwebapp1 to a group named Devs.
Devs must be able to perform the following tasks:

- Add deployment slots.
- View the configuration of AdatunASP1.
- Modify the role assignment for adatumwebapp1.

Which role should you assign to the Devs group?

A. Owner
B. Contributor
C. Web Plan Contributor
D. Website Contributor

Answer: A

Owner : Correct Choice
The Owner role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.
Contributor : Incorrect Choice
With contributor role you can Add deployment slots and View the configuration of App service plan butyou can't Modify the role assignment.For this you need User Access Administrator or Owner role. So this is incorrect.
Web Plan Contributor : Incorrect Choice

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The Web Plan Contributor role lets you manage the web plans for websites, but not access to them. So this option is incorrect.

Website Contributor : Incorrect Choice

The Website Contributor role lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them. So this is incorrect option.

Note:

As per least privilege principle it is not advisable to provide owner role to any group, rather you should create custom RBAC role with custom policy and use that role for this operation. However as this option is not available here so only option to go with owner role.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 173

You have an Azure App Service plan that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.
You configure one production slot and four staging slots for App1.
You need to allocate 10 percent of the traffic to each staging slot and 60 percent of the traffic to the production slot.
What should you add to App1?

A. slots to the Testing in production blade
B. a performance test
C. a WebJob
D. templates to the Automation script blade

Answer: A

Explanation:

Besides swapping, deployment slots offer another killer feature: testing in production. Just like the name suggests, using this, you can actually test in production. This means that you can route a specific percentage of user traffic to one or more of your deployment slots.

Example:

References:

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https://stackify.com/azure-deployment-slots/

QUESTION 174

You have an Azure Service Bus.
You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.
What should you do?

A. Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds.
B. Enable duplicate detection.
C. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 GB.
D. Enable partitioning.
E. Enable sessions.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service- bus-queues-compared-contrasted

QUESTION 175

You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines. You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group. What should you do?

A. Enable Floating IP.
B. Set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol.
C. Set Session persistence to Client IP.
D. Create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Incorrect Answers:
D: The Health probe is created with the TCP protocol, not with the HTTP protocol. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener

QUESTION 176

Hotspot Question
Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.onmicrosoft.com.
Adatum.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

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

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

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

You need to implement Azure AD Connect.
The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.
Which user accounts should you use?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Adatum.com:

User1
User2
User3
User4
User5

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

UserA
UserB
UserC
UserD

Answer:

Adatum.com: User5
Adatum.onmicrosoft.com: UserA

Explanation:

Box 1: User5

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

AD DS Enterprise Administrator credentials Azure AD Global Administrator credentials

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

Box 2: UserA

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

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

QUESTION 177

You have a virtual network named VNet2 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name                   : VNET2
ResourceGroupName      : demonew
Location               : uksouth
Id                     : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/d
                         emonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2
Etag                   : W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"
ResourceGuid           : 164448dd-357b-4c2b-8762-885ef8e90084
ProvisioningState      : Succeeded
Tags                   :
AddressSpace           : {
                           "AddressPrefixes": [
                             "10.2.0.0/16"
                           ]
                         }
DhcpOptions            : {}
Subnets                : [
                           {
                             "Name": "default",
                             "Etag": "W/\"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a\"",
                             "Id": "/subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resou
                         rceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2/
                         subnets/default",
                             "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
                             "IpConfigurations": [],
                             "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
                             "ServiceEndpoints": [],
                             "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
                           }
                         ]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection   : false
DdosProtectionPlan     : null
```

Before a virtual machine on VNET2 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24 you must first?

A. Add a network interface
B. Add a subnet
C. Add an address space
D. Delete a subnet
E. Delete an address space

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Virtual Network has no address space which is relative to 192.168.1.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.
Hence first, you need to add an address space as shown below.

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After you save the address space, create a new subnet with the address space and then ensure the VM is put in the new subnet

Option A is incorrect since the network interface can only receive an address from 10.2.0.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Option B is incorrect since you need to add the address space 192.168.1.0/24 before adding the subnet

Options D and E are incorrect since you need to add the address space and subnet and not delete the address space and subnet

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

QUESTION 178

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a virtual machine that will have multiple data disks.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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```
{
"$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "parameters": {
    "numberOfDataDisks": {
      "type": "int",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The number of dataDisks to create."
      }
    },
    ...
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
      "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
      ...
      "properties": {
        "storageProfile": {
        ...
```

[▼]
- "copy":[
- "copyIndex":[
- "dependsOn":[

```
          { "name": "dataDisks",
            "count": "[parameters('numberOfDataDisks')]",
            "input": {
              "diskSizeGB": 1023,
              "lun":
```

[▼] ('dataDisks')]",
- "[copy
- "[copyIndex
- "[dependsOn

```
              "createOption": "Empty"
...
}
```

Answer:

Box1: Copy
Box2: copyIndex

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties

QUESTION 179

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Applying ReadOnly can lead to unexpected results because some operations that don't seem to modify the resource actually require actions that are blocked by the lock.
The ReadOnly lock can be applied to the resource or to the resource group containing the resource. Some common examples of the operations that are blocked by a ReadOnly lock are:
A ReadOnly lock on a storage account prevents all users from listing the keys. The list keys operation is

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handled through a POST request because the returned keys are available for write operations.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources

QUESTION 180

You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network.
Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account n me that ends with onmicrosoft.com.
You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory.
You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.
What should you do first?

A. From the on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.
C. From the on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering options.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following:
State: Verified Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials. State: Not verified Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default.onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified. Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-user-signin

QUESTION 181

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 Az re portal, change the directory.
C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzureRmContext.
D. From Azure Cloud Shell run Set-AzureRmSubscription.

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Answer: B

Explanation:
Change the subscription directory in the Azure portal. The classic portal feature Edit Directory, that allows you to associate an existing subscription to your Azure Active Directory (AAD), is now available in Azure portal. It used to be available only to Service Admins with Microsoft accounts, but now it's available to users with AAD accounts as well.
To get started:
Go to Subscriptions.
Select a subscription.
Select Change directory.
Incorrect Answers:
C: The Set-AzureRmContext cmdlet sets authentication information for cmdlets that you run in the current session. The context includes tenant, subscription, and environment information.
References: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/edit-directory-now-in-new-portal/

QUESTION 182

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.
You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.
What should you configure in Azure AD?
A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
B. General settings from the Groups blade.
C. User settings from the Users blade.
D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:
--The Azure AD global administrator role
--The Azure AD device administrator role
--The user performing the Azure AD join
In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:
1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin

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QUESTION 184

Your company has an Azure subscription that is used by multiple departments in your company. The subscription contains around 5 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.
Your supervisor has requested to send a report that details the costs for each department. Which of the following actions would you need to perform for this purpose? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

A. Assign a tag to each resource group
B. Use the Resource costs blade of each resource group
C. Download the usage report
D. Assign a tag to each resource
E. From the Costs Analysis blade, filter the view by tag

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Tags and billing

You can use tags to group your billing data. For example, if you're running multiple VMs for different organizations, use the tags to group usage by cost center. You can also use tags to categorize costs by runtime environment, such as the billing usage for VMs running in the production environment.

You can retrieve information about tags through the Azure Resource Usage and RateCard APIs or the usage comma-separated values (CSV) file. You download the usage file from the Azure Account Center or Azure portal. For more information, see Download or view your Azure billing invoice and daily usage data. When downloading the usage file from the Azure Account Center, select **Version 2**. For services that support tags with billing, the tags appear in the **Tags** column.

Option A is incorrect since here the resources are used across various departments and are not co strained via resource groups.
Option B is incorrect since the costing on a tag basis needs to be seen from Cost Analysis.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags

QUESTION 185

A company has setup a Load balancer that load balances traffic on port 80 and 443 across 3 virtual machines.
You have to ensure that all RDP traffic is directed towards a VM named demovm. How would you achieve this?

A. By creating a new public load balancer for demovm
B. By creating a new internal load balancer for demovm
C. By creating an inbound NAT rule
D. By creating a new IP configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal

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QUESTION 186

Hotspot Question

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

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

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

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

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:

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

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

Explanation:

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

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

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

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

Reference

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

QUESTION 187

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

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No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 t another virtual network named Vnet2 in the same region. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

A. Modify the address space of VNet1.

B. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2

C. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.

D. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints

QUESTION 188

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, VNet3.

VNet2 contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router. You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network.

You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3.

You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
B. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
C. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
D. Create a route filter.
E. On the peering connections, use remote gateways.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2." It's not about remote gateways or connectivity outside the Vnets. So A (to forward traffic from a spoke vnet to another spoke) and C (without UDR and NVA as next hop IP traffic won't flow between the spokes).

QUESTION 191

You have an Azure Logic App named App1.
App1 provides a response when an HTTP POST request or an HTTP GET request is received.
During peak periods, App1 is expected to receive up to 200,000 requests in a five-minute period.
You need to ensure that App1 can handle the expected load.
What should you configure?
A. Access control (IAM)
B. API connections
C. Workflow settings
D. Access keys

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-limits-and-config#throughput-limits

QUESTION 192

You have a Basic App Service plan named ASP1 that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.
You need to configure a custom domain and enable backups for App1.
What should you do first?
A. Configure a WebJob for App1.
B. Scale up ASP1.
C. Scale out ASP1.
D. Configure the application settings for App1.

Answer D

QUESTION 193

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that hosts several Azure web apps
You discover that the web apps respond slowly.
You need to provide additional memory and CPU resources to each instance of the web app.

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What should you do?

A. Scale out AdatumASP1.
B. Add continuous WebJobs that use the multi-instance scale.
C. Scale up AdatumASP1.
D. Add a virtual machine scale set.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service/web-sites-scale.md

QUESTION 194

You have an Azure web app named App1 that streams video content to users.
App1 is located in the East US Azure region.
Users in North America stream the video content without any interruption.
Users in Asia and Europe report that the video buffer often and do not play back smoothly.
You need to recommend a solution to improve video streaming to the European and Asian users.
What should you recommend?

A. Scale out the App Service plan.
B. Scale up the App Service plan.
C. Configure an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint.
D. Configure Azure File Sync.

Answer: C

QUESTION 196

You have an Azure subscription.
Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites.
From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources.
The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.
You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine.
The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.
You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.
What are two possible Azure services that you can use?
Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a public load balancer
B. Traffic Manager
C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
D. an internal load balancer
E. an Azure Application Gateway

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Answer: DE

Explanation:

Network traffic from the VPN gateway is routed to the cloud application through an internal load balancer.

The load balancer is located in the front-end subnet of the application.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview

QUESTION 199

You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway.
You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours.
What should you use?

A. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher.
B. Metrics in Application Gateway
C. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway
D. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher

Answer: B

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-diagnostics#metrics

QUESTION 200

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

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Answer Area

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

Answer:

"name": AzureBastionSubnet
"addressPrefix": 10.10.10.0/27

Explanation:

+ Subnet Name AzureBastionSub

AzureBastionSubnet addresses A subnet within your VNet address space with a /27 subnet mask. For example, 10.1.1.0/27.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal

QUESTION 201

You deploy an Azure Application Gateway.
You need to ensure that all the traffic requesting https://adatum.com/internal resources is directed to an internal server pool and all the traffic requesting https://adatum.com/external resources is directed to an external server pool.
What should you configure on the Application Gateway?

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A. URL path-based routing
B. multi-site listeners
C. basic routing
D. SSL termination

Answer: A

QUESTION 202

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

Name	Location
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNet1	Virtual network	West US
NIC1	Network interface	West US
Disk1	Disk	West US
VM1	Virtual machine	West US

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. IP 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.

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
You can move the Storage Account to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region. You cannot change the Region, you need to recreate the Storage Account.
Box 2: Yes
You can move NIC1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the

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West US region. You can move a NIC to a different RG or Subscription by selecting (change) next to the RG or Subscription name. If you move the NIC to a new Subscription, you must move all resources related to the NIC with it. If the network interface is attached to a virtual machine, for example, you must also move the virtual machine, and other virtual machine-related resources.

Box 3: No

You can move IP2 to RG1, as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region. The location will not change.

Note: Resources can be everywhere regardless of the resource group they belong to. The resource group is only a collection of metadata relative to the resources defined inside it. You can move a resource from one resource group to another group. The resources in a resource group can be located in different regions than the resource group.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview

QUESTION 203

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has Azure AD Privileged Identity Management configured.
You have 10 users who are assigned the Security Administrator role for the tenant.
You need the users to verify whether they still require the Security Administrator role.
What should you do?

A. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure a user risk policy.
B. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create an access review.
C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure the Weekly Digest.
D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create a conditional access policy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review

QUESTION 204

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.
You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?

A. Create an Azure AD conditional access policy.
B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
C. Install and configure Azure AD Connect.
D. Configure a playbook in Azure Security Center.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted

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QUESTION 235

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 answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Selected networks.
B. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account.
C. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
D. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add VNet1.
E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Azure Storage offers a multi-layered security model. Thanks to this model, you can protect your storage accounts for a specific group of supported networks. If network rules have been configured, only applications that request data from the specified group of networks can access a storage account.
Standard network access rules for storage accounts can be managed through the Azure portal, PowerShell or CLI v2.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal

QUESTION 242

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docket bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1.
Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Cluster1?
A. 131.107.2.1

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B. 10.0.10.11
C. 172.17.7.1
D. 192.168.10.2

Answer: A

Explanation:
To be able to access applications on Kubernetes, you need an application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public IP.
Note: 10.X.X.X range is private.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/load-balancer-standard

QUESTION 243

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. five Azure Application Gateways
B. one App Service plan
C. 10 App Service plans
D. one Azure Traffic Manager
E. one Azure Application Gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating one App Service Plan, you can support up to 10 Web Apps. Adding any of the other resources are pointless and not noted as a requirement.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans

QUESTION 245

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 Git1.
Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users. Which two actions u perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
A. Swap the slots
B. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Deploying an app to a slot first(Test is this case) and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.
After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.

QUESTION 246

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

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Answer: DEF

Explanation:
When you create or update a virtual network in your subscription, Network Watcher will be enabled automatically in your Virtual Network's region. There is no impact to your resources or associated charge for automatically enabling Network Watcher. For more information, see Network Watcher create.
Create a VM with a network security group
Enable Network Watcher (done by default with the vnet/subnet creation)
-- and register the Microsoft.Insights provider-------todo
Enable a traffic flow log for an NSG, using Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability --todo BUT !
NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account. Complete a storage account for the log data.
the following steps to create
So you need to create a storage account before enable the NSG flow
Download logged data View logged data
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal

QUESTION 247

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set that contains five instances as quickly as possible.
What should you do?
A. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Availability Zones settings for each virtual machine.
B. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Size setting for each virtual machine.
C. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.
D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:
ScaleSetVM orchestration mode: Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set. It the current default VMSS behavior. (Scale set VMs are created in a single shot).
VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode: Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scale set. The orchestration mode VM will only create an empty VMSS without any instances, and you will have to manually add new VMs into it by specifying the VMSS ID during the creation of the VM. (Separately VMs are created and added to scale set later)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/orchestration-modes

QUESTION 248

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

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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: B

Explanation:

It is possible to add more than one web app with different runtime stacks to the same app service plan, if the runtime stack is supported on the given operating system type.

.NET Core 3.0 -> supported on Windows and Linux

ASP .NET V4.7 -> Windows only

PHP -> Windows and Linux

Ruby 2.6 -> Linux only

So the minimum number of app service plans should be 2.

QUESTION 249

Your company has three offices. The offices are located in Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. Each office contains 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 Azure Application Gateways and one On-premises data gateway
B. three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN
C. three virtual WANs and one virtual hub
D. three On-premises data gateways and one Azure Application Gateway

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual WAN: The virtualWAN resource represents a virtual overlay of your Azure network and is a collection of multiple resources. It contains links to all your virtual hubs that you would like to have within the virtual WAN. Virtual WAN resources are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs across Virtual WAN don't communicate with each other.

Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a point-to-site

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gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

QUESTION 250

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named V et1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

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

Answer:

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.
Step 2: Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
Step 3: 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 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

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Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2 Reference:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering

QUESTION 251

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, and Production.
The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform 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 NVA must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Deploy a basic load balancer
B. Deploy a standard load balancer
C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled
D. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled
E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe
F. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe

Answer: BCF

Explanation:
A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.
Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresse .
Floating IP rule is u ed where backend ports are reused. Incorrect Answers:
E: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview

QUESTION 252

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.
On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.
You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2. What should you do?
A. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.

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B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

Answer: A

Explanation:
If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing

QUESTION 253

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

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

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?
A. the subnets on VNet1 only
B. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
C. the subnets on VNet2 only
D. the subnets on VNet3 only
E. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3

Answer: D

Explanation:
All Azure resources are created in an Azure region and subscription. A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm

QUESTION 254

Hotspot Question
You have 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

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You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Membership Type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User2
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	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, No

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Cloud device admin has only read permission on groups:
microsoft.directory/groups/members/read
Box 2: Yes
User administrator can modify groups:
microsoft.directory/groups/members/update
Box 3: No
Dynamic device groups can't be manually modified
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview

QUESTION 256

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure File 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.
On which endpoints will File1 and File2 be available within 24 hours of adding the files?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:

File1: Endpoint1 only
File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

Explanation:

File1: Endpoint1 only

It is a cloud endpoint, and it is scanned by the detection job every 24 hours.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

With the on-premises servers the file is scanned and synced automatically after it's being added.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering

Note: If they changed the question in Exam from "within 24 hours" to "after 24 hours". So, the answer is:

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/2-what-azure-file-sync

QUESTION 257

Hotspot Question

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

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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 **[answer choice]**.

- 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 **[answer choice]**.

- always
- during a backup
- never

Answer: never, never

Explanation:

Box 1: Never

The 10.2.9.0/24 is part of the first subnet listed in the exhibit. The endpoint status is not 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.

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured- with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/

QUESTION 258

Hotspot Question
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.

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Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	○	○
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	○	○
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	○	○

Answer: No, No, Yes

Explanation:

Files are never overwritten. At most when they have the same name the older one is renamed to "[FILE_NAME]_[SERVER_NAME].[EXTENSION]".

Reference

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-planning

QUESTION 259

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the quotas shown in the following table.

Quota	Location	Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machine to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running
VM20	Standard_B16ms	16	West US	Stopped (Deallocated)

You plan to deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs
VM3	Standard_B2ms	1
VM4	Standard_D4s_v3	4
VM5	Standard_B16ms	16

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 deploy VM3 to West US.	○	○
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	○	○
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	○	○

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Answer: Yes, No,.No

Explanation:

Total regional vCPUs = 20

2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) = 18 vCPUs, which means that only 2 vCPUs left to exceed usage limit.

Box 1: Yes

We can add 1 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 1 vCPU (VM3) = 19 vCPUs

Box 2: No

We cannot add 4 vCPUs. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 4 vCPU (VM4) = 22 vCPUs

Box 3: No

We cannot add 16 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 16 vCPU (VM5) = 34 vCPUs

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/quota

QUESTION 260

Hotspot Question

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 –g 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": [ ]
  }
]
Azure:/
```

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.

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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: 2, 7

Explanation:

Box 1: 2

There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains so four update domains will have two VMs and six update domains will have one VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time. Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline.

Box 2: 7

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 262

Hotspot Question

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.

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Budget1
Resource group

Edit budget Delete budget

CURRENT SPEND
5.93 EUR

Budget
1,000.00 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

	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
Alert conditions	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.

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

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Answer:

Box 1: VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run
Box 2: one email notification 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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending

QUESTION 263

Hotspot Question
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

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:

Box 1: an internal load balancer
Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Explanation:
Box 1: an internal load balancer
Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside

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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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 264

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	*Not applicable*	Central US
RG2	Resource group	*Not applicable*	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	West 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. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3

C. Proximity1 only

D. Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

Answer: A

Explanation:

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/eu-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups

QUESTION 266

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription.

What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

A. a resource a condition, and an action group

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B. a resource, a condition and a Microsoft 365 group
C. a Log Analytics workspace a resource, and an action group
D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

Answer C

QUESTION 268

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

Name	Description
share1	File share in storage1
storage1	Storage account
User1	Azure AD user

You need to assign User1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role for share1. What should you do first?
A. Modify the security profile for the file shares in storage1.
B. Configure Access control (IAM) for share1.
C. Select Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal for storage1.
D. Enable identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To assign an Azure role to an Azure AD identity, using the Azure portal, follow these steps: In the Azure portal, go to your file share, or create a file share.
Select Access Control (IAM). Select Add a role assignment
In the Add role assignment blade, select the appropriate built-in role from the Role list. Storage File Data SMB Share Reader
Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor
Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor
Leave Assign access to at the default setting: Azure AD user, group, or service principal. Select the target Azure AD identity by name or email address. The selected Azure AD identity must be a hybrid identity and cannot be a cloud only identity. This means that the same identity is also represented in AD DS.
Select Save to complete the role assignment operation.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal

QUESTION 269

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.
You need to view the error from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?
A. Get-Event Event | where {$_ EventType == "error"}
B. Event | search "error"
C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"

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D. Event | where EventType is "error"

Answer: B

Explanation:

To search a term in a specific table, add the table-name just after the search operator. Note:

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

1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

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

1. Get-Event Eve t | where {$_.EventTye ‚Ä"eq "error"}
2. Event | where Eve tType is "error"
3. search in (Event) * | where EventType ‚Ä"eq "error"
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer

QUESTION 270

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

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

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1.

WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.

B. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.

C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

D. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A) "The App Service Plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1".

When moving resources between Resource Groups, you change the Resource Group only and not the resource Location\Region.

"Moving a resource only moves it to a new resource group or subscription. It doesn't change the location of the resource." - https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-

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resource-group-and-subscription
But because the WebApp1 now is in a new Resource Group, now the policies that are scoped to the new RG will be applied to the WebApp.
You can only move a resource to a Resource Group or Subscription, but the location stays the same. When you move WebApp1 to RG2, the resource will be restricted based on the policy of the new Resource Group (Policy2).
"you cannot change an App Service plan's region. If you want to run your app in a different region"
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage

QUESTION 271

You are working as an IT Administrator for a company. You are managing an Azure AD tenant named lead2pass.com.
You assign the Conditional Access Administrator role to a user named lead2passadmin.
You need to ensure that the user has just-in-time access as a conditional access administrator.
Which of the following needs to be done to achieve this requirement?
A. Enable MFA for the directory
B Set lead2passadmin as Eligible for the Privileged Role Administrator role.
C. Set lead2passadmin as Eligible for the Conditional Access Administrator role.
D. Enable Azure AD Identity Protection

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is incorrect since there is no requirement for MFA
Option B is incorrect since the role should be Conditional Access Administrator role
Option D is incorrect since we have to assume that Azure AD Identity Protection is already enabled for the tenant.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to-user

QUESTION 272

You have an Azure subscription.
You have 100 Azure virtual machines.
You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.
Which blade should you use?
A. Monito
B. Advisor
C. Metrics
D. Customer insights

Answer: B

Explanation:

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Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the Cost tab on the Advisor dashboard.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations

QUESTION 273

You have 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. container1

C. Share1

D. Table1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The service only supports Export of Azure Blobs. Export of Azure files is not supported. Import is supported for Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage as well.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 274

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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a container instance

B. Register Server1

C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

D. Download an automation script

E. Create a sync group

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Answer: BCE

Explanation:
Step 1 (C): 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 (B): 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 (E): 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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

QUESTION 275

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. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
B. an Azure Storage account and an access policy
D. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy

Answer: A

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

QUESTION 276

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. Upload a configuration script
B. Create an automation account
C. Create an Azure policy
D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template

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E. Create a new virtual scale set in the Azure portal

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.
The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API.
The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template

QUESTION 277

You have an Azure Resource Manager template named Template1 that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.
Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": {
    "type": "String",
    "defaultValue": "eastus",
    "allowedValues": [
          "canadacentral",
          "eastus",
          "westeurope",
          "westus" ]
}
```

The variables section in Template1 contains the following text:
"location": "westeurope"
The resources section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",
"location": "westeurope",
```

You need to deploy the virtual machine to the West US location by using Template1. What should you do?

A. Modify the location in the resource section to westus
B. Select West US during the deployment
C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for

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complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.
Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-location?tabs=azure-powershell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-syntax#resources

QUESTION 279

You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.
You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
What should you create?
A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
VM Scale Set consists of a set of identically configured VMs. Availability Set consists of a set of discrete VMs. No more than 20% of the Scale Set upgrading at any time, then 2 machines out of 10 will have maintenance, the 8 remaining VMs will be up.
Virtual machine scale sets are created with five fault domains by default in Azure regions with no zones. For the regions that support zonal deployment of virtual machine scale sets and this option is selected, the default value of the fault domain count is 1 for each of the zones. FD=1 in this case implies that the VM instances belonging to the scale set will be spread across many racks on a best effort basis.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/build-app-with-scale-sets/2-features-benefits-virtual-machine-scale-sets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade

QUESTION 288

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

ShooFYWX

tab.)

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.

W at should you do first?

A. Change the priority of the RDP rule

B. Attach a network interface

C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule

D. Start VM1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Any resource with a dynamically assigned public IP address will display the 'name' you gave it when the resource it is assigned to is offline. A static address will be shown regardless of the resource state. This means that we need to start the VM1.

Incorrect Answers:

A: RDP rule has the highest priority.

B: The network interface has already been added to VM1.

C: DenyAllInBound has really low priority.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 289

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

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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 servers settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect networks in Azure Virtual Network. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure. Incorrect Answers:

B, C: Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

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

QUESTION 290

You have the 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 users on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

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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. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1
C. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines
D. Modify the address space of Subnet1

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to- site VPN connection. You don't have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet.
Reference:
https://doccs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices

QUESTION 291

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

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

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.
You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#application-security-groups

QUESTION 292

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.

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You plan to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.
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 connection
B. Create a local site VPN gateway
C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU
D. Create a gateway subnet
E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU

Answer: ABC

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.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource- manager

QUESTION 293

Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers.
Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD.
A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.
You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past. You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.
What should you do?

A. Assign the User administrator role to User1.
B. From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting.
C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.
D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed.
Incorrect Answers:
C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet.
D: The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to

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Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All.

Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 296

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9- 99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resources within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer

Box 1: /subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e

Box 2: Microsoft Authorization

Explanation:

Box 1: /subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e

There is nothing called "resourceGroups" only or "resourceGroups/*" . You can specify either a subscription, specific resource group, management group or specific resource. for example it should

"/subcription/subcription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name"

Box 2: Microsoft Authorization

The AssignableScopes property specifies the scopes (management groups, subscriptions, or resource groups) where this role definition can be assigned. You can make the role available for assignment in only the management groups, subscriptions, or resource groups that require it. You must use at least one management group, subscription, or resource group.

Not Actions: An array of strings that specifies the control plane actions that are excluded from the allowed Actions.

Reference:

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/role-based-access-control/role-definitions.md#role-definition-structure

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#assignablescops

QUESTION 297

Hotspot Question

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

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:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Explanation:

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Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General- purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.
General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that supports all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.
General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may n t have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options

QUESTION 299

Hotspot Question
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.

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

Answer:

--kind: StorageV2
--sku: Standard_GRS

Explanation:
Box 1: StorageV2
You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.
General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.
Box 2: Standard_GRS
Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.
Incorrect Answers:
Locally redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.
Read-access geo redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to

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the replica. RA-GRS provide read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

QUESTION 300

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is Running.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You assign the policy by using the following parameters:

Microsoft.ClassicNetwork/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	○	○
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	○	○
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: No

You can't move Vnet or VM to a group to which the policy has been applied.

Box 2: No

Existing resources are not modified by newly created policies. VM will stay as is.

Box 3: No

New changes to existing resources will have to be compliant with the policies applying the RG, so no new changes will be allowed to existing VNETs.

QUESTION 301

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

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

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Answer:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe
Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job
Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center
Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center. Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you. Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job. The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center. The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 302

Hotspot Question

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

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

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

An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1.

VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1.

Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to VNet2.

The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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First action:

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

Second action:

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

Answer:

First action: Delete VM1
Second action: Create a new Virtual Machine

Explanation:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Note: You can change the Subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet on-azure/

https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#mig ate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets

QUESTION 304

Hotspot Question

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, 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 after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

- 2 virtual machines
- 4 virtual machines
- 6 virtual machines
- 8 virtual machines
- 10 virtual machines

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Answer:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines
Box 2: 2 virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines

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: 2 virtual machines

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%.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns

QUESTION 305

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

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

Answer: az aks

Explanation:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command:

az aks install-cli

Note: Azure cli commands start with az. We use Install-Module to install a Powershell module. Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/reference-index?view=azure-cli-latest

QUESTION 306

Drag and Drop Question

You onboard 10 Azure virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of the virtual machine configurations.

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

Answer:

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Check the compliance status of the node

Explanation:

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: 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

Reference:

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

QUESTION 307

Hotspot Question

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

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You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 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.

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

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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 ADDRESS	RTT FROM SOURCE (...
VM1	172.16.1.4		172.16.2.4	0
VM2	172.16.2.4		-	-

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
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	○	○
NSG1 applies to VM2	○	○
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.

Box 2: Yes

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Since Network Watcher is showing that traffic from VM1 to VM2 is not reaching on the TCP port, that means that NSG1 is applied to VM2. We can understand for sure, that it is not applied to VM1.

Box 3: Yes

In Network Watcher, you can see that the next hop is the destination VM2. This means that they are part of the same virtual network.

QUESTION 308

Hotspot Question

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Box 2: delete peering1

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

ShooFYWX

Reference:
https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/

QUESTION 311

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 Users blade, modify the External collaboration settings.
B. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
C. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
D. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings".
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations

QUESTION 312

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 for the Azure Subscription to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
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 Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
D. Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
No one is given default access to the root management group. Azure AD Global Administrators are the only users that can elevate themselves to gain access. Once they have access to the root management group, the global administrators can assign any Azure role to other users to manage it.
Reference:

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#important-facts-about-the-root-management-group
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview

QUESTION 316

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks.
The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

A. Owner
B. Virtual Machine Contributor
C. Contributor
D. Virtual Machine Administrator Login

Answer: C

Explanation:
Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Owner: Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
B: Virtual Machine Contributor: Lets you manage virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.
D: Virtual Machine Administrator Login: View Virtual Machines in the portal and login as administrator.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 317

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 dataset CSV file
C. a JSON configuration file
D. a PowerShell PS1 file
E. a driveset CSV file

Answer: BE

Explanation:
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
Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import export-data-to-files

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QUESTION 318

An IT Administrator has been instructed to create a service Bus queue. Its needs to be ensured that the Service Bus queue guarantees first-in first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.
Which of the following needs to be implemented for this requirement?

A. Set the Lock Duration setting to 5 seconds.
B. Enable duplicate detection.
C. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 1 GB.
D. Enable partitioning.
E. Enable sessions.

Answer: E

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted

QUESTION 319

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. a virtual machine
B. an Azure Cosmos DB database
C. Azure File Storage
D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: C

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.
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure B ob Storage
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure Data Factory
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

ShooFYWX

QUESTION 320

A company has just setup an Azure account and subscription. The Senior management want to keep a control on costs during the initial deployment of resources.
Which of the following can be used to keep a tabs on overall costs incurred for hosting resources in Azure?

A. Use the pricing calculator to calculate the costs beforehand.
B. Create a budget and then an action group to notify when thresholds are breached.
C. Use the Azure Advisor to notify when costs are being breached.
D. Use resource tags for all resources

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can create a budget in Azure cost management and also create an action group to notify when costs are being breached.

Budgets in Cost Management help you plan for and drive organizational accountability. With budgets, you can account for the Azure services you consume or subscribe to during a specific period. They help you inform others about their spending to proactively manage costs, and to monitor how spending progresses over time. When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped. You can use budgets to compare and track spending as you analyze costs.

Monthly budgets are evaluated against spending every four hours. However, data and notifications for consumed resources are available within eight hours.

Budgets reset automatically at the end of a period (monthly, quarterly, or annually) for the same budget amount when you select an expiration date in the future. Because they reset with the same budget amount, you need to create separate budgets when budgeted currency amounts differ for future periods.

Option A is partially correct but is only viable before creating resources in Azure.
Option C is incorrect since this is ideal when you want to have recommendations in place in Azure.
Option D is incorrect since this is ideal from a billing perspective and segregation on costs.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-create-budgets

QUESTION 322

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

Name	Role
User1	*None*
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 Computer1.
User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.
You need to identify the local Administrator group membership on Computer1.

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Which users are members of the local Administrators group?

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

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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 323

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	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	*Not applicable*
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 only
B. VM3 and VMC only
C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
D. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
E. VM1 and VM3 only

Answer: D

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.

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault

QUESTION 324

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 kubectl command
B. the az aks command
C the Set-AzVm cmdlet
D. the Azure portal
E. the Set-AzAks cmdlet

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Use the az aks update command to enable and configure the cluster autoscaler on the node pool for the existing cluster.
Azure portal, under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler

QUESTION 325

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. Run the docker push command.
B. Create an App Service plan.
C. Run the az acr build command.
D. Run the az aks create command.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An Azure container registry stores and manages private Docker container images, similar to the way Docker Hub stores public Docker images. You can use the Docker command-line interface (Docker CLI) for login, push, pull, and other operations on your container registry.
After you login to the registry you can run push command to upload the image.
Below is an sample of that command docker push myregistry.azurecr.io/samples/nginx
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli

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QUESTION 328

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1. What should you do first?

A. Connect to VM1.
B. Start VM1.
C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
D. Configure a DNS name for 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.

Reference:

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

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QUESTION 329

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.
On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:
Note:
- Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
- Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.

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

QUESTION 333

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, 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

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B. 3
C. 4
D. 12

Answer: A

Explanation:
NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager). You can associate zero, or one, NSG(s) to each VNet subnet and NIC in a virtual machine. The same NSG can be associated to as many subnets and NICs as you choose.
So, you can create 1 NSG and associate it with all 3 Subnets.
- Allow web requests from internet to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM 6: You need to add an inbound rule to allow Internet TCP 80 to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM6 static IP addresses
- Allow all connections between VM1 & VM2: You do not need an NSG as communication in the same VNet is allowed by default, without even configuring NSG.
- Allow remote desktop to VM1: You need to add an inbound rule to allow RDP 3389 in VM1's static IP address.
- Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1: You do not need to configure any NSG as the there is explicit deny rule (DenyAllInbound) in every NSG.

QUESTION 334

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 resource 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 machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1. What should you do first?
A. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.
B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template
C. Add a subnet to VNET1.
D. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

Answer: A

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

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QUESTION 335

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 an Azure DNS zone in Subscription1.
The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you use?
A. Azure CLI
B. Azure PowerShell
C. the Azure portal
D. the DNS Manager console

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export

QUESTION 336

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic sent to frontend IP address and port combination. The traffic is sent to a specific virtual machine or instance in the backend pool.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components

QUESTION 337

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

SHOOFYWX

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

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet over TCP port 80.

What should you do?

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

Answer: C

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.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 339

You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

ShooFIWX

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

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 (Preview)	○ Yes ◉ 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.

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 ○ Yes
* Storage account	(new) rg1 disks799 Create new

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.

ShooHYWX

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery. When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Ava lability zone dropdown.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability-zone

QUESTION 340

You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.
You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.
What should you use?

A. Service Map
B. Connection troubleshoot
C. Network Performance Monitor
D. Effective routes

Answer: C

Explanation:

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Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.
You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor

QUESTION 341

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy a storage account named storage1 by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

ShooFYWX

```
{
    "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "resources": [
        {
            "name": "storage1",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "location": "East US",
            "properties": {
                "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
                "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
                "networkAcls": {
                    "bypass": "AzureServices",
                    "defaultAction": "Allow",
                    "ipRules": []
                }
            },
            "sku": {
                "name": "Standard_LRS"
            },
            "kind": "StorageV2"
        },
        {
            "name": "storage1/default",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "properties": {
                "restorePolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 6
                },
                "deleteRetentionPolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 7
                },
                "containerDeleteRetentionPolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 7
                },
                "changeFeed": {
                    "enabled": true
                },
                "isVersioningEnabled": true
            },
            "dependsOn": [
                "[concat('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', 'storage1')]"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

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

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Statements	Yes	No
Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	○	○
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	○	○
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	○	○

Answer: No, No, Yes

QUESTION 342

Hotspot Question

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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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Answer:

Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
Select Cloud apps or actions: to specify the Azure portal
Grant: to grant the MFA

Explanation:

Those are the minimum requirements to create MFA policy. No conditions are required in the question.

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

QUESTION 343

Hotspot Question

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 ["human resource"])
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	*Not applicable*

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

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

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:
- Group1 only
- Group2 only
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:
- Group1 only
- Group2 only
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3

ghoFIYIX

Answer:

User1: Group 1 only
User2: Group1 and Group2 only

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only

City starts with M, but their department is excluded for Group 2.

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only

City starts with M, no restrictions for Group 2. Also, can belong to O365 Group regardless if user has O365 assigned or not. (Note: there might be a typo in the question about "Human resources" and "human resource". If there is no typo, then the answer should be Group1 only)

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/datatypes-string-operators

QUESTION 344

Hotspot Question

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that 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

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only
UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

SHOOTYWX

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-profile-azure-portal

QUESTION 346

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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 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

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Answer: 3, Access tier(default)

Explanation:

Box 1: 3

Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) provides highly durable and available storage within a single location (sub region). We maintain an equivalent of 3 copies (replicas) of your data within the primary location as described in our SOSP paper; this ensures that we can recover from common failures (disk, node, rack) without impacting your storage account's availability and durability.

Box 2: Access tier

Change the access tier from Hot to Cool.

Note: Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:

Hot -Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently. Cool -Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days. Archive -Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/data-series-introducing-locally-redundant-storage-for-windows-azure-storage/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

QUESTION 350

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

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QUESTION 351

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Subnets
VNet1	Subnet11, Subnet12
VNet2	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Subnet	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.

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, No

Explanation:

Basic Load Balancer: Backend pool endpoints for Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Subnet12 association will be used to assign an IP for the internal load balancer, not to load balance the VMs in the Subnet.

Box 1: Yes

VM1 and VM2 are in the Availability Set.

Box 2: No

Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Box 3: No

Both VMs are not pa t of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus

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QUESTION 352

Hotspot Question

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 addresses: 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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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:

Box 1: The private zones only

Box 2: The private zones only

Explanation:

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones. Private DNS zones can be linked with VNETs (not public ones). And VM can auto-register to any private DNS zone linked with the Vnet and with auto-registration option set.

To resolve the records of a private DNS zone from your virtual network, you must link the virtual network with the zone. Linked virtual networks have full access and can resolve all DNS records published in the private zone.

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QUESTION 353

Drag and Drop Question

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-so-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 choice is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Answer:

Step 1: Create a gateway subnet.
Step 2: Create a VPN gateway.
Step 3: Create a local gateway.
Step 4: Create a VPN connection.

Explanation:

As per documentation:

1. Create a virtual network
2. Create a VPN gateway
3. Create a local network gateway
4. Create a VPN connection
5. Verify the connection
6. Connect to a virtual machine

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-classic-portal

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QUESTION 354

Hotspot Question

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	*Not applicable*	Central US
RG2	Resource group	*Not applicable*	West US
RG3	Resource group	*Not applicable*	East US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG1	West US

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 answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource group:
- RG1 only
- RG2 only
- RG1 or RG2 only
- RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:
- West US only
- Central US only
- Central US or West US only
- East US, Central US, or West US

Answer:

Resource group: RG1, RG2, or RG3
Location: West US only

Explanation:

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scale set is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Box 2: West US only

You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes

QUESTION 356

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 has two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. VNet1 is in the West Europe Azure region.

The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

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Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

You need to deploy an application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1.
What should you do first?

A. Add a service endpoint.
B. Add a virtual network.
C. Move VM3 to Subnet1.
D. Stop VM1 and VM2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tested this movement (inside assigned NIC in section IPConfiguration, there is an option to change subnet, which restarted VM). After restart VM had new private IP from different subnet. I also tried to stop VM in subnet, where only this VM was assigned. Then I tried to create new
AppGtw to this subnet and portal did not give me the option, selected subnet was not possible to use. Even if VM was stopped, it still had its privateID (public was released) what was probably the reason, why this subnet is not usable for AppGtw.

QUESTION 357

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.
From the Azure Active Directory blade, you assign the Conditional Access Administrator role to a user named Admin1.
You need to ensure that Admin1 has just-in-time access as a conditional access administrator.
What should you do next?

A. Enable Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
B. Set Admin1 as Eligible for the Privileged Role Administrator role.
C. Set Admin1 as Eligible for the Conditional Access Administrator role.
D. Enable Azure AD Identity Protection.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Require MFA for admins is a baseline policy that requires MFA for the following directory roles:
--Global administrator
--SharePoint administrator
--Exchange administrator
--Conditional access administrator
--Security administrator
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/baseline-protection

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QUESTION 358

You are the global administrator for an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.
You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?
A. Create a single sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection.
B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
C. Create and configure the Identity Hub.
D. Configure a security policy in Azure Security Center.

Answer: A

Explanation:
With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:
require users to register for multi-factor authentication handle risky sign-ins and compromised users
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows

QUESTION 359

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
VM1 is in a resource group named RG1.
VM1 runs services that will be used to deploy resources to RG1.
You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1.
What should you do first?
A. Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1.
B. Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1.
C. Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1.
D. Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Managed identities for Azure resources provide Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory. You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, without having credentials in your code.
You can enable and disable the system-assigned managed identity for VM using the Azure portal.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm

QUESTION 360

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.
You need to provide a user named Admin1 with read access to a resource group named RG1

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for only one month. The user role must be assigned immediately.
What should you do?
A. Assign an active role.
B. Assign an eligible role.
C. Assign a permanently active role.
D. Create a custom role and a conditional access policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure

QUESTION 361

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1 and an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
You need to secure the members of the Lab Creator role.
The solution must ensure that the lab creators request access when they create labs.
What should you do first?
A. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, edit the role settings for Lab Creator.
B. From Subscription1, edit the members of the Lab Creator role.
C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, create a user risk policy.
D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, discover the Azure resources of Subscription1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
As a Privileged Role Administrator, you can:
Enable approval for specific roles
Specify approver users and/or groups to approve requests
View request and approval history for all privileged roles
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure

QUESTION 362

You create an Azure subscription that is associated to a basic Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to receive an email notification when any user activates an administrative role. What should you do?
A. Purchase Azure AD Premium P2 and configure Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
B. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E3 and configure conditional access policies.
C. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E5 and create a custom alert rule in Azure Security Center.
D. Purchase Azure AD Premium P1 and enable Azure AD Identity Protection.

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Answer: A

Explanation:
When key events occur in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM), email notifications are sent.
For example, PIM sends emails for the following events:
When a privileged role activation is pending approval
When a privileged role activation request is completed
When a privileged role is activated
When a privileged role is assigned
When Azure AD PIM is enabled
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-email-notifications

QUESTION 363

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You have an existing Azure AD conditional access policy named Policy1. Policy1 enforces the use of Azure AD-joined devices when members of the Global Administrators group authenticate to Azure AD from untrusted locations.
You need to ensure that members of the Global Administrators group will also be forced to use multi-factor authentication when authenticating from untrusted locations.
What should you do?

A. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.
B. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.
D. From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
There are two types of controls:
Grant controls - To gate access
Session controls - To restrict access to a session
Grant controls oversee whether a user can complete authentication and reach the resource that they're attempting to sign-in to. If you have multiple controls selected, you can configure whether all of them are required when your policy is processed. The current implementation of Azure Active Directory enables you to set the following grant control requirements:

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References:
https://blog.lumen21.com/2017/12/15/conditional-access-in-azure-active-directory/

QUESTION 364

You have an Azure subscription.
You enable multi-factor authentication for all users.
Some users report that the email applications on their mobile device cannot connect to their Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox. The users can access Exchange Online by using a web browser and from Microsoft Outlook 2016 on their computer.
You need to ensure that the users can use the email applications on their mobile device.
What should you instruct the users to do?

A. Enable self-service password reset.
B. Create an app password.
C. Reset the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) password.
D. Reinstall the Micro oft Authenticator app.

Answer: B

QUESTION 365

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named Tenant1 and Tenant2.
Subscription1 is associated to Tenant1. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all the users in Tenant1.
You need to enable MFA for the users in Tenant2.
The solution must maintain MFA for Tenant1.
What should you do first?

A. Transfer the administration of Subscription1 to a global administrator of Tenant2.
B. Configure the MFA Server setting in Tenant1.
C. Create and link a subscription to Tenant2.

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D. Change the directory for Subscription1.

Answer: C

QUESTION 366

Your VMware vSphere on-premises infrastructure hosts 600 virtual machines (VMs). Your company is planning to move all of these VMs to Azure. You are asked to provide information about the resources that will be needed in Azure to host all of the VMs.
All VMs hosted in your on-premise infrastructure are based on Windows Server 2012 R2 or newer and RedHat Enterprise Linux 7.0 or newer.
You conduct the initial migration assessment and get a message that some virtual machines are conditionally ready for Azure.
You need to find the cause of this message.
What are two reasons why are you might get this message on some VMs?
Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. The vCenter user does not have enough permissions on affected VMs.
B. The operating system is configured as Windows Server 2003 in vCenter Server.
C. The operating system is configured as Others in vCenter Server.
D. The VMs are configured with the BIOS boot type.
E. The VMs are configured with the UEFI boot type.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 367

You have five Windows Server 2008 R2 physical servers. The servers satisfy all requirements for failover protection using Azure Site Recovery (ASR).
ASR is correctly configured and active.
You need to ensure that only 10 minutes of data is lost in the event of an incident by using the minimum amount of effort.
Which PowerShell cmdlet should you run?

A. Edit-AzureRmSiteRecoveryPolicy
B. Edit-AzureRmSiteRecoveryRecoveryPlan
C. New-AzureRmSiteRecoveryPolicy
D. Get-AzureRmSiteRecoveryRecoveryPlan

Answer: A

QUESTION 368

You manage an on-premises infrastructure based on VMware vSphere 6.0 with 250 virtual machines (VMs). You are evaluating the possibility of moving those VMs to Azure.
You decide to use the Azure Migrate service to help you with the assessment of your on-premises infrastructure.
You configure the default data collection level for your VMware vCenter server.

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After performing the initial assessment, you find that there is some missing information in the assessment.
You need to make needed configurations so Azure Migrate service can collect all of the available information.
What should you do?

A. Configure the data collector level in VMware vCenter to level 3.
B. Configure the collector VM with a user account with administrative privileges.
C. Configure the data collector level in VMware vCenter to level 2.
D. Configure the collector VM with a user account with read-only privileges.

Answer: A

QUESTION 369

Hotspot Question
You create an Azure web app named WebApp1.
WebApp1 has the autoscale settings shown in the following exhibit.

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The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes and a cool down time of five minutes.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: one instance

Box 2: two instances

Box1: 1 instance as the new rule is not applicable on Aug and the default is 1.

Box2: 2 instance as the new rule is applicable and the default is 2.

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-autoscale-best-practices

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QUESTION 370

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Service Bus named Bus1.

Your company plans to deploy two Azure web apps named App1 and App2. The web apps will create messages that have the following requirements:

- Each message created by App1 must be consumed by only a single consumer
- Each message created by App2 will be consumed by multiple consumers.

Which resource should you create for each web app? To answer, drag the appropriate resources to the correct web apps. Each resource may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Answer:

App1: A service Bus queue
App2: A Service Bus topic

Explanation:

App1: A service Bus queue

In Queues each message is processed by a single consumer.

App2: A Service Bus topic

In contrast to queues, in which each message is processed by a single consumer, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication, in a publish/subscribe pattern. References:

https://www.codit.eu/blog/explorin -azure-event-grid-are-service-bus-topic-dead/

QUESTION 371

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an Azure web app named WebApp1.

WebApp1 uses an Azure App Service plan named Plan1 that uses the B1 pricing tier.

You need to configure WebApp1 to add additional instances of the app when CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes.

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

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Answer:

Setp1: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

Step2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.

Step3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Explanation:

Box 1: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier The B1 pricing tier only allows for 1 core. We must choose another pricing tier.

Box 2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale

1. Log in to the Azure portal at http://portal.azure.com
2. Navigate to the App Service you would like to autoscale.
3. Select Scale out (App Service plan) from the menu
4. Click on Enable autoscale. This activates the editor for scaling rules.

Box 3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Click on Add a rule. This shows a form where you can create a rule and specify details of the scaling.

References:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/

QUESTION 372

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.

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You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network.
The solution must minimize costs.
What should you configure?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer: B1, CORS

Explanation:
Box 1: B1
B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard).
Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)
Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.
Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain.
CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin. References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors

QUESTION 373

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.
You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1. When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current line version of WebApp1 to the new version.
Which command should you run prepare the environment?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:

Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot
Box 2: -SourceWebApp

Explanation:

Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot

The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.

Box 2: -SourceWebApp

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot

QUESTION 374

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- a virtual network named VNet1
- a replication policy named ReplPolicy1
- a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
- an Azure Storage account named Storage1

You have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to migrate VM1 to VNet1 by using Azure Site Recovery.

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

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Answer

Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server.
Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.
Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.

Explanation:

Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server Prepare source include:

1. Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.

2. Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the service URLs.

Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

Download Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup. You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.

Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.

Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-aws-azure

QUESTION 375

Drag and Drop Question

You create an Azure Migrate project named TestMig in a resource group named test-migration. You need to discover which on-premises virtual machines to assess for migration. 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.

Answer:

Step 1: Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.
Step 2: Create a collector virtual machine.
Step 3: Configure the collector and start discovery.

QUESTION 376

Hotspot Question

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

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Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following tab e.

Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

In Azure, run:
- New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway
- New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
- Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

On a VPN device in the New York office, set the traffic selectors to:
- 0.0.0.0/0
- 10.0.0.0/16
- 192.168.0.0/20

Answer:

Box 1: Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite
Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20

Explanation:
Box 1: Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite
The Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite cmdlet assigns a forced tunneling default site to a virtual network gateway. Forced tunneling provides a way for you to redirect Internet- bound traffic from Azure virtual machines to your on-premises network; this enables you to inspect and audit traffic before releasing it. Forced tunneling is carried out by using a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel; this tunnel requires a default site, a local gateway where all the Azure Internet-bound traffic is redirected.
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite provides a way to change the default site assigned to a gateway.
Incorrect Answers:
Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
This command creates the Site-to-Site VPN connection between the virtual network gateway and the on-prem VPN device. We already have Site-to-Site VPN connections.
Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20
Specify the VNET1 address.
Incorrect Answers:
Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
This command creates the Site-to-Site VPN connection between the virtual network gateway and the on-prem VPN device. We already have Site-to-Site VPN connections.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/set-azurermvirtualnetworkgatewaydefaultsite

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QUESTION 377

Hotspot Question

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.

Answer:

Box 1: An Log analytics workspace

Box 2: NSG1

Explanation:

Box 1: An Log analytics workspace

Log analytics workspace: An instance of log analytics, where the data pertaining to an Azure account, is stored.

Log Analytics: An Azure service that collects monitoring data and stores the data in a central repository. This data can include events, performance data, or custom data provided through the Azure API. Once collected, the data is available for alerting, analysis, and export. Monitoring applications such as network performance monitor and traffic analytics are built using Log Analytics as a foundation.

Box 2: NSG1

Network security group (NSG): Contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to an Azure Virtual Network. NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics

QUESTION 378

Hotspot Question

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

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Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
AppGW1	Application gateway

VM1 and VM2 run the websites in the following table.

Name	Host header
Default	Not applicable
Web1	Site1.contoso.com
Web2	Site2.contoso.com

AppGW1 has the backend pools in the following table.

Name	Virtual machines
Pool1	VM1
Pool2	Vm2

DNS resolves site1.contoso.com, site2.contoso.com, and site3.contoso.com to the IP address of AppGW1.
AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

Name	Protocol	Associated rule	Host name
Listener1	HTTP	*Not applicable*	Site1.contoso.com
Listener2	HTTP	Rule2	Site2.contoso.com
Listener3	HTTP	Rule3	*Not applicable*

AppGW1 has the rules in the following table.

Name	Type	Listener	Backend pool
Rule2	Basic	Listener2	Pool1
Rule3	Basic	Listener3	Pool2

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

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, No

Explanation:
Vm1 is in Pool1. Rule2 applies to Pool1, Listener 2, and site2.contoso.com

QUESTION 379

Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription.

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

Answer: 4, 2, 2

Explanation:
Box 1: 4
Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET. The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.

Box 2: 2
Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

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Box 3: 2

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

References:

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

QUESTION 380

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.)

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. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1.
B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.
C. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com.
D. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS server need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.

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QUESTION 381

Hotspot Question

You plan to create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role.

You need to ensure that the new role can view all the resources in the Azure subscription and issue support requests to Microsoft. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you complete the JSON definition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "Name": "Role1"
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Subscription reader and support request and support request creator.",
  "Actions": [
                  [ "*/*", "*/read", "read/*" ]
                  [ "*/*" "*/Microsoft.Support" "Microsoft.Support/*" ]
              ],
   "NotActions": [
             ],
   "AssignableScopes": [
                       "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
                       ]
```

Answer:

Box 1: "*/read",

Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/*"

Explanation:

Box 1: "*/read",

*/read lets you view everything, but not make any changes.

Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/*"

The action Microsoft.Support/* enables creating and management of support tickets.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 382

Hotspot Question

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.)

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You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

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

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	O	O
Admin2 can add Admin1 as an owner of the subscription.	O	O
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	O	O

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Answer: No, No, No

QUESTION 383

You create an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an associated Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1. Tenant1 contains the users in the following table.

Name	Tenant role	Subscription role
ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com	Global Administrator	Owner
Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Global Administrator	Contributor
Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Security Administrator	Security Admin
Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Conditional Access Administrator	Security Admin

You need to add an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management application to Tenant1.
Which account can you use?

A. Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
B. Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
C. Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
D. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started

QUESTION 384

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure web app named App1 that has two deployment slots named Production and Staging. Each slot has the unique settings shown in the following table.

Setting	Production	Staging
Web sockets	Off	On
Custom domain name	App1-prod.contoso.com	App1-staging.contoso.com

You perform a slot swap.
What are the configurations of the Production slot after the swap?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correction is worth one point.

Web sockets: [▼] Off / On

Custom domain name: [▼] App1-prod.contoso.com / App1-staging.contoso.com

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Answer:

Web socket: On
Custom domain name: App1-prod.contoso.com

QUESTION 385

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
In Subscription1, you create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 will access an external service that requires certificate authentication.
You plan to require the use of HTTPS to access WebApp1. You need to upload certificates to WebApp1.
In which formats should you upload the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer: PFX, CER

Explanation:
A PFX file contains the public key file (SSL Certificate) and its unique private key file. This is required for HTTPS access. The web app will distribute the public key (in a CER file) to clients that connect to the web app.
The CER file is an SSL Certificate which has the public key of the external service. The external service will have the private key associated with the public key contained in the CER file.

QUESTION 386

Hotspot Question
You are creating an Azure load balancer.
You need to add an IPv6 load balancing rule to the load balancer.
How should you complete the Azure PowerShell script?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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```
$rule1 = [                                    ▼] -Name "HTTPv6" -FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
         Add-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
         New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig
         New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
         Set-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig

    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe -Protocol Tcp -FrontendPort 80 -Backendport 8080

New-AzureRmLoadBalancer -ResourceGroupName AdatumR0 -Name 'AdatumIPv6LB' -Location 'East US' -
FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe [                    ▼] $rule1
                                                     -InboundNatPool
                                                     -InboundNatRule
                                                     -LoadBalancingRule
```

Answer:

Box 1: New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
Box 2: -LoadBalancingRule

QUESTION 387

Hotspot Question

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:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1
Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs. Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses. Only Basic SKU IPs work with the Basic

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SKU load balancer and only Standard SKU IPs work with Standard SKU load balancers.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

Note: You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/load-balancer-standard

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/public-ip-addresses

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management

QUESTION 388

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You enable Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you configure the Global Administrator role for the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant as shown in the Role settings exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you configure the global administrators as

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shown in the Members exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

MEMBER	EMAIL	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	EXPIRATION	
Adatum Ltd	sk180606@outlook.com	Permanent	-	...
User2	User2@sk180606outlook...	Eligible	-	

User2 activates the Global Administrator role on July 16, 2018, at 10:00, as shown in the Activation exhibit.
(Click the Exhibit tab.)

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
User2 will be a global administrator on July 16, 2018 at 11:00.	○	○
When User2 attempts to activate the Global Administrator role, the request will activate automatically.	○	○
User2 must use multi-factor authentication to activate the Global Administrator role.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

QUESTION 389

You have an on-premises network that contains a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
You plan to replicate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery. You create a Recovery Services vault named ASR1 and a Hyper-V site named Site1. You need to add Host1 to ASR1.
What should you do?

A. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

B. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage account key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

C. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.

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Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

D. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage account key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Download the Vault registration key. You need this when you install the Provider. The key is valid for five days after you generate it.

Install the Provider on each VMM server. You don't need to explicitly install anything on Hyper-V hosts.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: Use the Vault Registration Key, not the storage account key.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure

QUESTION 390

You plan to move services from your on-premises network to Azure.
You identify several virtual machines that you believe can be hosted in Azure.
The virtual machines are shown in the following table.

Name	Role	Operating system (OS)	Environment
Sea-DC01	Domain controller	Windows Server 2016	Hyper-V on Windows Server 2016
NYC-FS01	File server	Windows Server 2012 R2	VMware vCenter Server 5.1
BOS-DB01	Microsoft SQL server	Windows Server 2016	VMware vCenter Server 6
Sea-CA01	Certification authority (CA)	Windows Server 2012 R2	Hyper-V on Windows Server 2016
Hou-NW01	DHCP/DNS	Windows Server 2008 R2	VMware vCenter Server 5.5

Which two virtual machines can you access by using Azure migrate? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Sea-CA01
B. Hou-NW01
C. NYC-FS01
D. Sea-DC01
E. BOS-DB01

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Azure Migrate provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate to Azure on-premises servers, infrastructure, applications, and data. It provides the following:

- Unified migration platform: A single portal to start, run, and track your migration to Azure.

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- Range of tools: A range of tools for assessment and migration. Azure Migrate tools include Azure Migrate: Discovery and assessment and Azure Migrate: Server Migration. Azure Migrate also integrates with other Azure services and tools, and with independent software vendor (ISV) offerings.
- Assessment and migration: In the Azure Migrate hub, you can assess and migrate:
-----Servers, databases, and web apps: Assess on-premises servers including web apps and SQL Server instances and migrate them to Azure virtual machines or Azure VMware Solution (AVS) (Preview).
-----Databases: Assess on-premises databases and migrate them to Azure SQL Database or to SQL Managed Instance.
-----Web applications: Assess on-premises web applications and migrate them to Azure App Service.
-----Virtual desktops: Assess your on-premises virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) and migrate it to Windows Virtual Desktop in Azure.
-----Data: Migrate large amounts of data to Azure quickly and cost-effectively using Azure Data Box products.
-

Based on this information let's analyze each option:
NYC-FS01 : Its role "Server" fall under above categories. Hence it can be accessed by using Azure migrate.
BOS-DB01 : Its role "server" fall under above categories. Hence it can be accessed by using Azure migrate.
Sea-CA01 : Its role "CA" does not fall under above categories. Hence it can not be accessed by using Azure migrate.
Hou-NW01 : Its role "DNS" does not fall under above categories. Hence it can not be accessed by using Azure migrate.
Sea-DC01 : Its role "DC" does not fall under above categories. Hence it can not be accessed by using Azure migrate.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview

QUESTION 391

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You hire a temporary vendor. The vendor uses a Microsoft account that has a sign-in of user1@outlook.com.
You need to ensure that the vendor can authenticate to the tenant by using user1@outlook.com. What should you do?
A. From the Azure portal, add a custom domain name, create a new Azure AD user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the username.
B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the New-AzureADUser cmdlet and specify the
C. From the Azure portal, add a new guest user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the email address.
D. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-AzureADUser cmdlet and specify the

Answer: C

Explanation:
We should use Azure portal, add a new guest user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the email address. The New-AzureADUser cmdlet creates a new user not a new guest user. The New- AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet is used to invite a new external user to your directory, but the cmdlet uses the -

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InvitedUserEmailAddress parameter instead of -UserPrincipalName.

QUESTION 392

You set the multi-factor authentication status for a user named admin1@contoso.com to Enabled. Admin1 accesses the Azure portal by using a web browser.
Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?
A. a phone call, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification or a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
B. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
C. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a verification code se from the Microsoft Authenticator app
D. a phone call, an email message that contains a verification code, and a text message that contains an app password

Answer: A

QUESTION 393

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions.
You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions.
What should you use?
A. Activity log filters
B. Log Analytics workspace
C. access reviews
D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to analytics-workspace
Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you:
- Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

QUESTION 394

A company has an Azure account and current has an Azure premium P2 based subscription. As an IT administrator, you have to configure a conditional access policy as shown below:

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You have to ensure the following key requirement:
- Users from select locations would need to authenticate using MFA.
In which of the following sections would you configure the MFA requirement for the policy?
A. Users and Groups
B. Conditions
C. Grants
D. Session

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview

QUESTION 395

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

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Name	User Type	Source	Sign-in
User1	Member	Azure AD	User1@contoso.com
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory	User2@contoso.com
User3	Guest	Multiple	User3@outlook.com
User4	Guest	Multiple	User4@gmail.com

Whenever possible, you need to enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in contoso.com.
Which users should you enable for Azure MFA?
A. User1 only
B. User1, User2, and User3 only
C. User1 and User2 only
D. User1, User2, User3, and User4
E. User2 only

Answer: D

QUESTION 396

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal.
You need to ensure that the administrators can access the Azure portal only from your on-premises network.
What should you configure?
A. an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy.
B. the multi-factor authentication service settings.
C. the default for all the roles in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
D. an Azure AD Identity Protection sign-in risk policy

Answer: B

In MFA service settings you can add the public IP/IPs of your corporate network with /32 CIDR and exclude from MFA verification. The trusted IP address ranges can be private or public.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#mfa-service-settings

QUESTION 397

Hotspot Question
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.

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "$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": {
               "platformFaullDomainCount":  [ max value | 0 | 20 ] ,
                "platformUpdateDomainCount":  [ max value | 0 | 20 ]
                }
              }
            ]
     }
```

Answer: max value, 20

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-domains-managed-disks

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

QUESTION 398

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. Get-Event Event | where ($_.EventType -eq "error")

B. Get-Event Event | where ($_.EventType == "error")

C. search in (Event) * | where EventType –eq "error"

D. search in (Event) "error"

E. select *from Event where EventType == "error"

F. Event | where EventType is "error"

Answer: D

Explanation:

To search a term in a specific table, add the table-name just after the search operator. Note:

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

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1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

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

1. Get-Event Event | where ($_.EventType -eq "error")
2. Event | where EventType is "error"
3. search in (Event) * | where EventType –eq "error"
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer

QUESTION 400

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

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

In RG1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 in the East Asia location.
You plan to create a virtual network named VNET1.
You need to create VNET1, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal?
Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.
B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.
C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.
D. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.
E. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location.

Answer: AE

QUESTION 401

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

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B. Azure Log Analytics workspace
C. virtual machine
D. virtual machine extension

Answer: B

Explanation:
For the first step to create the new alert tule, under the Create Alert section, you are going to select your Log Analytics workspace as the resource, since this is a log based alert signal. The log data goes to the analytics workspace and it is from there that the alert is triggered.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/configure-azure-monitor

QUESTION 402

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

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

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

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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.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500. Creating a rule for the same protocol (443) with a higher priority number will not help.

C: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.

D: Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443). Changing Rule 4 allows access on UDP but is a higher priority number than Rule. Changing the protocol on Rule 4 to TCP will not help if we don't also change the priority to a lower number.

References:

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

QUESTION 403

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains several virtual machines and an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You create a log search query as shown in the following exhibit.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last

- 1 day
- 7 days
- 8 days
- 14 days
- 21 days

The query results will be displayed in a

- table that has two colums
- table that has three columns
- graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis
- graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

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Answer:

Box 1: 14 days
Box 2: graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

Explanation:

Box 1: 14 days

Two weeks will be covered.

Note: Startofweek returns the start of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided.

Start of the week is considered to be a Sunday.

Endofweek returns the end of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided. Last day of the week is considered to be a Saturday.

Box 2:

The render operator renders results in as graphical output. Timechart is a Line graph, where the first column is x-axis, and should be datetime. Other columns are y-axes. In this case the Y axis has avg (CounterValue) Values.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/log-query-overview

https://docs-analytics-eus.azurewebsites.net/queryLanguage/query_language_renderoperator.html

QUESTION 404

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named TestRG.
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: C

Explanation:

VNET1 as a Lock of type Delete, so therefore we first need to remove the lock to be able to delete this resource (and consequently the entire Resource Group).

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal#before-you-start

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QUESTION 413

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.)

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:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal

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QUESTION 414

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
1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. On the left, select Azure Active Directory > Users.
3. Select Multi-Factor Authentication.
4. Under Multi-Factor Authentication, select service settings.
5. On the Service Settings page, manage remember multi-factor authentication, select the Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust option.
6. Set the number of days to allow trusted devices to bypass two-step verification. The default is 14 days.
7. Select Save.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings

QUESTION 415

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

You plan to share a cloud resource to the All Users group.
You need to ensure that User1, U er2, User3, and User4 can connect successfully to the cloud resource.
What should you do first?
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.

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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.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B: User3 and User4 are guests already.
Note: By default, all users and guests in your directory can invite guests even if they're not assigned to an admin role. E ternal collaboration settings let you turn guest invitations on or off for different types of users in you organization. You can also delegate invitations to individual
users by assigning roles that allow them to invite guests. References:
https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/azure/ActiveDirectory/enable-all-users-group.html

QUESTION 416

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription and a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
User identities and password hashes are synced.
You have a user account named User1.
From Active Directory, you select the User must change password at next logon account option for User1.
What will occur if User1 attempts to sigh in to myapps.microsoft.com?
A. User1 will be prompted for a password change.
B. User1 will sign in by using the old password.
C. User1 will be prevented from signing in.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Troubleshoot password synchronization
Some users can't sign in to Office 365, Azure, or Microsoft Intune In this scenario, passwords of most users appear to be syncing. However, there are some users whose passwords appear not to sync. The following are scenarios in which a user cannot sign in to a Microsoft cloud service such as Office 365, Azure, or Intune. They include information about how to troubleshoot each scenario.
Scenario 1: The "User must change password at next logon" check box is selected for the user's account. To resolve this issue, follow these steps:
1. Do one of the following:
In the user account properties in Active Directory Users and Computers, clear the User must change password at next logon check box.
Have the user change their on-premises user account password.
2. Wait a few minutes for the change to sync between the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure AD.
References:
https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2855271/how-to-troubleshoot-password- synchronization-

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when-using-an-azure-ad-sy

QUESTION 421

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 Blob storage
C. Azure Data Lake Store
D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

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.
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following
- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SQL Data ase
- Azure Data Factory
Reference
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

QUESTION 422

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.
In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual

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machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions \
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}
Note
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 427

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. You regularly create and delete virtual machines.
You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted. What should you do?
A. From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis
B. From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration
C. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties
D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations

Answer: D

Explanation:
From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations

QUESTION 429

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains the file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Location
share1	West US
share2	West US
share3	East US

You have the on-premises file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Server	Path
data1	Server1	D:\Folder1
data2	Server2	E:\Folder2
data3	Server3	E:\Folder2

You create an Azure file sync group named Sync1 and perform the following actions:
- Add share1 as the cloud endpoint for Sync1.

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- Add data1 as a server endpoint for Sync1.
- Register Server1 and Server2 to 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
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	○	○
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	○	○
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, No

Explanation:
Box 1: No
A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.
Box 2: Yes
Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.
Box 3: No
Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group and-a-cloud-endpoint

QUESTION 430

Drag and Drop Question
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service
Second action: Create a Sync Group

Explanation:

Box1: 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.

Box2: Create a Sync Group

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 a registered server. A server can have server endpoints in multiple sync groups. You can create as many sync groups as you need to appropriately describe your desired sync topology.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 431

Hotspot Question

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

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

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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:

Box 1: 10.244.0.0/16
Box 2: 10.0.0.0/16

Explanation:

Box 1: 10.244.0.0/16

The Pod CIDR.

Note: The--pod-cidr should be a large address space that isn't in use elsewhere in your network environment. This range includes any on-premises network ranges if you connect, or plan to connect, your Azure virtual networks using Express Route or a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

This address range must be large enough to accommodate the number of nodes that you expect to scale up to. You can't change this address range once the cluster is deployed if you need more addresses for additional nodes.

Box 2: 10.0.0.0/16

The --service-cidr is used to assign internal services in the AKS cluster an IP address.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet

QUESTION 434

Hotspot Question

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.

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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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:
NIC configured DNS servers takes precedence over VNET configured DNS servers.
Box 1: Yes
VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10.
You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.
The DNS is set on the VNET level.
Box 2: No
VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15.
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings. This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.
Box 3: Ye VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings. This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns

QUESTION 435

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

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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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- IP1, VNET2, 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:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1
Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Explanation:

Locks are designed for any update or removal. In this case we want to move only, we are not deleting, and we are not changing anything in the resource.

QUESTION 436

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

A Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
B. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.

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C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
D. Create an A record named *.research in the adatum.com zone.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain

QUESTION 440

You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to support an app named App1.
On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.
For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.
What should you choose?
A. kubenet
B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
C. Hybrid Connection endpoints
D. Azure Private Link

Answer: B

Explanation:
With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly. These IP addresses must be unique across your network space.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The kubenet networking option is the default configuration for AKS cluster creation. With kubenet, nodes get an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet. Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space to the Azure virtual network subnet of the nodes. Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so that the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network.
C, D: AKS only supports Kubenet networking and Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI) networking.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network

QUESTION 442

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

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

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.
An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

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You create an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.
You need to identity who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.
Who should you identify?

A. User1 and Principal1 only
B. User1, User2, Principal1, and Principal2
C. User1 only
D. User1 and User2 only

Answer: C

Explanation: Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role

QUESTION 443

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.

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.

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You can create a premium file share in

- contoso101only
- contoso104 only
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

- contoso101only
- contoso101 or contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Answer:

Box 1: contoso104 only
Box 2: contoso101 and contos103 only

Explanation:

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101 and contos103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering. The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

QUESTION 444

Hotspot Question

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

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

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

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

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

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

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VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

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

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:
Box 1: No
To create a VNet to VNet VPN you need to have a special Gateway Subnet. Here, the VNet has no sufficient address space to create a Gateway Subnet and thus to establish a VNet to Vnet VPN connection.
Box 2: Yes
For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNET2 do not overlap.
Box 3: Yes
For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNETA do not overlap.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regions/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints

QUESTION 445

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.
You need to view the error event from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

A. Get-Event Even | where {$_.EventType == "error"}
B. Event | search "error"
C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
D. Event | where EventType is "error"

Answer: B

Explanation:
To search a term in a specific table, add the table-name just after the search operator. Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:
1. Event | search "error"

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2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

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

1. Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventTye ‡€"eq "error"}
2. Event | where EventType is "error"
3. search in (Event) * | where EventType ‡€"eq "error"
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer

QUESTION 446

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.
VM2 is backed up to RSV1.
You need to back up VM2 to RSV2.
What should you do first?

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup
B. From the RSV2 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup
C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault
D. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 job

Answer: A

Explanation:

For an Azure VM, you can stop protection with retain data for the VM in the old vault, move the VM to another resource group, and then protect the VM in the new vault.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#must-preserve-previous-backed-up-data

QUESTION 447

You have a general-purpose v1 Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS).
You need to ensure that the data in the storage account is protected if a zone fails.
The solution must minimize costs and administrative effort.
What should you do first?

A. Create a new storage account.
B. Configure object replication rules.
C. Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2.
D. Modify the Replication setting of storage1.

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Answer: C

Explanation:
v1 supports GRS/RA-GRS but question was about least cost. Least cost is ZRS which is only supported for v2 and premium file/block storage.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types

QUESTION 448

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

Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	BlobStorage	Standard
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Premium
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

You plan to manage the data stored in the accounts by using lifecycle management rules.
To which storage accounts can you apply lifecycle management rules?

A. storage1 only
B. storage1 and storage2 only
C. storage3 and storage4 only
D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
E. storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Answer: D

Explanation:
Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview

QUESTION 449

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.

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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 VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature.
B. From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent.
C. From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent.
D. From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server

QUESTION 453

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

Name	Operating system	Location	IP address	DNS server
VM1	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.4	Default (Azure-provided)
VM2	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.5	Default (Azure-provided)

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.
Which FQDN will be returned?

A. vm1.core.windows.net
B. vm1.azure.com
C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com
D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

Answer: D

Explanation:
internal.cloudapp.net is default DNS suffix for Azure provisioned DNS if no specific DNS is configured in the network.

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QUESTION 458

Your company has serval departments. Each department has a number of virtual machines (VMs).
The company has an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1
All VMs are located in RG1.
You want to associate each VM with its respective department.
What should you do?
A. Create Azure Management Groups for each department.
B. Create a resource group for each department.
C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
D. Modify the settings of the virtual machines.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The tags ASSOCIATE the vms to each department, then for example it can be charged to each department.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags

QUESTION 462

You are planning to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine to your company's Azure subscription.
You are required to implement a custom deployment that includes adding a particular trusted root certification authority (CA).
Which of the following should you use to create the virtual machine?
A. The New-AzureRmVm cmdlet.
B. The New-AzVM cmdlet.
C. The Create-AzVM cmdlet.
D. The az vm create command.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, using the --custom-data parameter to provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt file.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment

QUESTION 469

Your company has a Microsoft Azure subscription.
The company has datacenters in Los Angeles and New York.
You are configuring the two datacenters as geo-clustered sites for site resiliency.
You need to recommend an Azure storage redundancy option.
You have the following data storage requirements:
- Data must be stored on multiple nodes.

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- Data must be stored on nodes in separate geographic locations.
- Data can be read from the secondary location as well as from the primary location.

Which of the following Azure stored redundancy options should you recommend?

A. Geo-redundant storage
B. Read-only geo-redundant storage
C. Zone-redundant storage
D. Locally redundant storage

Answer: B

Explanation:
RA-GRS allows you to have higher read availability for your storage account by providing "read only" access to the data replicated to the secondary location. Once you enable this feature, the secondary location may be used to achieve higher availability in the event the data is not available in the primary region. This is an "opt-in" feature which requires the storage account be geo-replicated.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

QUESTION 473

Your company has three virtual machines (VMs) that are included in an availability set.
You try to resize one of the VMs, which returns an allocation failure message.
It is imperative that the VM is resized.
Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should only stop one of the VMs.
B. You should stop two of the VMs.
C. You should stop all three VMs.
D. You should remove the necessary VM from the availability set.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set T e reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster. Therefore, if a change of physical hardware cluster is required to change the VM size then all VMs must be first stopped and then restarted one-by-one to a different physical hardware clusters.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/resize-virtual-machines/

QUESTION 474

You have an Azure virtual machine (VM) that has a single data disk.
You have been tasked with attaching this data disk to another Azure VM.
You need to make sure that your strategy allows for the virtual machines to be offline for the least amount of time possible.

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Which of the following is the action you should take FIRST?

A. Stop the VM that includes the data disk.
B. Stop the VM that the data disk must be attached to.
C. Detach the data disk.
D. Delete the VM that includes the data disk.

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can simply detach a data disk from one VM and attach it to the other VM without stopping either of the VMs.
When you no longer need a data disk that's attached to a virtual machine, you can easily detach it. This removes the disk from the virtual machine, but doesn't remove it from storage. When you detach the disk, make sure nothing is actively using the disk before detaching it from the VM. You can detach a disk using PowerShell.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk

QUESTION 475

Your company has an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs) using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates.
You have been informed that the VMs will be included in a single availability set.
You are required to make sure that the ARM template you configure allows for as many VMs as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.
Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the platformFaultDomainCount property?

A. 10
B. 30
C. Min Value
D. Max Value

Answer: D

Explanation:
The number of fault domains for managed availability sets varies by region - either two or three per region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability

QUESTION 476

Your company has an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs) using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates. You have been informed that the VMs will be included in a single availability set.
You are required to make sure that the ARM template you configure allows for as many VMs as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.

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Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the platformUpdateDomainCount property?
A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 40

Answer: B

Explanation:
Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. For a given availability set, five non-user-configurable update domains are assigned by default (Resource Manager deployments can then be increased to provide up to 20 update domains) to indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability

QUESTION 477

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.
The on-premise virtual environment consists of virtual machines (VMs) running on Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V host servers.
You have created some PowerShell scripts to automate the configuration of newly created VMs. You plan to create several new VMs.
You need a solution that ensures the scripts are run on the new VMs.
Which of the following is the best solution?
A. Configure a SetupComplete.cmd batch file in the %windir%\setup\scripts directory.
B. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as logon scripts.
C Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as startup scripts.
D. Place the scripts in a new virtual hard disk (VHD).

Answer: A

Explanation:
After you deploy a Virtual Machine, you typically need to make some changes before it's ready to use. This is something you can do manually or you could use Remote PowerShell to automate the configuration of your VM after deployment for example.
But now there's a third alternative available allowing you customize your VM: the CustomScriptextension.
This CustomScript extension is executed by the VM Agent and it's very straightforward: you specify which files it needs to download from your storage account and which file it needs to execute. You can even specify arguments that need to be passed to the script. The only requirement is that you execute a .ps1 file.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/automating-vm-customization-tasks-using-custom-script-

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extension/

QUESTION 478

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.
You plan to deploy several new virtual machines (VMs) in Azure.
The VMs will have the same operating system and custom software requirements.
You configure a reference VM in the on-premise virtual environment.
You then generalize the VM to create an image.
You need to upload the image to Azure to ensure that it is available for selection when you create the new Azure VMs.
Which PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

A. Add-AzVM
B. Add-AzVhd
C. Add-AzImage
D. Add-AzImageDataDisk

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Add-AzVhd cmdlet uploads on-premises virtual hard disks, in .vhd file format, to a blob storage account as fixed virtual hard disks.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/upload-generalized-managed

QUESTION 482

Your company has virtual machines (VMs) hosted in Microsoft Azure.
The VMs are located in a single Azure virtual network named VNet1.
The company has users that work remotely.
The remote workers require access to the VMs on VNet1.
You need to provide access for the remote workers. What should you do?

A. Configure a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN.
B. Configure a VNet-to-VNet VPN.
C. Configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN.
D. Configure DirectAccess on a Windows Server 2012 server VM.
E. Configure a Multi-Site VPN

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways

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QUESTION 486

Your company has two on-premises servers named SRV01 and SRV02.
Developers have created an application that runs on SRV01.
The application calls a service on SRV02 by IP address.
You plan to migrate the application on Azure virtual machines (VMs).
You have configured two VMs on a single subnet in an Azure virtual network.
You need to configure the two VMs with static internal IP addresses. What should you do?

A. Run the New-AzureRMVMConfig PowerShell cmdlet.
B. Run the Set-AzureSubnet PowerShell cmdlet.
C. Modify the VM properties in the Azure Management Portal.
D. Modify the IP properties in Windows Network and Sharing Center.
E. Run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Specify a static internal IP for a previously created VM If you want to set a static IP address for a VM that you previously created, you can do so by using the following cmdlets. If you already set an IP address for the VM and you want to change it to a different IP address, you'll need to remove the existing static IP address before running these cmdlets. See the instructions below to remove a static IP.
For this procedure, you'll use the Update-AzureVM cmdlet. The Update-AzureVM cmdlet restarts the VM as part of the update process. The DIP that you specify will be assigned after the VM restarts. In this example, we set the IP address for VM2, which is located in cloud service StaticDemo.
Get-AzureVM -ServiceName StaticDemo -Name VM2 | Set-AzureStaticVNetIP -IPAddress 192.168.4.7 | Update-AzureVM

QUESTION 487

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.
You need to deploy five virtual machines (VMs) to your company's virtual network subnet.
The VMs will each have both a public and private IP address. Inbound and outbound security rules for all of these virtual machines must be identical.
Which of the following is the least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 20
D. 40

Answer: A

Explanation:
Each VM will consume a single NIC.
Public IPs don't consume an extra NIC, and are able to share the same NIC used for the Private IP in each VM.

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QUESTION 488

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.
You need to deploy five virtual machines (VMs) to your company's virtual network subnet.
The VMs will each have both a public and private IP address.
Inbound and outbound security rules for all of these virtual machines must be identical.
Which of the following is the least amount of security groups needed for this configuration?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
NSG's can be applied to NIC's or Subnets.
Seeing that all VM's share the same Subnet, a single NSG can be used.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

QUESTION 489

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016.
One of the VMs is backed up every day using Azure Backup Instant Restore.
When the VM becomes infected with data encrypting ransomware, you decide to recover the VM's files.
Which of the following is TRUE in this scenario?

A. You can only recover the files to the infected VM.
B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.
C. You can only recover the files to a new VM.
D. You will not be able to recover the files.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Not only you can recover to the same or new VM, but also download the files as a drive to any VM.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm

QUESTION 490

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016.
One of the VMs is backed up every day using Azure Backup Instant Restore.
When the VM becomes infected with data encrypting ransomware, you are required to restore the VM.
Which of the following actions should you take?

A. You should restore the VM after deleting the infected VM.

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B. You should restore the VM to any VM within the company's subscription.
C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM.
D. You should restore the VM to an on-premise Windows device.

Answer C

Explanation:
To restore a full VM we should create a new VM before deleting the infected one.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm

QUESTION 491

You administer a solution in Azure that is currently having performance issues.
You need to find the cause of the performance issues pertaining to metrics on the Azure infrastructure.
Which of the following is the tool you should use?
A. Azure Traffic Analytics
B. Azure Monitor
C. Azure Activity Log
D. Azure Advisor

Answer: B

Explanation:
Metrics in Azure Monitor are stored in a time-series database which is optimized for analyzing time-stamped data. This makes metrics particularly suited for alerting and fast detection of issues.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-platform

QUESTION 492

Your company has an Azure subscription that includes a Recovery Services vault.
You want to use Azure Backup to schedule a backup of your company's virtual machines (VMs) to the Recovery Services vault.
Which of the following VMs can you back up? Choose all that apply.
A. VMs that run Windows 10.
B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher.
C. VMs that have NOT been shut down.
D. VMs that run Debian 8.2+.
E. VMs that have been shut down.

Answer: ABCDE

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 Debian operating system from Debian 7.9+.
Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros

QUESTION 495

You have an Azure subscription.
In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:
- Performance: Standard
- Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Access tier (default): Cool
- Hierarchical namespace: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.
Which setting should you modify first?
A. Performance
B. Replication
C. Access tier (default)
D. Hierarchical namespace

Answer: A

Explanation:
Select Standard performance for general-purpose v2 storage accounts (default).
This type of account is recommended by Microsoft for most scenarios. For more information, see Type of storage accounts.
Select Premium for scenarios requiring low latency. After selecting Premium, select the type of premium storage account to create. The following types of premium storage accounts are available:
- Block blobs
- File shares
- Page blobs

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal

QUESTION 497

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains the custom role-based access control (RBAC) roles shown in the following table.

Name	Description
Role1	Azure subscription role
Role2	Azure AD role

From the Azure portal, you need to create two custom roles named Role3 and Role4.
Role3 will be an Azure subscription role.
Role4 will be an Azure AD role.
Which roles can you clone to create the new roles?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

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Role3:

- Role1 only
- Built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Built-in Azure subscription roles and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure subscription roles, and built-in Azure AD roles

Role4:

- Role2 only
- Built-in Azure AD roles only
- Role2 and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Built-in Azure AD roles and built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure AD, and built-in Azure subscription roles

Answer:

Role3: Role1 and built in Azure subscription roles only
Role4: Role2 only

Explanation:

Role3 is an Azure subscription role and you are able to clone Azure subscription roles and custom roles.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-portal

Role4 is an Azure AD role and it just are able to clone customer roles.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/custom-create

QUESTION 499

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2.

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VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.
You need to create the peering.
What should you do first?
A. Modify the address space of VNet1.
B. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
C. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.
D. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The exhibit indicates that VNet1 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16, which is the same as VNet2, and thus overlaps. We need to change the address space for VNet1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq

QUESTION 500

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

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.
Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2?
A. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
B. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, comp3.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com
C. comp2.contoso.com only
D. comp1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
E. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com only

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can lookup for any DNS records by using command line cmd:
1. nslookup -q=ptr google.com "PTR record"
2. nslookup -q=a google.com "A record" "IP address"
3. nslookup -q=mx google.com "Mail exchange record "

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4. nslookup -q=cname google.com "Alias name"
5. nslookup -q=txt google.com "info"
6. nslookup -q=ns google.com "Identify DNS servers"
7. nslookup -q=dchid google.com "Information related to DHCP"

QUESTION 502

Drag and Drop Question

You have downloaded an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy numerous virtual machines (VMs).

The ARM template is based on a current VM, but must be adapted to reference an administrative password.

You need to make sure that the password cannot be stored in plain text.

You are preparing to create the necessary components to achieve your goal.

Which of the following should you create to achieve your goal? Answer by dragging the correct option from the list to the answer area.

Answer:

Step 1: An Azure Key Vault
Step 2: An access policy

Explanation:

Using Key Vault, we create a secret containing our Password.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/secrets/quick-create-portal

Using an Access Policy, we allow access to the previously created secret.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli

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QUESTION 503

Drag and Drop Question

Your company has an Azure subscription that includes a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs), which are all part of the same virtual network.

Your company also has an on-premises Hyper-V server that hosts a VM, named VM1, which must be replicated to Azure.

Which of the following objects that must be created to achieve this goal? Answer by dragging the correct option from the list to the answer area.

Options	Answer
Hyper-V site	
Storage account	
Azure Recovery Services Vault	
Azure Traffic Manager instance	
Replication policy	
Endpoint	

Answer:

Step 1: Hyper-V site
Step 2: Azure Recovery Services Vault
Step 3: Replication policy

Explanation:

For physical servers:

- Storage Account
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

For Hyper-v server:

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-disaster-recovery
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-nz/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-prepare-on-premises-tutorial

QUESTION 504

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

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Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
                "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
                    "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
                    "activeDirectoryProperties": {
                        "domainName": "Contoso.com",
                        "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
                        "forestName": "Contoso.com",
-
                    }
            }
```

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 assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box1: Yes

Because you can assign Share-level permissions to specific Azure AD users or user groups

Box2: No

Azure AD and on-premises AD DS authentication do not support authentication against computer accounts.

Box3: Yes

Note: You cannot give share-level priviledges to a computer object.

QUESTION 505

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network VNet1.

You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which user can perform each configuration?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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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:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only
Box 2: User1 only

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only

User1: The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources. User3: The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, including creating subnets.

Box 2: User1 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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftnetwork

QUESTION 506

Hotspot Question

You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.

To which resources can you apply locks and tags?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Locks:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Answer:

Locks: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tags : Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Explanation:

Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json

QUESTION 507

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named conainer1. You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	**Not applicable**

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

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Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container 1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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 October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Dep1File1.docx is in archive, meaning the only way to pull it out and read it is to "rehydrate" the file.
Box 2: Yes
File2 and File3 can continue to be read, even in the cool tier.
Box 3: Yes
File2 and File3 can continue to be read, even in the cool tier.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview

QUESTION 508

Hotspot Question
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.

ShooFYWX

```
{
  "$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":  [ ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

0
1
2
3
4

10
20
25
30
40
50

Answer: 3, 20

Explanation:

Box 1: 3

Microsoft has a maximum of 3 fault domains on selected regions.

Box 2: 20

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.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability

QUESTION 509

Drag and Drop Question

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	**Not applicable**

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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.

shooFYWX

Answer:

Step 1: Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.
Step 2: Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.
Step 3: Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Explanation:

1. Remove the Public IP addresses. They are basic Public IPs and we're using a Standard Load Balancer which aren't compatible.
2. Create a backend pool and health probes.
3. Create a load balancer rule.

No need for Availability Set since LB1 is a Standard Load Balancer, and Standard LBs can balance traffic to VMs that are in the same vNET. Availability Set is needed only for Basic Load Balancers.

QUESTION 510

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains two om-premises locations named site1 and site2.

You need to connect site1 and site2 by using an Azure Virtual WAN.

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.

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Answer:

Step 1: Create a Virtual WAN resource.
Step 2: Create a virtual hub.
Step 3: Create VPN sites.
Step 4: Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Explanation:

Create a virtual WAN Configure hub Basic settings

Configure site-to-site VPN gateway settings

Create a site

Connect a site to a hub

Connect a VPN site to a hub

Connect a VNet to a hub

Download a configuration file

View or edit your VPN gateway

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal

QUESTION 512

Hotspot Question

You have a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 that has the rules defined in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

```
PS C:\> Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name "NSG1" -ResourceGroupName "RG1" | Select -ExpandProperty SecurityRules

Name                                  : ALLOW_HTTPS
Id                                    : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/
                                        providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/AL
                                        LOW_HTTPS
Etag                                  : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState                     : Succeeded
Description                           :
Protocol                              : TCP
SourcePortRange                       : {*}
DestinationPortRange                  : {443}
SourceAddressPrefix                   : {*}
DestinationAddressPrefix              : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups       : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups  : []
Access                                : Allow
Priority                              : 100
Direction                             : Inbound


Name                                  : DENY_PING
Id                                    : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/
                                        providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/DE
                                        NY_PING
Etag                                  : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState                     : Succeeded
Description                           :
Protocol                              : ICMP
SourcePortRange                       : {*}
DestinationPortRange                  : {*}
SourceAddressPrefix                   : {VirtualNetwork}
DestinationAddressPrefix              : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups       : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups  : []
Access                                : Deny
Priority                              : 111
Direction                             : Outbound
```

NSG1 is associated to a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.1.0.10
VM2	10.1.0.11

You need to add a rule to NSG1 to ensure that VM1 can ping VM2. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
How should you configure the rule?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Direction:
- Inbound
- Outbound

Source:
- Any
- 10.1.0.10
- 10.1.0.11
- 10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
- 10.1.0.0/28

Destination:
- Any
- 10.1.0.10
- 10.1.0.11
- 10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11
- 10.1.0.0/28

Priority:
- 110
- 111
- 112

Answer:

Direction: Outbound
Source: 10.1.0.10
Destination: 10.1.0.11
Priority: 110

Explanation:
Direction: Outbound Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
All the virtual machines within the same virtual network can communicate with each other when it comes to Inbound traffic by default so this means an Outbound direction rule is needed.
10.1.0.10/10.1.0.11 for both source and destination as the ICMP packet would have to go in both directions.
Priority has to come before the ICMP blocking of 111.

QUESTION 513

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 App1 on your administrative workstation.

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You need to deploy App1 to cluster1.
What should you do first?
A. Run the aa aks create command.
B. Create a host pool on Cluster1
C. Upload App1 to Registry1.
D. Run the kubect1 apply command.

Answer: C

QUESTION 514

You have a .NET Core application running in Azure App Services.
You are expecting a huge influx of traffic to your application in the coming days.
When your application experiences this spike in traffic, you want to detect any anomalies such as request errors or failed queries immediately.
What service can you use to assure that you know about these types of errors related to your .NET application immediately?
A. Application Insights Search
B. Log analytics workspace
C. Client-side monitoring
D. Live Metrics Stream in Application Insights

Answer: D

Explanation:
Live metrics stream includes such information as the number of incoming requests, the duration of those requests, and any failures that occur. You can also inspect critical performance metrics such as processor and memory.

QUESTION 515

You have a general purpose v1 storage account named storageaccount1 that has a private container named container1.
You need to allow read access to the data inside container1, but only within a 14 day window.
How do you accomplish this?
A Create a stored access policy
B Create a service SAS
C. Create a shared access signatures
D. Upgrade the storage account to general purpose v2

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A Stored Access Policy allows granular control over a single storage container using a Shared Access Signature (SAS).
A Shared Access Signature (SAS) allows you to have granular control over your storage account, including access to only certain services (i.e. Azure Blobs) and permitting only read, write, delete, list, add, or create

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access.

QUESTION 516

You have an Azure web app named App1.
You need to monitor the availability of App1 by using a multi-step web test.
What should you use in Azure Monitor?

A. Azure Application Insights
B. the Diagnostic settings
C. metrics
D. Azure Service Health

Answer: A

Explanation:
Upload the web test:
1. In the Application Insights portal on the Availability pane select Add Classic test, then select Multi-step as the SKU.
2. Upload your multi-step web test.
3. Set the test locations, frequency, and alert parameters.
4. Select Create.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep

QUESTION 517

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

Name	Type
ManagementGroup1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75	Subscription ID
Tag1	Tag

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
How should you complete the command?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

[▼]
- New-AzVm
- New-AzResource
- New-AzTemplateSpec
- New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

[▼]
- -Tag Tag1 '
- -ResourceGroupName RG1 '
- -GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
- -Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

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Answer:

Box 1: New-AzResourceGroupDeployment.
Box 2: -ResourceGroupName RG1.

Explanation:

Box 1: New-AzResourceGroupDeployment.

This cmdlet allows you to use a custom ARM template file to deploy resources to a resource group.

For example:

New-AzResourceGroup -Name $resourceGroupName -Location "$location" New-AzResourceGroupDeployment `
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName `
-TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/quickstarts/microsoft.compute/vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" `
-adminUsername $adminUsername `
-adminPassword $adminPassword `
-dnsLabelPrefix $dnsLabelPrefix

Box 2: -ResourceGroupName RG1.

It's one of parameters of New-AzResourceGroupDeployment to specify to which resource group you want to deploy resources.

You could use New-AzVm to create a VM, but it doesn't use a template. You would need to provide all parameters in the command line.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/new-azvm?view=azps-7.0.0

QUESTION 518

Hotspot Question

You have the web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Web framework	Hosting environment
App1	Microsoft ASP.NET	An on-premises physical server that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured
App2	Microsoft ASP.NET Core	An Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured

You need to monitor the performance and usage of the apps by using Azure Application Insights. The solution must minimize modifications to the application code.

What should you do on each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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App1:

Install the Log Analytics agent
Install the Azure Monitor agent
Use the Application Insights SDK
Install the Application Insights Agent

App2:

Install the Log Analytics agent
Install the Azure Monitor agent
Use the Application Insights SDK
Install the Application Insights Agent

Answer:

App1: Install the Application Insights Agent
App2: Install the Application Insights Agent

Explanation:

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor. Telemetry is sent to the Azure portal, where you can monitor your app.

Note:

The module currently supports codeless instrumentation of .NET and .NET Core web apps hosted with IIS. Use an SDK to instrument Java and Node.js applications.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview

QUESTION 520

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage.
You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

A. Device1 and Device2 only
B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
C. Device1 only
D. Device2 and Device3 only

Answer: B

Explanation:

AzCopy is supported in all these three operating systems.

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

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QUESTION 521

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

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2?

A. comp1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
B. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
C. comp2.contoso.cam only
D. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com only
E. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, comp3.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com

Answer: E

Explanation:
https://medium.com/azure-architects/exploring-azure-private-dns-be65de08f780
https://simpledns.plus/help/dns-record-types

QUESTION 522

You have an Azure subscription.
You are deploying an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will contain multiple pods. The pods will use kubernet networking.
You need to restrict network traffic between the pods. What should you configure on the AKS cluster?

A. pod security policies
B. the Calico network policy
C. an application security group
D. the Azure network policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubenet (basic networking) or Azure CNI (advanced networking).
Azure Network Policies supports Azure CNI only. Calico Network Policies supports both Azure CNI (Windows Server 2019 and Linux) and kubenet (Linux).

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Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet

QUESTION 523

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You create an Azure load balancer.
You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule?
Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. a frontend IP address
B. a backend pool
C. a health probe
D. an inbound NAT rule
E. a virtual network

Answer: BC

Explanation:
You can't create a LB without FrontEnd IP, so if we have a LB we also have a FrontEnd IP already. You can however create a LB without a backend pool and without any rules. If you want to add a rule to your LB later you have to create a backend pool and health probe first. Those are mandatory properties for a rule.

QUESTION 524

You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	**Not applicable**
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	**Not applicable**
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer.
Which public IP addresses can you use?
A. IPI and IP3 only
B. IP1, IP2, and IP3
C. IP2 only
D. IP3 only

Answer: D

Explanation:
Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of Basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.
Reference:

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses

QUESTION 525

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

A. Task1 and Task3 only
B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
C. Task1, Task2 and Task3 only
D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
E. Take1, Take2, Take3, and Take4

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Storage Explorer does not have the ability to create a new storage account directly. Instead, you can use Azure Storage Explorer to connect to and manage existing storage accounts in Azure.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-explorer-files

QUESTION 527

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

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port: 80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements:

- Provide Remote Desktop access to VM1 from the internet by using port 3389.
- Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

What should you create on LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules?

A. A frontend IP address

B A health probe

C. A load balancing rule

D. A backend pool

Answer: A

Explanation:

Key is port 3389 from the internet for both VMs. If we want to connect to two different machines on the same port, we need to have two different frontend IPs for the port forwarding.

QUESTION 528

Your company has an Azure subscription and has setup the following Virtual Networks and subnets in Azure:

Name	Subnets
lead2pass-net1	Subnet1
lead2pass-net2	Subnet2

The following Virtual Machines have been deployed in the subnets:

VM Name	Subnets
demovm1	Subnet1
demovm2	Subnet1
demovm3	Subnet2

You now need to add an application gateway to the Virtual Network lead2pass-net1.

Which of the following would you do first?

A. Add a service endpoint.

B. Add a virtual network.

C. Move demovm3 to Subnet1.

D. Stop demovm1 and demovm2

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Answer: D

Explanation:

When you deploy an application gateway to a Virtual Network, it needs to have an empty subnet to deploy the application gateway resources. As an example, shown below, a Virtual Machine exists in a subnet in the Virtual Network lead2pass-net.

This is why we can't use this Network to deploy the application gateway.

So, in our question, the only way to deploy the application gateway is to first stop the virtual machines and deallocate them. This seems to be the most suitable answers from the options given. The other options provided would not assist in the creation of the gateway.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal

QUESTION 531

Hotspot Question

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

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	172.16.0.4	VNET2
VM3	192.168.0.4	VNET3
VM4	192.168.0.5	VNET3

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.

Name	Type	Value
Server1	A	131.107.2.3
Server2	A	131.107.2.4

VNET1 and VNET2 are linked to an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains

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the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Server1	A	131.107.3.3
Server2	A	131.107.3.4

The virtual networks are configured to use the DNS servers shown in the following table.

Virtual network	DNS server
VNET1	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	Custom: 192.168.0.5
VNET3	Custom: 192.168.0.5

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 VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	○	○
From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	○	○
From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VM1 is in VNET1. In VNET1 Server1 resolves to 131.107.3.3

Box 2: No

VM2 is in VNET2. VNET2 uses custom DNS server 192.168.0.5 Box 3: No

QUESTION 532

Drag and Drop Question

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

Name	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication	Contents
storage1	Enabled	A blob container named container1 that has a public access level of No public access
storage2	Enabled	A file share named share1

You plan to use AzCopy to copy a blob from container1 directly to share1.
You need to identify which authentication method to use when you use AzCopy.
What should you identify for each account?
To answer, drag the appropriate authentication methods to the correct accounts.
Each method 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.

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Answer:

Storage1: A shared access signature (SAS) token.
Storage2: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

Explanation:

Box 1: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

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

For Blob storage you can use Azure AD & SAS.

Note: In the current release, if you plan to copy blobs between storage accounts, you'll have to append a SAS token to each source URL. You can omit the SAS token only from the destination URL.

Box 2: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

For File storage you can only use SAS.

Reference:

https://docs.microso t.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

QUESTION 533

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription.

You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configure as shown in the following exhibit.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Answer: 3, 1

Explanation:

Box 1: 3

It scales up by one after 10 minutes. So after 10 minutes 1 is added, but it won't add another for another 10 minutes and only 5 more minutes have passed, so the answer is 3.

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Box 2: 1

After creating a scale set, go the resource, click Scaling under Settings and open the scale in rule. You will find Duration(minutes) is defaulted to 5. I tested this scenario just to check the default duration because at the time of creating the VMSS on the portal you don't get an option to choose duration for Scal in.

QUESTION 535

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center.
You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete.
Which use attributes should you include in the file?

A. The user principal name and usage location of each user only
B. The user principal name of each user only
C. The display name of each user only
D. The display name and usage location of each user only
E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

Answer: B

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete#csv-template-structure

QUESTION 536

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:
--Scope: Sub1
--Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1
--Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
--Policy enforcement: Enabled
--Tag name: Tag4
--Tag value: value4
You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

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Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

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
RG1 has the Tag2:IT tag assigned only	○	○
Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned.	○	○
VNET1 has the Tag2:IT and Tag3:value2 tags assigned only	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:
Box 1: No
The Azure Policy will add Tag4 to RG1.
Box 2: No
Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren't inherited by the resources although you can enable inheritance with Azure Policy. Storage1 has Tag3: Value1 and the Azure Policy will add Tag4.
Box 3: No
Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren't inherited by the resources so VNET1 does not have Tag2.
VNET1 has Tag3:value2.
VNET1 is excluded from the Azure Policy so Tag4 will not be added to VNET1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json

QUESTION 538

You have three offices and an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office.
What should you use?

A. Azure AD roles
B. administrative units
C. access packages in Azure AD entitlement management
D. Azure roles

Answer: B

Explanation:

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Administrative units restrict permissions in a role to any portion of your organization that you define. You could, for example, use administrative units to delegate the Helpdesk Administrator role to regional support specialists, so they can manage users only in the region that they support.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units

QUESTION 539

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{
        "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccount",
        "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
        "name": "storageaccount1",
        "location": "eastus",
        "sku": {
            "name": "Standard_LRS",
            "tier": "Standard"
        },
        "kind": "StorageV2",
        "properties": {
            "networkAcls": {
                "bypass": "AzureServices",
                "virtualNetworkRules": [],
                "ipRules": [],
                "defaultAction": "Allow",
            },
            "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
            "encryption": {
                "services": {
                    "file": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    }
                    "blob": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    }
                },
                "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
            },
            "accessTier": "Hot"
        }
    },
```

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 server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	○	○

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Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

VirtualNetworkRules & IpRules are blank, with the default action Allow.

Box 2: Yes

Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier.

Bob 3: No.

To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

- A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Contributor
- The Azure Resource Manager Reader role

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal

QUESTION 541

Hotspot Question

You have two Azure App Service app named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot.

The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

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 January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	○	○
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	○	○
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	○	○

Answer: No, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.

On January 15th you will have 9 backups as 0 day retention is defined as indefinite. Retention: Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

Box 2: No

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. Backup in the questions only includes the production slot. So, no backup policy for test slots.

Box 3: Yes

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On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. You can restore the production backup to any slot or new deployment slot.

References:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal

QUESTION 542

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shows 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 during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	○	○
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	○	○
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	○	○

Answer: No, No, Yes

Note: By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.

Reference:

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https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences

QUESTION 543

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must u e the principle of least privilege.
Which two roles should you configure for storage!?
Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. Reader
B. Storage Blob Data Contributor
C. Storage Account Contributor
D. Storage Blob Data Reader
E. Contributor

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal. For example, if you assign the Storage Blob Data Contributor role to user Mary at the level of a container named sample-container, then Mary is granted read, write, and delete access to all of the blobs in that container. However, if Mary wants to view a blob in the Azure portal, then the Storage Blob Data Contributor role by itself will not provide sufficient permissions to navigate through the portal to the blob in order to view it. The additional permissions are required to navigate through the portal and view the other resources that are visible there.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal

QUESTION 544

You plan to deploy route-based Site-to-Site VPN connections between several on-premises locations and an Azure virtual network. Which tunneling protocol should you use?

A. L2TP
B. IKEv2
C. PPTP
D. IKEv1

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN gateway connection is used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel.

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IKEv2 supports 10 S2S connections, while IKEv1 only supports 1.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-classic-portal

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

QUESTION 545

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

A. service endpoints

B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy

C. a network security group (NSG)

D. Azure Virtual WAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

QUESTION 546

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

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```
{
    "$schema": https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#,
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "resources": [
        {
            "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
            "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
            "location": "eastus",
            "name": "RG1"
        },
        {
            "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
            "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",
            "name": "storageDeployment",
            "resourceGroup": "RG1",
            "dependsOn": [
                "[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"
            ],
            "properties": {
                "mode": "Incremental",
                "template": {
                    "$schema": https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#,
                    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
                    "resources": [
                        {
                            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
                            "apiVersion": "2017-10-01",
                            "name": "storage1",
                            "location": "eastus",
                            "kind": "StorageV2",
                            "sku": {
                                "name": "Standard_LRS"
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

A. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
B. New-AzDeployment
C. New-AzResource
D. New-AzTenantDeploynent

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New-AzDeployment allows one to deploy resources and a resource group from my experience. Where New-AzResouceGroupDeployment requires an existing resource group to deploy your resources into.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azdeployment?view=azps-8.2.0

QUESTION 547

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storageacct1234 and two users named User1 and User2.
You assign User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

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Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.
B. View blob data in storageacct1234.
C. View file shares in storageacct1234.
D. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
E. Assign roles to User2 for storageacct1234.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader
View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor
Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs.

QUESTION 548

Y u 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. Session persistence to None
B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
C. a health probe
D. Session persistence to Client IP

Answer: D

Explanation:
With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific

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server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:

Note:

- Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
- Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 551

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a virtual machine that runs Windows 10.

You need to join the virtual machine to an Active Directory domain.

How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Bach correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
    "type": [ "Extensions", "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines", "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions" ],
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VName'), '/joindomain')]",
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",
    "properties": {
      "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
      "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
      "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
      "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
      "settings": {
        "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
        "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
        "Restart": "true",
        "Options": "3"
    },
    [ "ProtectedSettings":{ | "Settings":{ | "Statuses":{ ]
      "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
    }
}
```

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Answer:

Box1: Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions
Box2: protectedSettings

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/join-windows-vm-template#azure-resource-manager-template-overview

QUESTION 552

Hotspot Question

You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	**None**	vnet1

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

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:

- For fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
- For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worm one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Only private AZ DNS Zones can use auto registration. The set DNS search suffix in the client changes nothing.

Box 2: Yes

vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.

Box 3: Yes

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vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 553

Hotspot Question

You need to create a bar chart that shows the number of distinct computers that have sent heartbeats each week.

How should you complete the Log Analytics query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE; Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: summarize
Box 2: dcount
Box 3: render

QUESTION 554

Your company is planning on migrating their on-premise VMWare Virtual Machines to Azure. For this purpose, they are planning on using the Azure Migrate tool. You first need to discover which of the on-premise machines need to be assessed for the migration.

Which of the below mentioned steps need to be followed for this requirement. Choose 3 answers from the options given below

A. Create a collector virtual machine
B. Download the OVA file for the collector appliance
C. Create a migration group in the project
D. Configure the collector and start discovery
E. Create an assessment in the project

Answer: ABD

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-assessment-vmware

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QUESTION 559

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1.
CPU usage for ASP1 is shown in the following exhibit.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

The average CPU percentage is calculated **[answer choice]** per day

- once
- four times
- six times
- 24 times

ASP1 must be **[answer choice]** to optimize CPU usage

- scaled up
- scaled down
- scaled out

Answer: four times, scaled up

Explanation:

Box 1: four times

From the exhibit we see it is auto updated every 6 hours so within 24hours it is checked 4 times (4*6=24h) .

Box 2: scaled up Scale up when:

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* You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or 1/0 limits.
* You need to quickly react to fix performance issues that can't be solved with classic database optimization.
* You need a solution that allows you to change service tiers to adapt to changing latency requirements.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-troubleshoot
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/sealing-out-vs-scaling-up

QUESTION 560

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a file share named share1.
The subscription is linked to a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1.
You need to grant Group1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role for share1. What should you do first?

A. Enable Active Directory Domain Service (ADDS) authentication for storage1.
B. Grant share-level permissions by using File Explorer.
C. Mount share1 by using File Explorer.
D. Create a private endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before you enable Azure AD over SMB for Azure file shares, make sure you have completed the following prerequisites:
1. Select or create an Azure AD tenant.
2. To support authentication with Azure AD credentials, you must enable Azure AD Domain Services for your Azure AD tenant.
Etc.
Note: The Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor allows read, write, delete and modify NTFS permissions in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-domain-service-enable

QUESTION 561

You have an Azure App Services web app named App1. You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.
You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure AD credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
What should you do?

A. Configure app-level credentials for FTPS.
B. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers.

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C. Assign the Owner role to the developers.
D. Configure user-level credentials for FTPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To secure app deployment from a local computer, Azure App Service supports two types of credentials for local Git deployment and FTP/S deployment. These credentials are not the same as your Azure subscription credentials.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure-credentials?tabs=cli
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#website-contributor
Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* - Create and manage a deployment

QUESTION 566

Hotspot Question
You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.
Sub1 is in a management group named MG1.
Sub2 is in a management group named MG2.
You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

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

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Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box1: No

And Virtual Machine Contributor can't log in to VM as a regular user.

Box 2: No

Since User2 only has Virtual Machine User in Sub1, so he can log in to VM1 but can't manage disks or snapshots

Box 3: No

Virtual Machine Contributor only has permission to manage disks, but not disk snapshots (Disk Snapshot Contributor permission).

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor

QUESTION 567

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Size
LAN	/24
GatewaySubnet	/28

VNET1 contains a virtual network gateway named VNG1 that uses policy-based routing and has a single Site-to-Site VPN connection to an on-premises datacenter.

You need to Implement ExpressRoute. The solution must include a Site-to-Site VPN as a backup.

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.

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Answer:

Step 1: Delete VNG1.
Step 2: Deploy an ExpressRoute gateway.
Step 3: Create a route-based VPN gateway in a subnet of /27.
Step 4: Create a subnet of /28 named GatewaySubnet2.

QUESTION 568

You have an Azure subscription mat contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure function named App1.
You need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops.
What should you create for the alert rule?

A. a security group that has dynamic device membership
B. an action group
C. an application security group
D. an application group

Answer: B

Explanation:
An action group is a collection of actions that are triggered by an Azure alert. In this scenario, you need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops, and for this purpose, you need to create an action group. An action group defines the set of actions to be taken when an alert is triggered, such as running an Azure function, sending an email, or creating an Azure ticket.
By creating an action group and associating it with the alert rule, you can automate the process of running App1 if VM1 stops, without the need for manual intervention. This helps ensure that critical systems, such as App1, are automatically activated when necessary, improving the overall reliability and availability of your Azure services.

QUESTION 569

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.
What should you configure?
A. private endpoints
B. Azure Firewall
C. Azure AD Application Proxy
D. Azure Peering Service

Answer: A

Explanation:
Service endpoints and Private endpoints are the services that allows you to use MSFT backbone to communicate with Azure services.

QUESTION 570

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

Name	Description
storage1	Storage account
storage2	Storage account
KeyVault1	Key vault
VNET1	Virtual network with a single subnet that has five virtual machines connected
VNET2	Virtual network with a single subnet that has three virtual machines connected

You need to configure access for VNET1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to communicate with the virtual machines connected to VNET2 by using the Microsoft backbone.
- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to access storage1, storage2 and Azure AD by using the Microsoft backbone.

What is the minimum number of service endpoints you should add to VNET1?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

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First service endpoint: One service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage added to VNET1.
The question asks how many to add to VNET1. When adding service endpoints on the VNET1 side you only get to choose the service (Microsoft.Storage) not the actual storage accounts. Once you add this service endpoint it can be then linked to on the storage side for both accounts. Second Service Endpoint: Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory.

QUESTION 571

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1.
What is the state of File1 on June 7?

A. stored in the Archive access tier
B. stored in the Hot access tier
C. stored in the Cool access tier
D. deleted

Answer: D

Explanation:
If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview

QUESTION 573

Hotspot Question
You are creating an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster as shown in the following exhibit.

shooFYWX

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.

shooFYWX

To ensure that you can create Windows containers in AKS1, you must **[answer choice]**.

- enable virtual nodes
- increase the number of node pools
- modify the Kubernetes version setting
- modify the Network configuration setting

To ensure that you can integrate AKS1 with an Azure container registry, you must modify the **[answer choice]** setting.

- AKS-managed Azure Active Directory
- Authentication method
- Authorized IP ranges
- Kubernetes version
- Network configuration

Answer

Box 1: modify the Network configuration setting
Box 2: AKS-Managed Azure Active Directory

Explanation:

Box 1: Modify the Network configuration setting

To run an AKS cluster that supports node pools for Windows Server containers, your cluster needs to use a network policy that uses Azure CNI (advanced) network plugin.

Ref: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli

Box 2: AKS-Managed Azure Active Directory

Ref:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-container-registry-integration?tabs=azure-cli

QUESTION 574

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
The storage1 account contains a container named container1.
You to create a lifecycle management rule for storage1 that will automatically move the blobs in container' to the lowest-cost tier after 90 days.
How should you complete the rule?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

ShooFYWX

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            [ "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool":{ | "tierToArchive":{ | "tierToCool":{ ]
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90
...
        "filters": {
            [ "blobIndexMatch":[ | "blobTypes":[ | "prefixMatch":[ ]
            "container1/"
...
```

Answer:

Box 1: "tierToArchive":{
Box 2: "prefixMatch":[

Explanation:

- tierToArchive because it's the lowest cost tier, and doesn't say anything about needing to read data after 90 days. However, rehydration costs will occur if they did need to read it.
- prefixMatch because we only want the blob in the container1. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-policy-configure?tabs=azure-portal

QUESTION 575

Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

ShooFYWX

```
{
  "$schema":"https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion":"1.0.0.0",
  "parameters":{},
  "variables":{
    "vnetId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')],
    "lbId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku":"Standard",
    "netname":"APP1"
  },
  "resources":[
    {
      "apiVersion":"2017-08-01",
      "type":"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/",
      "name":"LB1",
      "location":"EastUS",
      "sku":{
        "name":"[variables('sku')]"
      ),
      "properties":{
        "frontendIPConfiguration":[
          {
            "name":"[variables('netname')]",
            "properties":{
              "subnet":{
                "id":"[concat(variables('vnetId'),'/subnets/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "privateIPAllocationMethod":"Dynamic"
            }
          }
        ],
        "backendAddressPools":[
          {
            "name":"concat(variables('netname'), '-Servers')]"
          }
        ],
        "loadBalancingRules":[
          {
            "name":"APP1",
            "properties":{
              "frontendIPConfiguration":{
                "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'),'/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "backendAddressPool":{
                "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'),'/backendAddressPool/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "probe":{
                "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'),'/probes/probe')]"
              },
              "backendPort":8080,
              "protocol":"Tcp",
              "frontendPort":80,
              "enableFloatingIP":false,
              "idleTimeoutInMinutes":4,
              "loadDistribution":"SourceIPProtocol"
            }
          }
        ],
        "probes":[
          {
            "name":"probe",
            "properties":{
              "protocol":"Tcp",
              "port":8080,
              "intervalInSeconds":15,
              "numberOfProbes":2
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
  ]
}
```

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

shooFYWX

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname	○	○
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1	○	○
The value of the `sku` variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed from a command prompt	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box1:No

Instead of "netname" there should be the value of netname variable.

Box 2: No

The LB must be in the same region as the virtual network, but the Resource group can be anywhere.

Box 3: No

There are no parameter defined in the template

QUESTION 578

Hotspot Question

You configure the custom role shown in the following exhibit.

ShooFYWX

```
{
    "properties": {
        "roleName": "role1",
        "description": "",
        "roletype": "true",
        "assignableScopes": [
            "/subscriptions/3d6209d5-c714-4440-9556e-d6342086c2d7/"
        ],
        "permissions": [
            {
                "actions": [
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
                    "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Support/*"
                ],
                "notActions": [],
                "dataActions": [],
                "notDataActions": []
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

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.

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

- actions
- roletype
- notActions
- dataActions
- notDataActions
- assignableScopes

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

- actions
- roletype
- notActions
- dataActions
- notDataActions
- assignableScopes

ShooFHYIX

Answer

Box 1: dataActions
Box 2: assignableScopes

Explanation:

Box 1: dataActions

To ensure that users can sig in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the "dataActions" section.

Box 2: assignableScopes

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the "assignableScopes" section.

The following dataActions are required:

- Microsofl.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action
- Microsofl.Compute/virtualMachines/loginAsAdmin/action

Reference:

https://docs.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles?source=recommendations#virtual-machine-administrator-login

QUESTION 579

You have 15 Azure subscriptions.
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1.
You plan to purchase additional Azure subscription.
You need to ensure that Group1 can manage role assignments for the existing subscriptions and the planned subscriptions. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use the principle of least privilege.
- Minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Assign Group1 the Owner role for the root management group.
B. Assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the root management group.
C. Create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the group.
D. Create a new management group and assign Group1 the Owner role for the group.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To be able to assign licenses to all current and future subscriptions, while minimizing the administrative effort, one should apply the role to the Root Management Group.

And because we should use the principle of least privilege, we should chose the User Access Administrator role instead of the Owner one.

Reference:

https://docs.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview

shooFYWX

QUESTION 580

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.

You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy1 and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can assign Policy1 to:

- Subscription1 and RG1 only
- ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

- VM1 only
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Answer:

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Box 1: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1 only
Box 2: ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1 and VM1 only

Explanation:

Policies can be applied to everything except the resource itself, and exclusion can specify everything except the Root Management Group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview

QUESTION 581

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.
An administrator creates a custom role that has an assignable scope to a resource group named RG1 in Sub1.
You need to ensure that you can apply the custom role to any resource group in Sub1 and Sub2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Select the custom role and add Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes.
B. Create a new custom role for Sub1. Create a new custom role for Sub2. Remove the role from RG1.
C. Create a new custom role for Sub1 and add Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove the role from RG1.
D. Select the custom role and add Sub1 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes. Create a new custom role for Sub2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To assure the solution minimizes the administrative effort, we just need to change the assignable scope list of the custom role.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles#custom-role-properties

QUESTION 583

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. Create a DNS record.
B. Add a connection string.
C. Upload a certificate.
D. Stop webapp1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service. You should

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use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain

QUESTION 585

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. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
B. Azure Application Insights
C. Azure Custom Script Extension
D. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.

In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set\

--resource-group myResourceGroup \

--vm-name myVM --name customScript \

--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions\

--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}

Note:

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

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 587

You have an on-premises network that contains a database server named dbserver1.

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines.

Each virtual machine will be deployed to a separate availability zone.

You need to configure an Azure VPN gateway for a site-to-site VPN.

The solution must ensure that the virtual machines can connect to dbserver1.

Which type of public IP address SKU and assignment should you use for the gateway?

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A. a basic SKU and a static IP address assignment
B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment
C. a basic SKU and a dynamic IP address assignment

Answer: B

Explanation:
The VMs are in AZ then VPN gateway will have to on AZ which will rely on Azure public IP resource Standard SKU. And must be Static as Dynamic is only for non-AZ.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/about-zone-redundant-vnet-gateways

QUESTION 588

You have an on-premises datacenter and an Azure subscription.
You plan to connect the datacenter to Azure by using ExpressRoute.
You need to deploy an ExpressRoute gateway.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Support up to 10 Gbps of traffic.
- Support availability zones.
- support FastPath.
- Minimize costs.

Which SKU should you deploy?
A. ERGw1AZ
B. ERGw2
C. ErGw3
D. ErGw3AZ

Answer: D

Explanation:
ErGw3Az supports FastPath.
The following table shows the features supported across each gateway type.

Gateway SKU	VPN Gateway and ExpressRoute coexistence	FastPath	Max Number of Circuit Connections
Standard SKU/ERGw1Az	Yes	No	4
High Perf SKU/ERGw2Az	Yes	No	8
Ultra Performance SKU/ErGw3Az	Yes	Yes	16

Note: ExpressRoute virtual network gateways can use the following SKUs:
- Standard

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- HighPerformance
- UltraPerformance
- ErGw1Az
- ErGw2Az ErGw3Az

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways

QUESTION 589

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. the Publish-Az.VMDscConfiguration cmdlet
B. Azure Application Insights
C. Azure Custom Script Extension
D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignement cmdlet

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.
In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set\
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions\
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 590

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.

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- 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. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
C. Add a data disk.
D. Copy Budget.xis to Data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
From the scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So, in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks

QUESTION 591

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that has diagnostic logging enabled and is configured to send logs to a Log Analytics workspace.
You are investigating a service outage.
You need to view the event time, the event name, and the affected resources.
How should you complete the query?
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Box 1: AzureActivity
Box 2: | project

Explanation:
Box 1: AzureActivity

The AzureActivity table has entries from the Azure activity log, which provides insight into subscription-level or management group-level events occurring in Azure.
Let's see only Critical entries during a specific week.
The where operator is common in the Kusto Query Language. where filters a table to rows that match specific criteria. The following example uses multiple commands. First, the query retrieves all records for the table. Then, it filters the data for only records that are in the time range. Finally, it filters those results for only records that have a Critical level.
AzureActivity
I where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
I where Level == 'Critical'
Incorrect:
not Perf: The Perf table has performance data that's collected from virtual machines that run the Log Analytics agent.
Box 2: I project
Select a subset of columns: project.
Use project to include only the columns you want. Building on the preceding example, let's limit the output to certain columns:
AzureActivity
I where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
I where Level == 'Critical'
I project TimeGenerated, Level, OperationNameValue, ResourceGroup, _ResourceId
Reference:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/dataexplorer-docs/blob/main/data-explorer /kusto/query/tutorial.md

QUESTION 595

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Contains subnet1 and subnet2
subnet1	Subnet	IP address space 10.3.0.0/24
subnet2	Subnet	IP address space 10.4.0.0/24
NSG1	Network security group (NS)	*None*
vm1	Virtual machine	IP address 10.3.0.15
vm2	Virtual machine	IP address 10.4.0.16
storage1	Storage account	*None*

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Cloud FYWX

Essentials JSON View

Resource group (change) : RG1
Location : East US 2
Subscription (change) : Microsoft Azure Sponsorship
Subscription ID :
Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 2 outbound
Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Inbound security rules

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
110	HTTPS_VM1_Deny	443	TCP	Internet	10.3.0.15	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Outbound security rules

145	Storage_Access	443	TCP	VirtualNetwork	Storage	Allow
150	Block_Internet	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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 can access storage1.	○	○
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	○	○
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
Outbound rules have 145 priority for allow storage1 access.
Box 2: Yes
Inbound rules has default Vnet to Vnet allow so VM2 can access VM1. The deny rule 110 is for Internet traffic coming in.
Box 3: No
We can see the NSG is associated to 1 subnet from the image.

QUESTION 596

Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1.
VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2.
You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.
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.

ShooFYMX

Answer:

Step 1: Create an Azure Backup vault
Step 2: Create a backup policy and configure the backup
Step 3: Configure a managed identity

Explanation:

Azure disks are only supported in Azure backup vault. Recovery service vault does not support disks as a data source.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault.html

https://www.cloudiqtech.com/how-to-backup-and-restore-azure-managed-disks-using-azure-backup-vault/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks

QUESTION 597

You have a subnet named Subnet1 that contains Azure virtual machines.
A network security group (NSG) named NSG1 is associated to Subnet1.
NSG1 only contains the default rules.
You need to create a rule in NSG1 to prevent the hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the Azure portal. The hosts must be able to connect to other internet hosts.
To what should you set Destination in the rule?

A. Application security group
B. IP Addresses
C. Service Tag
D. Any

Answer: C

Explanation:

A service tag represents a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. Microsoft manages the address prefixes encompassed by the service tag and automatically updates the service tag as addresses change, minimizing the complexity of frequent updates to network security rules.

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints. Create inbound/outbound network security group rules to deny traffic to/from Internet and allow traffic to/from AzureCloud or other available service tags of specific Azure services.

ShooHYWX

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtua1-network/service-tags-overview

QUESTION 598

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace 1.
You need to view the error events from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

A. search in (Event) "error"
B. Event I where EventType is "error"
C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
D. Get-Event Event I where {$_.EventType == "error"}

Answer: A

Explanation:
To search a term in a specific table, add the table-name just after the search operator. Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:
1. Event I search "error"
2. Event I where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"
other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:
1. Get-Event Event I where {$_.EventTye .:1€"eq "error"}
2. Event I where EventType is "error"
3. search in (Event) * I where EventType .:1€"eq "error"
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer

QUESTION 601

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	*None*
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	*None*

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You assign the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license to Group1 and User4.
Which users are assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Under Limitations and known issues:
"Group-based licensing currently does not support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced

QUESTION 602

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

The groups are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure AD roles can be assigned to the group
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	Yes
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes

You have a resource group named RG1 as shown in the following exhibit.

ShooFYMX

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 assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.		
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.		
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for		

Answer: No, No, Yes

Explanation:
Box1:No
Role-assignable groups are designed to help prevent potential breaches by having the following restrictions:
Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group.
Box 2: No
M365 groups can't be added to membership of another group.
Box 3: Yes
The statement is not complete but if it states to assign the role to Group3 directly it is possible.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#restrictions-for-role-assignable-groups

QUESTION 603

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

ShooFYWX

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

A. Azure Application Gateway

B. private endpoints

C. a network security group (NSG)

D. Azure Virtual WAN

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can use **private endpoints** for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each storage account service. Network traffic between the clients on the VNet and the storage account traverses over the VNet and a private link on the Microsoft backbone network, eliminating exposure from the public internet.

Virtual Network (VNet) **service endpoint** provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints

QUESTION 604

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
networkinterface1	Virtual network interface
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1.

User1 has role assignments for NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Role	Scope
Contributor	This resource
Reader	Subscription (Inherited)
Storage Account Contributor	Resource group (Inherited)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a storage account in RG1.	○	○
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.	○	○
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
User1 can create a storage account in RG1, since User1 has Storage Account Contribute Role inherited from Resource Group.
Box 2: No
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinteriace1, since it requires Network Contribute role referring to the following link.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtua1-network/virtual-network-network-interiace?tabs=network-interiace-portal#permissions
Box 3: Yes
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinteriace1, since User1 has Contributor role for NSG1.

QUESTION 605

Hotspot Question
You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant.
The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User is a member of Group1.
Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.
You create the following role assignments for MG1:
- Group1: Reader
- User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2.
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
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	○	○
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	○	○
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	○	○

Answer: Yes, Yes, No

Explanation:

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Box 1: Yes

GROUP1 Reader access, provides access to view all items, except secrets. https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader

Box 2: Yes

To Assign OWNER role, you need to either Owner role or User Administrator Access Role. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin#prerequisites

Box 3: No

Neither User Access Admin Role nor the Reader Role allows to create new resources. https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-steps

QUESTION 606

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	*Not applicable*	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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 June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 1, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

On June 6, File1 will be in archive because File1 is in container 1, and rule 1 applies 3 days after june 1.

On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule3 and Rule4 havent hit yet.

QUESTION 607

Drag and Drop Question

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

ShooHWX

You need to back up VM1. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.
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.

Answer:

Step 1: Create a Recovery Services vault.
Step 2: Set Replication to ZRS.
Step 3: For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

QUESTION 608

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. Azure SQL Database
D. 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.
The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SOL Database
- Azure Data Factory
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

ShooFYWX

QUESTION 609

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure AD user named User1 and a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account named contoso2023.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be able to write blob data to contoso2023.
- The contoso2023 account must fail over to its secondary endpoint.

Which two settings should you configure?

To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer: IAM, Geo-replication

IAM to give user the access. Geo-Replication to set the policy.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-initiate-account-failover?tabs=azure-portal#initiate-the-failover

QUESTION 610

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to create a blob container named container1.

You need to use customer-managed key encryption for container1.

Which key should you use?

A. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve only

B. an EC key that uses the P-521 curve only

C. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve or P-521 curve only

D. an RSA key with a key size of 4096 only

E. an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096 only

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Answer: E

Explanation:

Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/comman/customer-managed-keys-overview#enable-customer-managed-keys-for-a-storage-account

QUESTION 611

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1 is assigned the following roles for storage1:

- Storage Blob Data Reader
- Storage Table Data Contributor
- Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

For storage1, you create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 that has the settings shown in the following exhibit.

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Allowed services
- [ ] Blob
- [ ] File
- [ ] Queue
- [x] Table

Allowed resource types
- [x] Service
- [x] Container
- [x] Object

Allowed permissions
- [x] Read
- [x] Write
- [x] Delete
- [x] List
- [x] Add
- [x] Create
- [x] Update
- [ ] Process
- [ ] Immutable storage

Blob versioning permissions
- [ ] Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions
- [ ] Read/Write
- [ ] Filter

Start and expiry date/time

Start 01/01/2022 12:00:00 PM

End 01/01/2030 12:00:00 PM

(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague

Allowed IP addresses

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols
- (•) HTTPS only
- ( ) HTTPS and HTTP

Preferred routing tier
- (•) Basic (default)
- ( ) Microsoft network routing
- ( ) Internet routing

Some routing options are disabled because the endpoints are not published.

Signing key

key1

Generate SAS and connection string

ShooFlyWX

To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

key1: Table1, folder1, and container1
SAS1: Table 1 only

Explanation:

https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage

When you create a storage account, Azure generates two 512-bit storage account access keys for that account. These keys can be used to authorize access to data in your storage account via Shared Key authorization.

Your storage account access keys are similar to a root password for your storage account. Always be careful to protect your access keys.

QUESTION 614

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 Data Lake Store
C. Azure Blob storage
D. Azure Data Factory

Answer: C

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.

Note:

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

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

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- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SOL Database
- Azure Data Factory

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

QUESTION 616

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will contain a file share named share1.
You need to ensure that share1 can support SMB Multichannel.
The solution must minimize costs.
How should you configure storage?

A. Premium performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)
B. Standard performance with zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
C. Premium performance with geo-redundant storage (GRS)
D. Standard performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to documentation only Premium file shares (FileStorage), LRS/ZRS are supported for 8MB.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-smb-multichannel-performance

QUESTION 617

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RBAC) roles to storage1.
Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

A. containers only
B. file shares only
C. tables only
D. queues only
E. containers and queues only
F. files shares and tables only

Answer: E

Explanation:
Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage data actions or queue storage data actions.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-role-assignments-portal

QUESTION 618

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

shooFYWX

Name	Region
RG1	West US
RG2	West US
RG3	East US

The subscription contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Subnet	Subnet IP address space
VNet1	RG1	West US	Subnet1	10.1.0.0/16
VNet2	RG2	Central US	Subnet2	10.2.0.0/24
VNet3	RG3	East US	Subnet3	10.3.0.0/24

You plan to deploy the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Number of nodes	Network configuration
AKS1	RG1	West US	30	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS2	RG2	West US	100	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS3	RG3	East US	50	Kubenet

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 deploy AKS1 to VNet2.	○	○
You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1.	○	○
You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3.	○	○

Answer: No, Yes, Yes

Explanation:
VNET is created by default but we can connect to an existing VNET.
You can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet.
With kubenet, a route table must exist on your cluster subnet(s). AKS supports bringing your own existing subnet and route table.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet

QUESTION 619

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. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

B. Azure Application Insights
C. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
D. Azure AD Application Proxy

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.
In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set\
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions\
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 620

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a node pool named Pool1 that has four nodes.
You need to perform a coordinated upgrade of Cluster1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Deploy two new nodes to perform the upgrade.
- Minimize costs.
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:

Box 1: updates
Box 2: --max-surge 2

Explanation:

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https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks/nodepool?view=azure-cli-latest#az-aks-nodepool-update
Update a node pool properties.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks/nodepool?view=azure-cli-latest#az-aks-nodepool-update-optional-parameters
max-surge
- Extra nodes used to speed upgrade. When specified, it represents the number or percent used, eg. 5 or 33%.

QUESTION 621

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
 "parameters": {
   "location": {
     "type": "string",
     "defaultValue": "westus"
   }
 },
   "resources": [
     {
       "apiVersion": "2019-04-01",
       "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
       "name": "[concat(copyIndex(),'storage', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",
       "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
       "sku": {
         "name": "Premium_LRS"
       },
       "kind": "StorageV2",
       "properties": {},
       "copy": {
         "name": "storagecopy",
         "count": 3
       }
     }

   ]
 }
```

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You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

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 commands will create four new resources.	○	○
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	○	○
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:

Box 1: Y

The 4 resources created are the RG1 resource group+ the 3 storage accounts.

Box 2: N:

The location of the storage accounts is defined by the parameter "location" in the "resources" item that has the value of the Resource Group (stated by the "resourceGroup().location" function that returns the location of the resource group RG1 which is in Central US).

Box 3: Y:

The names of the storages account have the prefix given by the copyIndex() function in "name": "[concat(copyIndex(),'storage',uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]", which starts at the position 0.

QUESTION 624

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: US East Contains the following subnets: • Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24 • Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: • DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24 • RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24 • TestSubnet1:172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the US East and West US regions. You perform a test failover of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target virtual network.

When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be connected?

A. TestSubnet1
B. DemoSubnet1
C. RecoverySubnetA
D. RecoverySubnetB

Answer: B

Explanation:
The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.
- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping

QUESTION 625

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.
You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1.
You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Bastion1.
Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

A. 22
B. 443
C. 389
D. 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg Ingress Traffic:
Ingress Traffic from public internet: The Azure Bastion will create a public IP that needs port 443 enabled on the public IP for ingress traffic. Port 3389/22 are NOT required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet. Note that the source can be either the Internet or a set of public IP addresses that you specify.
Egress Traffic:
Egress Traffic to target VMs: Azure Bastion will reach the target VMs over private IP. The NSGs need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for port 3389 and 22. If you are using the custom port feature as part of Standard SKU, the NSGs will instead need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for the custom value(s) you have opened on your target VMs.

QUESTION 627

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

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Name	Azure region	Resource group
VNET1	West US	RG1
VNET2	Central US	RG1
VNET3	Central US	RG2
VNET4	West US	RG2

You need to deploy an Azure firewall named AF1 to RG1 in the West US Azure region.
To which virtual networks can you deploy AF1?

A. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3, and VNET4
B. VNET1 and VNET2 only
C. VNET1 only
D. VNET1, VNET2, and VNET4 only
E. VNET1 and VNET4 only

Answer: C

Explanation:
Are there any firewall resource group restrictions? Yes. The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same resource group.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewal1/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewal1-resource- group-restrictions

QUESTION 628

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.
The account stores website data.
You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.
What should you configure?

A. private endpoints
B. Azure Firewall rules
C. Routing preference
D. load balancing

Answer: C

Explanation:
By default, clients outside of the Azure environment access your storage account over the Microsoft global network. The Microsoft global network is optimized for low-latency path selection to deliver premium network performance with high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This default routing configuration ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing

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QUESTION 629

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389. What should you do?

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.

B. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.

C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

It will prevent connections from VM1 on port 3389 to any destination, including the other VM. Question does not say that VM1 should be able to access other VMs on this port so it's fine to block all outgoing connections.

QUESTION 630

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

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	*None*
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1.

What should you do first?

A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.

B. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.

C. Create a route table.

D. Create an Azure Network Watcher.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When you create a virtual network, Azure automatically creates a default route table for each of its subnets and adds system default routes to the table. In this step, you create a user-defined route table that routes all traffic to the firewall, and then associate it with the App Service subnet in the integrated virtual network.

Section3 in document.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall

QUESTION 632

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines and the resources shown in the following table.

SHOOFYWX

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	*none*
Bastion1	Basic SKU Azure Bastion host	Subnet size /26

You need to ensure that Bastion1 can support 100 concurrent SSH users.
The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you do first?

A. Resize the subnet of Bastion1
B. Configure host scaling.
C. Create a network security group (NSG)
D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU

Answer: D

Explanation:
When you configure Azure Bastion using the Basic SKU, two instances are created. If you use the Standard SKU, you can specify the number of instances. This is called host scaling.
Each instance can support 20 concurrent RDP connections and 40 concurrent SSH connections for medium workloads. Once the concurrent sessions are exceeded, an additional scale unit (instance) is required.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instanee

QUESTION 633

Drag and Drop Question
You have a Windows 11 device named Device and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does **NOT** have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed. From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.
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.

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Answer:

Step 1: Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
Step 2: From Bastion1, select Native Client Support.
Step 3: From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp.

Explanation:

https://learn.microsofl.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows

QUESTION 635

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2.

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following action:

- User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1
- User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1

Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

- No alert is triggered
- Only Alert1 is triggered
- Only Alert2 is triggered
- Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

User2:

- No alert is triggered
- Only Alert1 is triggered
- Only Alert2 is triggered
- Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

SHOOFYWX

Answer:

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered
User2: Only Alert1 is triggered

QUESTION 636

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 New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
C. Azure Application Insights
D. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.
In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver. az vm extension set\
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions\
--settings '{"commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"}
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
- the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- Azure Application Insights
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 637

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 network security groups (NSGs), 10 virtual machines, and a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.
Each NSG is connected to a virtual machine.
You need to configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected.
What should you do first?

A. Deploy Connection Monitor.

SHOOFYWX

B. Configure data collection endpoints.
C. Configure a private link.
D. Configure NSG flow logs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Traffic tab provides access to all NSGs configured for NSG flow logs and Traffic Analytics for the selected set of subscriptions, grouped by location.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview#traffic

QUESTION 638

Hotspot Question
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
Action1	Action group that sends an email message to admin1@contoso.com

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:
- Name: Alert1
- Scope: All resource groups in Sub1
- Include all future resources
- Condition: All administrative operations
- Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:
- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications
- Apply the rule: On a specific time
- Start: August 10, 2022
- End: August 13, 2022

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
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	○	○
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	○	○
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	○	○

Answer: Yes, No, Yes

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes

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"alert is listed" does not mean a notification in my understanding therefore yes.

Box 2: No

The date is within suppression rule boundaries therefore email will be suppressed.

Box 3: Yes

The date is outside suppression rule boundaries.

QUESTION 639

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1 in the North Europe Azure region.

You need to ensure that when blob data is added to storage1, a secondary copy is created in the East US region. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you configure?

A. operational backup
B. object replication
C. geo-redundant storage (GRS)
D. a lifecycle management rule

Answer: B

Explanation:

Object replication asynchronously copies block blobs between a source storage account and a destination account.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview

QUESTION 640

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace1 and Workspace2 and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace1 and Workspace 2.
- All Windows events must be captured.
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

A. the Azure Monitor agent
B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
C. the Windows VM agent

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

https://learn.microsofl.com/en-u s/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview

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QUESTION 642

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
Group1	Security	*None*
Group2	Security	Group1

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2

You assign an Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license to Group1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Group2 is NOT directly assigned a license.

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 assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license.	○	○
You can remove the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license from User1.	○	○
User2 is assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2.	○	○

Answer: No, No, No

Explanation:

Box 1: No

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User1 is a member of Group1, which has been assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license, but not the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license. Since Group1 does not have the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license assigned, User1 cannot be assigned that license either.

Box 2: No

User1 is a member of Group1, which has been directly assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license. Since User1 inherits the license from Group1, the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license cannot be removed from User1 individually. It can only be removed by removing the license assignment from Group1.

Box 3: No

User2 is a member of Group2, which is not directly assigned any licenses. Therefore, User2 does not inherit the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license or any other license assigned to Group2. To assign the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license to User2, it would need to be directly assigned to User2 or to a group that User2 is a member of."

QUESTION 643

Hotspot Question

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

You need to modify the JobTitle and Usagelocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3

QUESTION 646

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure

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regions. You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

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Create a storage account ...

Basics | Advanced | Networking | Data protection | Encryption | Tags | **Review**

Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retainment period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

Encryption

Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

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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:

Box 1: Default routing tier
Box 2: Encryption type

QUESTION 649

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
For storage1, you create an encryption scope named Scope1.
Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope?

A. file shares only
B. containers only
C. file shares and containers only
D. containers and tables only
E. file shares, containers, and tables only
F. file shares, containers, tables, and queues

Answer: B

Explanation:
Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. There is no blob in the answer choices.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work

QUESTION 651

Hotspot Question
You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1.
The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebAppl must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebAppl must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

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Answer

Pricing plan: Standard (basic supports only 3 instances)
Record type: TXT (for the custom domain)

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records#txt-records

QUESTION 652

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.
You need to enable multi-user authorization (MUA) for Vault1.
Which resource should you create first?

A. an administrative unit
B. a managed identity
C. a resource guard
D. a custom Azure role

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault
Before you start
Testing scenarios
Create a Resource Guard
Enable MUA on a Recovery Services vault
Protected operations on a vault using MUA
Authorize critical operations on a vault
Disable MUA on a Recovery Services vault
Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.
Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.
Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection.

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QUESTION 653

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains the alerts shown in the following exhibit.

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

Box 1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Box 2: can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

the monitoring state column states that the alert is 'fired',

When an alert fires, the alert's monitor condition (system monitoring state) is set to 'fired', and when the underlying condition that caused the alert to fire clears, the monitor condition is set to 'resolved'.

The alert state (user input states) isn't changed until the user changes it.

So while the system is still in the "fired" state, the user can acknowledge the alert and start working on it.

If the alert state is closed by the user and the monitoring state is still in "Fired" state, the user then must acknowledge again or reOpen the alert to new to work on it.

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This link reads as though you can change any alert to the "other" two (2) alert states:
For instance:
1. a 'New' alert can be changed to 'Acknowledged' or 'Closed
2. a 'Acknowledged' alert can be changed to 'New' or 'Closed'
3. a 'Closed' alert can be changed to 'New' or 'Acknowledged'
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-managing-alert-states?toc=/azure/azure-monitor/toc.json#change-the-state-of-an-alert
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-overview

QUESTION 642

You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.
Each region contains a virtual network.
Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.
Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.
A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.
Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
B. IP flow verify
C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
D. Connection troubleshoot
E. elective security rules

Answer: BD

Explanation:
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 a 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.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-averview

QUESTION 643

You have an Azure subscription.
You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription.
What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

A. a resource, a condition, and an action group
B. a resource, a condition, and a Microsoft 365 group
C. a Log Analytics workspace, a resource, and an action group

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D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

Answer: A

Explanation:
You create an alert rule by combining:
- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:
- Alert processing rules
- Action groups

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule

Lab Simulation

QUESTION 142

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.
Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to connect several virtual machines to the VNET01-USEA2 virtual network.
In the Web-RGlod8095859 resource group, you need to create a virtual machine that uses the Standard_B2ms size named Web01 that runs Windows Server 2016. Web01 must be added to an availability set.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
Step 1. Choose Create a resource in the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal.

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Step 2. In the Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription is selected and then choose Web-RGlod8095859 resource group

Step 3. Under Instance details type/select: Virtual machine name: Web01
Image: Windows Server 2016
Size: Standard_B2ms size
Leave the other defaults.

Step 4. Finish the Wizard
Note: You will have option to create Availability Set and VNET when you create a new VM through Azure Portal Wizard.

QUESTION 144

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.
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for that task.
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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to prevent users from accidentally deleting blob data from Azure.
You need to ensure that administrators can recover any blob data that is deleted accidentally from the storagelod8095859 storage account for 14 days after the deletion occurred.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)
A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.

If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.
A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.

A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location
Task B. Create a backup goal
B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.

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The Backup Goal blade op ns. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.

B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Blob Storage, and click OK. B4. Finish

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the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.

C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.

C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

The Select Items dialog opens.

C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify Schedule a backup every day, and click Next.

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C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 14 days, and click Next.

C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault

QUESTION 145

SIMULATION

Overview

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

To start the lab, You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your company plans to store several documents on a public website.

You need to create a container named bios that will host the documents in the storagelod8095859 storage account. The solution must ensure anonymous access and must ensure that users can browse folders in the container.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:

Azure portal create public container

To create a container in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

Step 1. Navigate to your new storage account in the Azure portal.

Step 2. In the left menu for the storage account, scroll to the lob service section, then select Blobs.

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Select the + Container button.
Type a name for your new container: bios
Set the level of public access to the container: Select anonymous access.

Step 3. Select OK to create the container. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-quickstart-blobs-portal

QUESTION 146

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.
Labs a e not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the ex m in the time provided.
Please note that once yo submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
Your company plans to host in Azure the source files of several line-of-business applications. You need to create an Azure file share named corpsoftware in the storagelod8095859 storage account. The solution must ensure the corpsoftware can store only up to 250 GB of data. What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
Step 1. Go to the Storage Account blade on the Azure portal:

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Step 2. Click on add File Share button:

Step 3. Provide Name (storagelod8095859) and Quota (250 GB).

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share

QUESTION 153

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live

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environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much t me as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.
Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to back up all the Azure virtual machines in your Azure subscription at 02:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) daily.
You need to prepare the Azure environment to ensure that any new virtual machines can be configured quickly for backup. The solution must ensure that all the daily backups performed at 02:00 UTC are stored for only 90 days.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)
A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.
If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed
A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.
A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location
Task B.
B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.
The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.
B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.
B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Virtual Machine, and click OK.

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B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.

C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.

C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

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The Select Items dialog opens.
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.
C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.
--On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify
--Schedule a backup every: day
--At the following times: 2.00 AM

C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 90 days, and click Next.

C8. Finish the Wizard.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault

QUESTION 154

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

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for that task.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.
Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next buttom be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You recently created a virtual machine named Web01.
within a lab, you will NOT
You need to attach a new 80-GB standard data disk named Web01-Disk1 to Web01. What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
Add a data disk
Step 1. In the Azure portal, from the menu on the left, select Virtual machines.
Step 2. Select the Web01 virtual machine from the list.
Step 3. On the Virtual machine page, , in Essentials, select Disks.

Step 4. On the Disks page, select the Web01-Disk1 from the list of existing disks.
Step 5. In the Disks pane, click + Add data disk.
Step 6. Click the drop-down menu for Name to view a list of existing managed disks accessible to your Azure subscription. Select the managed disk Web01-Disk1 to attach:

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References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/attach-disk-portal

QUESTION 155

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to externa websites) will not be possible by design.
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In ot er words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you wil earn credit for that task.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.
Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USEA2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks.
You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:

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Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes.
Peer virtual networks
Step 1. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01-USEA2. When VNET01- USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.
Step 2. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add, as shown in the following picture:

Step 3. Enter, or select, the following information, accept the defaults for the remaining settings, and then select OK.
Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example) Subscription: elect your subscription.
Virtual network: VNET01-USWE2 - To select the VNET01-USWE2 virtual network, select Virtual network, then select VNET01-USWE2. You can select a virtual network in the same region or in a different region.
Now we need to repeat steps 1-3 for the other network VNET01-USWE2:
Step 4. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01- USEA2. When VNET01- USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.
Step 5. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtua-networks-portal

QUESTION 156

SIMULATION
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live

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environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.
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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to host several secured websites on Web01.
You need to allow HTTPS over TCP port 443 to Web01 and to prevent HTTP over TCP port 80 to Web01.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer: See below explanation

Explanation:
You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.
A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.
Step A: Create a network security group
A1. Search for and select the resource group for the VM, choose Add, then search for and select Network security group.
A2. Select Create.

The Create network security group window opens. A3. Create a network security group
Enter a name for your network security group.

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Select or create a resource group, then select a location. A4. Select Create to create the network security group.

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443

B1. Select your new network security group.

B2. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B3. Add inbound rule

B4. Select Advanced

From the drop-down menu, se ect HTTPS.

You can also verify by clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 443.

B5. Select Add to create the rule.

Repeat step B2-B5 to deny TCP port 80

B6. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B7. Add inbound rule

B8. Select Advanced.

Clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 80.

B9. Select Deny.

Step C: Associate your network security group with a subnet

Your fin l step is to associate your network security group with a subnet or a specific network interface

C1. In the Search resources, services, and docs box at the top of the portal, begin typing Web01. When the Web01 VM appears in the search results, select it.

C2. Under SETTINGS, select Networking. Select Configure the application security groups, select the Security Group you created in Step A, and then select Save, as shown in the following picture:

References:

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

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